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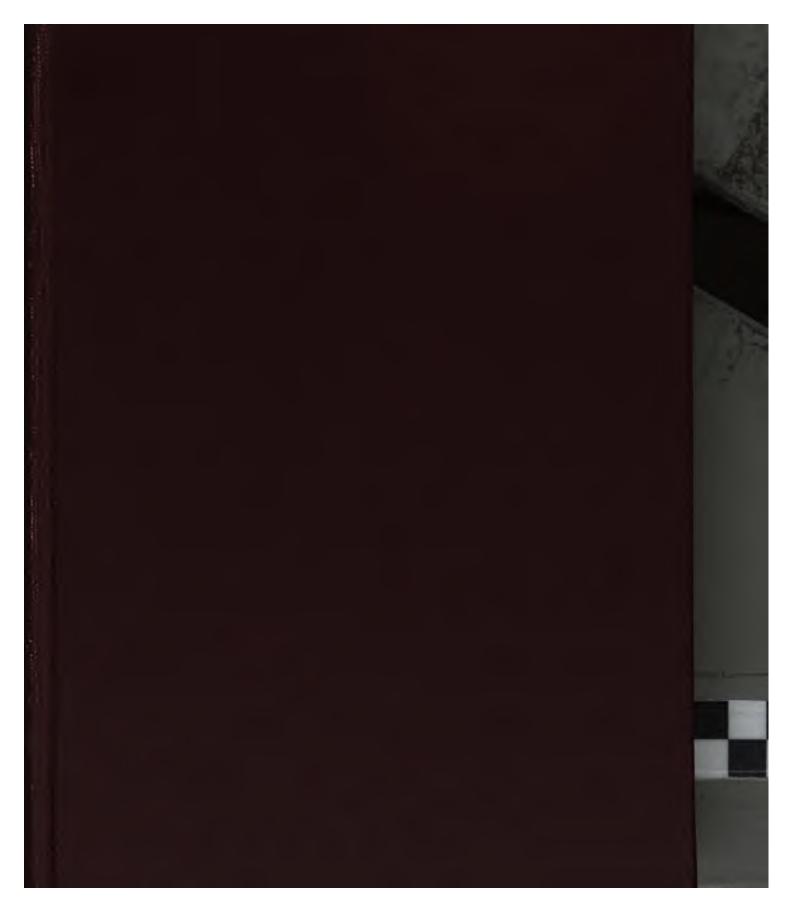
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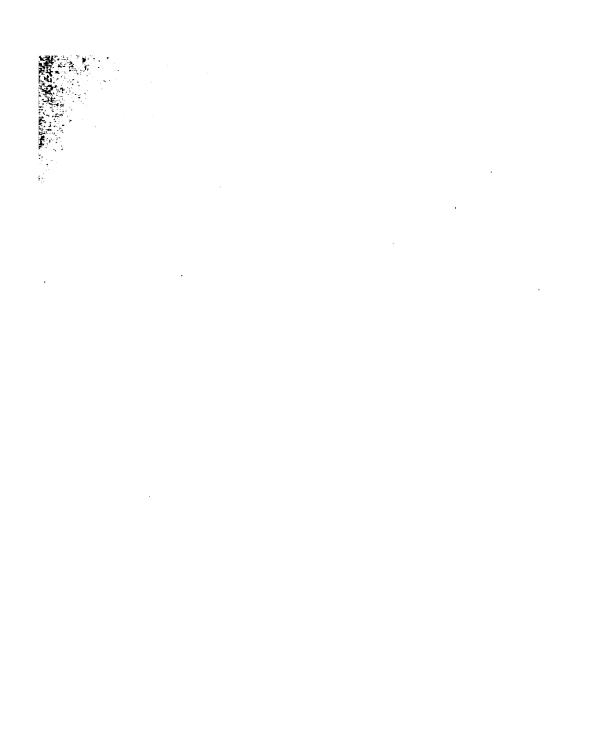
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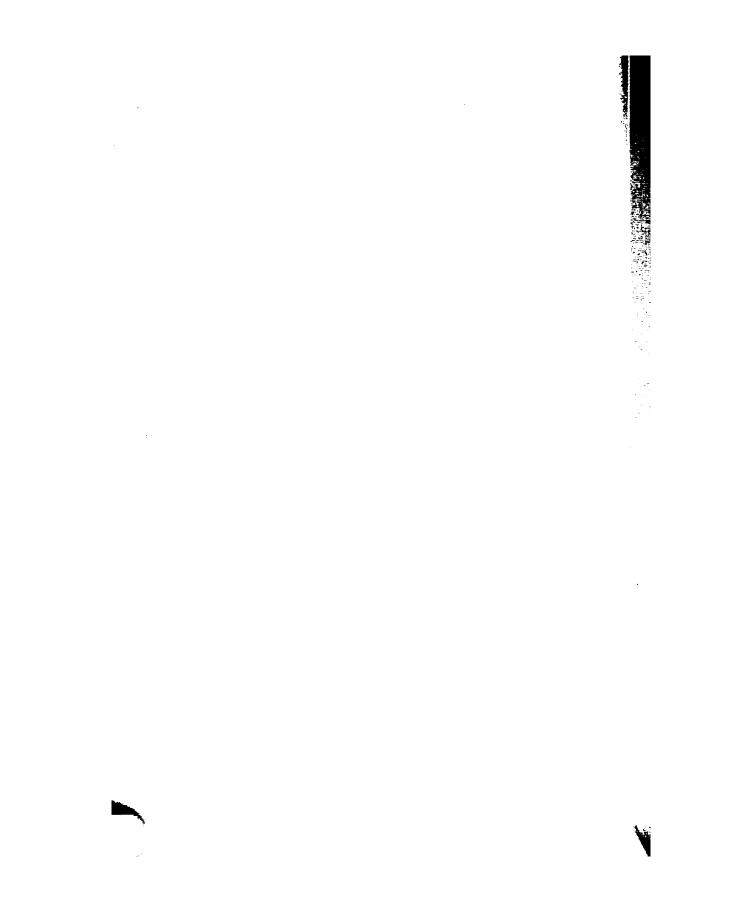
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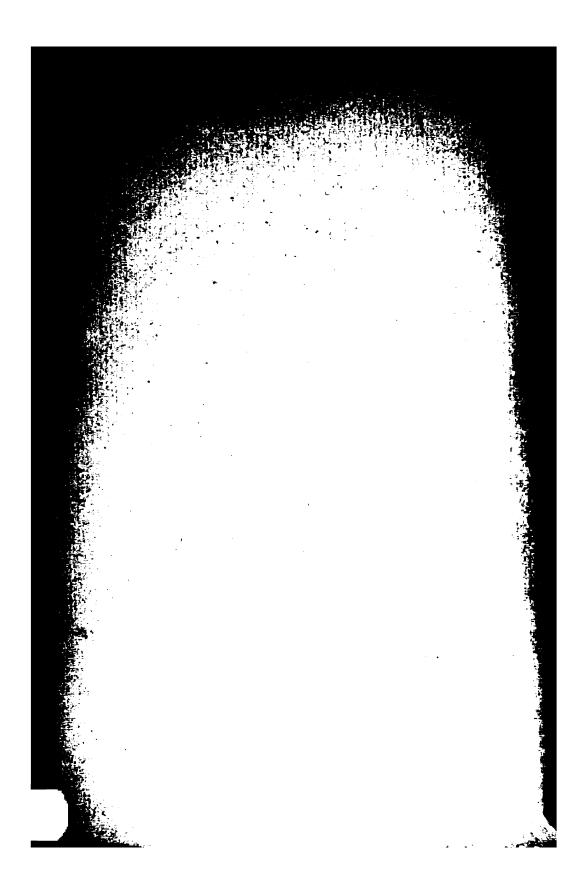




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SLANG ANALOGUES.





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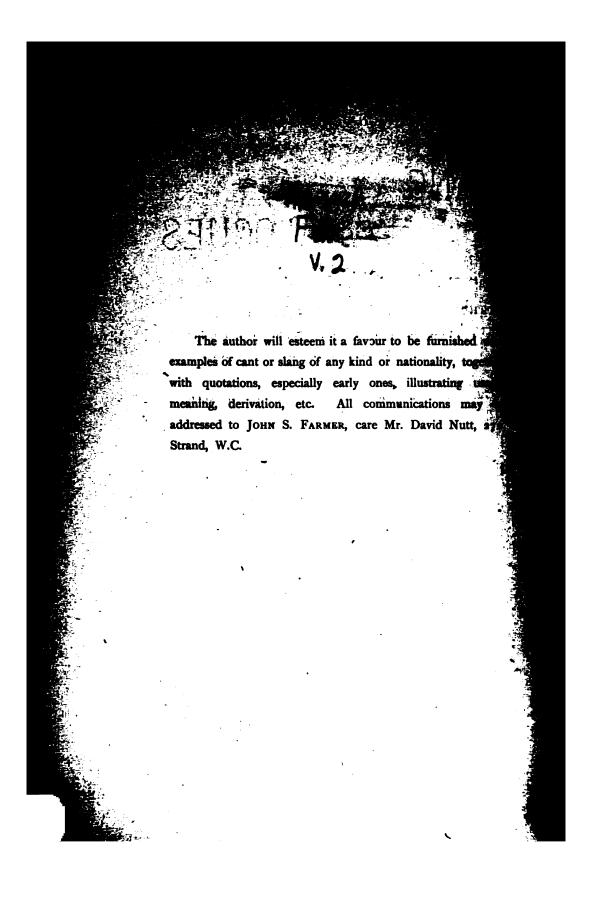
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Stage - and - its - Analogues. 35



AB, subs, 1. (University and school boys').—An adventitions aid to study; a 'crib'; a PONY (g.s. for aynonyms). [From (g.s.) = pilferings.]

Bry, E. BRADLEY ('Cnthbert Administratory of Verdant Green. Brook only in 18 offerd a coach get a CAR, Charles on a coach get a CAR,

Andersy, 4 Nov., p. 448, col. s. for translation, 'cribs,' or 'CARS' Calles, must at some time or calles, the serious attention of translation. [st.]

(old).—A brothel: in use the early part of the precountry; a now obsolete. [Program contracted form of 'cabin,'
to the older senses of which
as small room, bedroom, or
the side exist in other languages,
comparison may be made
the Fr. cakene, and Sp.

2 also with the Latin
the ecabin, hut, and brothel.

21. Aerdelle (Eng. bordel) was
the precisely equivalent to
the and cakene, being a dimintie.

utive of bords — cottage, cabin, shed, house of boards. All these words, and many similar (e,e,.). Latin cella, cellula, the petite maises of the French) came to be applied in the specifically esoteric sense under discussion, by an obvious euphuism or familiarism, which left the nature of the hut, booth, cell, or cabin to be supplied by those who understood. Further, 'cabin' = an Eng. rendering of the Latin cella, cellula = brothel. Also CAB-MOLL (q.w.), a prostitute, originally the moll or molly of a cabin, cabane, or brothel, the present meaning being a popular misuse founded on a mistaken analysis.] For all synonyms, see NANNY-SHOP.

1811. Laxion Balatronicum. Mother, how many talis have you in your CAS? i.e., how many girls have you in your bawdy house?

Verb (colloquial).—1. To proceed from one place to another by means of a CAB; Cf., 'to foot or hoof it,' 'to train it,' 'to train it,' or 'to 'bus it.'

1886. C. DICKENS, Pichwick Papers. He's a Carbing it, I suppose. in the A cells. Gr.; Cabeach, and of which is a subbrevia-

CARRAGE, subs. (old).—I. Gene-mily applied to pieces purioined by tailors; attributively to any all profits in the shape of ma-Quoted by Johnson as 'a ne term,' but now recog-There is little chance of CABBAGE nowadays, save among t those who 'make up gentlemen's own material'; but the expres-sion is well understood by lowclass dressm kers. In America a corresponding term is 'COLD-SLAW (g.s.) which consists of finely-cut cabbage, and represents the small remnants known in other quarters as 'carpet-rage' or CABBAGE. Cf., PIGEON SKEWINGS. [The derivation is obscure. Murray traces it back to 1663 (Hudibras [spurious]), but points out that Herrick [1648] apparently uses garbage and car-bage for shreds and patches used as padding.' He then goes on to say that 'if this was a genuine use at the time, carbage may easily have been corrupted to CAB-BAGE.' This difficulty can, I think, be removed. In the seventeenth century, a style of feminine headdress, then in vogue, very similar to the modern chignon, was called a CABBAGE. Thus in Mundus Muliebris [1690]:

Behind the noddle every baggage, Wears bundle 'choux,' in English CABBAGE.

Now, if this usage (omitted from the N.E.D.) be compared with the three quotations first following, it would appear (1)

that a street of the continue of the continue

- I CABBAGE = 1
- 2. = A mode of hair, in such a forther semble a cabbaga.
- 3. = The materials such a tire was stuffed.
- 4. = The shreds and appropriated by talked others as perquisites.

There is no evidence port of such guesses as for example, the quotation 1853 and 1886.

1638. RANDOLPH, Hey for 16 (Old Play). Tailor. Nay, he sharper than my needle; making my own CABBAGE.

1648. HERRICK, Heaper tiles.

I., 79. Upon some exemp, patches, ropes of haire, In-hald exevrywhere.

1648. HERRICK, Hesterides C.
II., 325. Eupez for the outside of the has paide; But for his heart, he is have it made; The reason is, his cannot get The inward CARRAGE. Cloathes as yet.

1063. Hudibras, II., 56. tailors preserve their CABBAUR, S6 take care of bag and baggage.

Ministry, What Agricus of Marie of Charles Crean, Marie Separate and of no

The state of the s

A Bas a to III. Loss Nowe, and a year of cambon congest of cambon congest of cambon congest of the cambon of cambon congest with the parties of cambon on mannly, and the cambon might be becaused.

these where CARRAGE is a corned HELL (p.v.) or ME (p.v.); these terms, seems (p.v.), a smoothing management of MAKINGS and the Cf. MAKINGS and the Characteristics of the Spanish has a petty that.

(old).—A tailor; sometimes state, and formerly CABcontracton (q.v.). For the BUTTON-CATCHER

B.E. Diet. Court. Cross. Canlegities, and what they pinch

The Cont. Dict. CARAGE by onlied, bucause of their fast Vapetable. The cloth and purious... is also called

style of dressing shalles to the modern

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

4. (schoolboys').—A translation or 'crib'; statetimes shortened to GAB (g.w., sense 3).

2000. Beaurage, Stationary of Planus and Fable, p. 100. Capazini is also a common schooling sure for a Beaury orth, or other puty that.

5. (common).—A signs. The French have one facilité de plateme = a plane-tree lest; also ses crapules or crapules, a Hispanization of crapule = filch. For synonyma, ser Weed.

1849. Punck's Almanach, August re. The cigar dealers, objecting to their limits being cribbed, have made us pay for the CARAGO ever slace.

1948. Passol, vol. XIV., p. ag8. Q. Ace cigare an English invention? A. No i the cigar is a Spanish article, that has been merely CARRAGED by the British magne-factures.

1868. C. S. CALVERLEY, Verses one Translations, p. 141 [ed. 1881], Carmin Secularse. O funces puer nimetim of crede Baconi Manillas vocat, her printinzi nomina caules.

1880. Ally Sloper's Malf- Holiday, July 6. Last week he offered me a weed-A worse one no man's lips e's solled. 'No, thankn,' mid, 'l, know the breed; I much reafer sew camanes heiled.'

6. (venery).—The female fordendem. Cf., GREENS. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

Verb (old).—1. To purious or pilfer pieces.

1712. Arsutzmor, History of John Bull, pt. L., ch. z. Your tailor, instead of shreds, CABAGES whole yards of cloth.

1870. Now York Evening Sum, Mars.
24. Raport of Speach of Mr. Chandler
Let us knock the British crown to finders
let us arrange for some one or two hundre
thousand British graves forthwith, an
Cannagar the whole boundless continen
without any further procractionation.

4 (adhedboys).—To use a translation or other adventitious slid in preparing exercises; to feeth.

1887. Gam. P. Thoospoon, Reeve. (1840), IV., 134. A speach, which ..., included the state of the forms of outlon ..., from some of the forms of outlon ..., ablished by way of caricature [st.]

19th, H. MARRYAT, Fast in Sweden, II., 367. Spelyards . . . sent by Gustal Wasa as checks upon country dealers, who CARRAGED, giving short weight. [m.]

So also CABBAGED, ppl. adj., pilfered, or stolen; and CABBAGENG, serbal suits., pilfering, purioining.

CABBAGE-CONTRACTOR, subs. (old).

—A tailor. [From CABBAGE (q.v., subs., sense 1) = CONTRACTOR, a trader.] For synonyms, sw BUTTON-CATCHER and SNIP.

CABBAGE-GELDER, subs. (old).—A greengrocer or market gardener.
—A.B.C. of a New Dictionary of Flash, Cant, and Slang [1866].

CABBAGE-HEAD, swir. (popular).— A fool; a soft-head; a 'goalong.' For synonyms generally, see BUFFLE, and more particularly sufra.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS, Blockhead; chuckle-head; chowderhead; cod's-head; chump or chump of wood; dunderhead; flat; go-along; goosecap; greenlander; gulpin; juggins; thickhead; lights; loony; looby; lubber; mooney; mug; muggins; muff; ninny-hammer; nincompoop; nizzie; pigeon; sawney; Simon, or Simple Simon; slow-coach; soft-horn; sop; Tom

response description of the character college, character College,

negins'); es is formed from a On the same lin tude = 'stupidity a nonsense mon list'); ex headed); see (popular); sees bossy; lar: 'a hamper'); se (popular: also = 'a husband'); ttre disculs lar: literally = 'unp 'unholted'); un fillele (pui un daim (popular); tribu des Benicoco (military du 14 bénédictins (popular) hestiasse (this term has into the language); & chou (= 'extremely st bête comme un pôt (= fect ass); bele comme (= an arrant fool); un abrahuri de Chaillet (pog Chaillot, in the suburbs of is a common butt, much Hanwell, Colney Hatch, abrutir = 'to stupify, to bear imbrute') ; une tête de boche mon: = a wooden head; German); un bidon de nime tary = 'a can' or 'flask') hands a meloni and the 's and the 'what an 's and the 's and 's and the 's an

Marian Synonyms. Amam

it properly 'a big jackass');

it is a billiards, 'a fluke');

delicidental but successful

south a' billiards, 'a fluke');

delicidental fellow'); borro

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south a' billiards (m); prestil

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south a' billiards (m);

so

Tantuovesa Synonyus. —

macacada; tauso;

The Language Paper of Street, Barrier of Street, Ba

c. 1800. Hereachth Hulled, Might believe the missist two. I've had a directful row All through a chem massed Founcy Shoun, I ought to call him cambiom-states, He is no very groun.

CARRAGE-LEAS, sais. (common).—
A bad cigar; usually contracted into CARRAGE (g.w., sais.)

5). [From a popular theory of material.] In French sas sais. tades by a play upon words in two languages, inject, Fr. = more than common, vile, and injecter, Sp. = 'to inject' or 'be injected'. For synonyms, sas Weed.

CABBARE PLANT, subs. (old).—An umbrella; GAMP (q.v.); or brolly.

CABBAGER, subs. (common).—A tailor. [From CABBAGE (g.v., subs., sense I) + EE.] For synonyms, see BUTTON-CATCHER and SNIP.

CABRAGE-STUMPS, subt. (common).

—The legs. For synonyms, see
DRUMSTICKS.

CABBAGITES Was an alternative.

CABBAGITES was an alternative.

18(7). Lieut Col. Munday Ogg-Antifedes. Loafers known as the canage. Trees mos, a class whom, in the spirit of the ancient tyrant, one might excusably which had but one nose in order to make it a bloody one. Jidd. Unaware of the proposities of the canagettes, he was by them furiously ascalled.

Chapte make (collegedal).—A calcuse. [From CAB + Y.]
Assenget Franch equivalents are annually (property = 'a swallowder,' one assermation (i.e., 'a manualer,' one who plies without a license; 'Cy., Pirate (g.v.), as applied to camibuses.

1886. F. E. Sampuny, Louis Arasdel, ch. xxxiii. I was forced to offer him a sent in the cab, but he coofly replied, "He, thank we... I'll six banks canty."

1864-8. YATES, Broken to Harness, IL, p. 41. Easy, CARSY; we don't want to be thrown into the very midst of the aristocracy.

1890. Standard, Feb. 11, p. 3, col. 1. There was a Vienna CASSV with his jolly red face and his professional impudence.

GABLE, we's (popular).—To send a telegram by ocean (submarine) wire.

To SLIP or CUT ONE'S CABLE, subs. phy. (nautical).—To die. For exhaustive lists of synonymous terms, see ALOFT and HOP THE TWIG.

CABLE-HANGER, subs. (nautical).— Explained by quotations.

1734-7. Darcz, Tear there G. Britain (ed. 1748), I., 150. Persons who dredge or fish for cysters, not being free of the fishery, are called CASLE-RANGERS, and are prosecuted and punished by the Court.

1867. SMYTH, Sailors' Word Book.
CABLE-HANGER, a person catching systems.
in the River Medway, not free of the
fishery.

CAB-MOLL, suits. (old).—A prostitute addicted professionally to cabs and trains. [From CAB (q.v., sense 2) + MOLL (q.v.), a strumpet.] For synonyms, see BARRACK-HACK and TART.

CABOSSLED, ppl. adj. (nautical).— Confused; puzzled; perplexed. crived construction of the construction of the

1956. New Orleans Plats
The whole CAROUNLE make a sufficient them they took me un first

1887. Scribner's Manager got ter have faith in Goddings sure, a-swingin' up an' down that rock on the track from a lender the whole CAROOLE down an inter kingdom come aft' was

CABOORE, subs. (American)
rally applied to convivia
ters; also to a bachelo,
gery—a DEN (q.v.) or Bed
(q.v.). [Properly a ships
house or galley; and it
United States, a car on a
train for workmen, exspecial purpose.]

THE WHOLE CABOOMS (nonce expression).—Obvious variation of CABOODLE (g.s.

1870. London Migure, as Oct. the Fire. In this room, sir, seed gallant conductor, lived a bricklasse his wife and two kids. He sandshole in the wall, and got 'em and the —THE WHOLE CABOOK On 'em; a jolly good job he did.

icy film word, icy film it was reparded as stiddle of the threather has a bland dic-

Scarcine, Val. (III. L.

Santakijes, Cacapundo, a signification; and signification; vapouring

Aller Cont Dict. [a.v.]

Locking Baledrondon. CACA-

American).—Onminimum of the 'bow-wow' word

and him Miller—belonging to a

minimum of the bound

and an advantations intended to
enters an insitation of the sound

and the filing body. Uncertain as

stated an intended to the sound

and the filing body. Uncertain as

stated an intended to the Southern

Mattern States. Mainly of
stated origin, though two,
minimum origin, though two,
minimum to English ears. Ex
minimum to

of a play; especially in the play; especially in the patter of the patter of the patter of the patter of the patter same of CACKLE, and a hen after

The property of the party of the control of the con

2. (colloquial).—Idle, inconsequent, noisy chatter.

1676. A. RIVETUS, JUN. Mr. Smirfe, 18. Bedaubid with Addie Eggs of the Animadauters over CACKLE.

1807. Punch, so Sapt., p. 112. If a faller would tackle a feminine fair up to Dick, he 'as got to be date at the CACKLE.

Perb (old).—To talk idly, especially in the sense of telling secrets. For synonyma, see PRACH.

1785. GROSE, Dictionary of the Vest, gur Tengus. The call is looky and GACKLES; the regue talls all.

1883. Possel, LXXXII., 177, e. The old jokers in scariet and exacting who lounge in their red bedroom-chairs. And the clader-wigd toofs in alpaca who CACELE and give themselves also.

CACKLE-CHUCKER, sads. (theatrical).

—A prompter. [From CACKLE, the dialogue of a play, 4 CHUCKER, one who throws out (from the mouth).]

CACKLE-MEROHANT, subs. (theatrical).—A dramatic author. [From CACKLE, the dialogue of a play, + MERCHANT. Cf., CAPER-MERCHANT, a dancing-master.]

GACKLER, subt. (old).—1. A fowl. [From CACKLE (g.v.) + ER.]—
See also CACKLING CHEAT.

1073. R. HEAD, Canting Acad., 192. A Prigger of the CACKLERS.

1780-6. BAILEY. CACKLER . . . a humorous word for capons or fowl.

1749. Life of Bamphylde - Moore Caryen. Oath of the 'Canting Crew.' No dimber damber, angler, dancer, Prig of Cacutan, prig of prancer.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum. CACKler: a ben.

Place Beauty Commune a Puster, This late, a noisy fraction.

4. (direis and showmen's).

An actor or showman who has a speaking part.

1884. DECEMBR. Hard Times, bk. I., ch. vi., p. 14 (H. ed.). 'He has his points as a Cacklen still . . . a speaker, if the gentleman likes it better.

GACKLER's-KEN, subs. (old). — A hen-roost; a fowl-bouse. [From CACKLER (q.v., subs., sense 1), a fowl, + KEN (q.v.), a place or house.]. A French tnieves' equivalent is sume ornsiers (from ornsie, a hen).

CACKLE-TUB, subs. (old).—A pulpit.

[From CACKLE (q.v.) + TUB, in allusion to the shape of old-fashioned pulpits.] For synonyms, see HUM-BOX.

1888. Musgrave, Sowage London. I sorter think if yev'll borrow Lucy's chair to wheel me, I'll to and sit under the CACKLE-TUB in Little Bethel next Sunday.

CACKLING-CHEAT OF CHETE, subs. (old).—A fowl. [From CACK-LING, that cackles, + CHEAT, From A.S. ceat, a thing.]—See CHEAT.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Beaker; cackler; margery prater; galeny; partlet; chickabiddy; rooster; chuck-chuck; chuckie.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Un becquant (a thieves' term); un ornichon (also a thieves' term for

TALLAN STREET
OF PROPERTY STREET

SPANIER Symposis, (this, and indeed here given from refer to the control = Fr. caporal); side a bishop); say (like

1867. HARMAN, Gun has a CACKLING-CHETTS, & ruff packs, cassan, and page

1629. FLETCHING, Mar. 2. Or surprising a boot of the cheate? Or CACKLING-CHIR

1786. Grouz, Dictions for Tongue. CACKLING-Citions lowis.

1811. Lexicon Balatria LING CHEATS: Fowls (came)

CACKLING-COVE, mon. ()
and common).—An acts
CACKLING (see Carties
sense I) + COVE, an oil
term for a man.]

ENGLISH SYNOSYMM mery-cove; mug-faker; mugger (properly an makes free play with a tragedy or comedy merch stroller; cackle faker; stormer; surf.

FRENCH SYNONYME, for (thieves': literally as a curious sidelight on concerning religious the criminal classes) or rasi pour l'af (thieves rasi = priest; and french cant signified 'the soul,' but latterly ass

pende pender pe

distins applicate only—an extraction (the atrical: it such a way as to it such a way as to it., to bring down see Medium (an it such a way as it such a way as it such as it is such as it is

[From CACKLING (see CACKLING (see CACKLING) + FART (q.v.) a discissing of wind through the area.]
A verient in English is HEN-miner; Fr. are averyof (thieves'); the Eseton cant has breast, whilst in the German Gaunersprache is found Dickmann (also = the penis and allerts); the Fourbeaque has a stiff and allerts (the latter from the Italian also, white).

contempt now generally applied in an offensively ill-bred person, interspective of social position.

'the word as a de cadger; to the Scotch an etrand boy neer an attendant at golf; or to the shote University sense of the word a non-member; The words a non-member; The words a waristy of meanings.

- Passengers taken up by coach drivers for their own profit.
 [M.]
- 2. (obsolete).—A chain or com-
 - 3. (old).—An assistant.
- 4. (old).—An omnibus conductor.
- 1838. Hoon, St. fr. Read. Though I am a CAD now, I was once a conchman. [M.]
- 1836. DICKENS, Pichwick, ch. Excilip. sp. He paused, and contemplated
 with a face of great calamess and philo
 sophy, the numerous cane and driver
 of short stages who assemble near the
 famous place of resort (the Mansion
 House).
- 1961-61. H. MAYREW, London Lai. and Lon. Poor, vol. III., p. 353. The conductor, who is volgarly known as the CAD, stands on a small projection at the end of the cumibus.
 - 5. A messenger or errand boy.
- 1886. T. Hoozt, Gilbert Gurney, ch. vii. I will appear to know more of you than one of the CADE of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder.
- 1889. T. HOOD, Miss Kilmanager, p. 230. Not to forget that saucy led (Octontation's favourite CAD), The page, who looked so splendidly clas.

が上げてて出から

The German TOWNER (q.v.). The German analogue is *Philister*. Dr. Günther (Jens and its Environs) tells that of the old towers and gates which formed the entrance to Jena, the square one to the west alone remains; and is remarkable not only for its prison, called 'The Cheese-Basket,' but for four images of monkeys' heads carved at the several corners of the gate itself. In a quarrel between students and townsfolk in the vicinity of the Johannis-Thor, the former dubbed the watchmen there 'the monkey watchmen.' The guard vowed vengeance, and one evening killed a student who had taken no part in the disturbance. ecclesiastical superintendent, Götz, preached a sermon at the boy's funeral from Judges xvi. 20, 'The Philistines he upon thee, Samson!' and that night his text was heard in the street, *Philister über dir* Samson! Henceforward the citizens were called 'Philister' by the students; and, the name being exported to the other Universities, it came at length to be applied to burgher folk throughout Germany. According to some this fight occurred in 1693. For synonyms, see RANK OUTSIDER.

1831. HONE, Year Book, 670. Preceded by one or two bands of music in two boats, rowed by CADS.

1866. REV. E. BRADLEY ('Cuthbert Bede'), Adventures of Verdant Green, I., p., 117. And I can chaff a CAD.

7. (general) mannered parties La, a person that decency. For SNIDE.

1849. CHAPLES EN Looks. 'The CARS.' blackguards, lookadist-of tempt, and fear which the ward to return.

Widower, p. aqs. There in that club that will my

1880. Proced's Absorbing I'd the ockers, make no distribution on the manage of the man

1862. F. ARSTRY, Pitch vii. Perhaps your old gesting making a CAD of hisself this out of sorts with him.

1899. Answere, Feb. (6): 3. You wouldn't care to busing Miss Smart; he's audulige regular CAD, you know.

in the character of gentleman.

1708. WARD, London State, 7. He is one of those general Mumpers, we call CADATORS Circuit round England once a under Pretance of a december 2 gets both Money and Entered every good House he comes at.

ed. 1760. T. BROWN, We 179. You . . sot away you. Mongo's fumitory, among a passe smoak-dry CADATORS.

CADDIE, subs. (Scots).—itendant at golf.

1889. Scote Observer, Pak.
CADDIE, my CADDIE ye're a vera he
laddie. But I dinna like yaw
When I'm no exactly winnin'.

Table and and

Magneta temperate at the Home of Home of James Is comes and theres. Or and I contained the Home of Magneta and Hr. Lowes

(society).—The Burseconds. [An abbrevisecond 'Arcade.'] Cf.,
second 'Arcade.'] Consecond 'Arcade.'
Somewhat older
second second 'Arcade.'
second second 'Arcade.'
second s

take, teste, (vulgar).—The proletter of cadging or begging. Se verbal sense.

B. Vatre, Flash Dictionary, State & the game or profession of

White Binkie (Sc. Songs), the St. See could have the CADER of the could have the caper and the caper that e'er cost a see that the shouther.

Moreover, and seer.—To obtain seeing; to beg. Now appear to be an artful wheelling to be an artful wheelling to be an artful wheelling to be a carrier, i.e., one who will be country with his stock-time to be caused, i.e., a panier

wares. G., 'selber from 'her.' Heave mid of services who five by sponging on another, or who gets a livelihood without giving a proper quid pro que. For example, a water when langing about for 'a tip' is said to be CADGING or 'on the CADGE A DIRNER or SUPPER is now often used without implied reproach.

1811. Lexicon Balatovnicum, Canon the swells, ber of the sentlemen.

1866. Larron, Lacentia, II., 28. 'I be's good for nothin' now, but to Cabon about the streets and steel and fifth. [st.]

1848. E. FARMER, Scrup Book (ed. 6), 215. Lat each CADGE a trifle.

1886. G. A. Salla, Trip to Barbary.
ch. xiv. Thumping the som-tom, and
CABGING for coppers.

1883. Daily Telegraph, Feb. 8, p. 3, col. z. 'It's as had a most as drawing peoples' teeth to CADGE a triffe off them in such winter moeths as we've had since the Autumn broke.'

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. To mump; to pike; to mouch; to stand the pad; to maund; to tramp; to mike.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Rettander (thieves'); aller à la chasse avec un fusil de toile (popular : literally 'to go hunting with a canvas gun,' an allusion to the necessary wallet or bag); bellander (tramps'; Cf., bettander; possibly some confusion has arisen between these two terms); balander (tramps'); truguer de la pagne (tramps'); trucker (Old Cant, from truc, any kind of open air small trade or artifice. The word appears in various French, Italian and Spanish dialects, whilst MERIL in his Dictionnaire du pâtois Normand allies it with the English 'trick'); tendre la demi-asms (popular)

Special to the same of the sam

German Synonyms. Abgeiles .also = to take to heels; M.H.G. snerre (q.v., infra) a beggar musician); bimmeln (Bimmler, Bummler, a beggar or vagrant); benschen (a corruption of the Latin benedicers = to say grace after meat; from praying to begging is but a step); paternellen (perhaps, like the foreguing, a formation, from the Latin pater moster, signifying to say much pater); noppets (vagrants); Schnurren, schnorren snurren, (from the O.H.G. snurren, to grind, to grind out music on a HURDY-GURDY [q.v.], or to grind out prayers. A beggar or vagrant is termed Schnurrer, Schnerrer, or Snurrer = a grinder. Auf die Pelle schnurren Schnorrer, = to beg by feigning epileptic fits; and Serfleppe schnurren =
to beg on the pretence of having
been 'burnt out'; Schnurrpilsel,
Schnurrscheye, Scenurrschicksel,
Schnurrheibelche, and Schnurrmädchen, are epithets for very young girls who are beggars or strumpets as occasion fits; the dual occupation being known as Kommistarchenen and Hemdenschnurren); tarchenen, targenen, dörgen, dorchen ('to beg' or 'to hawk.' The derivation is obscure, but it is possibly to be found in the Hebrew tirgel, 'to teach to walk' or 'to guide the foot.' Others trace it to the O. H. G. Turg,

these forms is and all are trace Stap, the The meaning begging stal pretence of days); dalfen and corresponding noun poor fellow, is se derived from Dal one of the ten soms whose name had not aleph either at the b end of it [Esther ix. 7story goes that beca he was not only h mocked into the ban feast in commemo Haman's fall being merrymaking. poor man became a deufen gehen = to go with the intention of cos a robbery. Cf., O.H.G. 2 Deube = theft); jackton, Via thieves' lingo).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Transic (identical with the French transic, v.); Santocchiars (also = 1)

Tot synonyme, see

Adventure Capental Ca

sees, (common).—Priments a counter, pedlar, or penset dealer; now mainly perset to a whining beggar; sees, occasionally, a "sponger, sees, (g.e.), or mean man (see gents). [From CADGE (g.e.) +

Restrict Synonyms. Abram most; cossiler, Abraham cove; residen; Bedlam beggar; suggident, moucher; pikey; traveller; ncoldrum; abyster; flettering James; silver beggar; abyster-field; mumper; paper-worker; goose-shearer; master of the black art; durrynacker.

PARICE SYNONYMS. Un PRESENT, OF MR STUCKERS (Old CARL, from true, which see under CARDER); are mercandier or some intermediate (thieves'; a variety of the mendicant tribe which is distribed in le Jargen de l'Argent in those who journey with a genet purse by their side, with parity good coat, and a cloak on their shoulders, pretending they have met with robbers who have stolen all their money); the mellands. (Old Cant); are defined; one here and there); in callets; un enfant de la loupe (Missent); and loupiest (popular); and desired (thieves'); an lartin (Old Cant). (see Canear); Jessel (from the Habitary); Jessel (a begge cheat who has seen better days. Cf., Stayler and Linkingpler); Linkingpler (a begges by means of false papers); a dealer in sham lottery tickets; or a "saide" collector for purposes of charity); Pracker (possibly from the Hebrew beracka, "a blessing," in allusion to the mumper's benefitetion; Schmellemerischer (from Schmelle "an untruth," cheating, or "deception," + Tracker, one who pulls); Schmerrer (see under CADGE); Standjunge (a beggar frequenting markets, fairs, and public processions).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Compagno di calca (campagno = companion or comrade, calca = companion or comrade, calca = corved'); calco (see preceding); cortegiano or cortigiano (literally 'a courtier'); cavorante di acarpa (literally 'working shoes'; specially applied to a beggar who is also a pickpocket); granchette (especially one who PATTERS IN FLASH (q.v.); truccante (also = a thief); guide y also = a'dog' or a 'companion'); incalmate an old and decrepit beggar's boy-leader. Literally one put up or hung up in chains',

SPANISH SYNONYM. Chita (a nickname for a deformed vagrant or beggar).

1821.—W. T. MONCRIEFF, Tom and ferry, Act ii., Sc. 6. CADGES make holiday, Hey, for the maunder's joys, Let pious ones fast and pray, They save us the trouble, my boys.

1861.—MAYHEW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. Poor, I., 339. A street seller nowadays is Apple - Darly Tolograph, ; Cot., p. s. set. ; See on a Sentrary sight; is Witn-dayler, they make hypocritical account and depth of chances and separability would accounty decision the mark facility accounts the Water of

"BBM.—JAR. Geizzarwoon, The Little Remembles. I may been remark that amongst people of my born grade no one is no consenutiously regarded as he who is known as a CARGER. The meaning they set on the word is not the dictionary meaning. The CARGER with them is the whining beggar, the cowardly impostor, who being driven or finding it convenient to melaist on charity, goes about his basiness with an affectation of profoundest hamility, and a consciousness of his own unworthness; a meaking, abject wretch, aisning to crop a meal out of the despising and diagnet he excites in his follow-creature.

CADEINE, verbal subs. (common).—
Begging, frequently eked out by petty pilfering. [From CADGE (q.v.) + ING.]

1859. H. KINGSLEY, Geoffrey Hambyn, ch. xv. I've got my living by casting fortins, and begging, and CADGING, and such like.

1873. Jas. Greenwood, In Strange Company. But what one in vain looked for was the 'jolly beggar,' the oft-quoted and steadfastly believed in personage who scorns work because he can 'make' in a day three times the wages of an housest mechanic by the simple process of CADGING.

CABY, subs. (common).—A hat.
[Derivation unknown.] Sometimes written CAUBY and CADDY.
For synonyms, see GOLGOTHA.

1886. The A. B. C. of New Dictionary of Plash, Cant, Slang, etc., p. 85. CADDY; a man's hat.

1887. Walford's Antiquarian, April, p. 231. Sixpence I gave for my CADEY A penny I gave for my stick.

CAFFAN. -- See CASSAN.

Address (Salara

from the Capin to the block should be the the total to the block should be the the twenty make a subject to the twenty make a subject to the twenty make the twenty long to the two total to the twenty long to the twenty long to the the twenty long t

CAGE, suite. (old).

kind of prison for factors; a country
[From CAGE, a finement for birds, formerly, human bein literary use; a slang.

1500. Lancelet, sylige; thut schamfully to by Eacher from chewalry. [M.]

1608. SHAKEPEARS, Aliv., s. Dick. Ay, by my halonorable, and there he was badge; for his father had saves the cage.

1748. T. DVCHE, Distribute CAGE (s): a place of continues or vagrants that are talunwatch in the night-time, to as the proper officer can carry that magistrate.

1815. SCOTT, Gey Material liii. I was doomed—still is purpose in the cage and in the still

1839. Harrison Amsworth Carlotte (1882), p. 76. The Willesden was, and for the standing—a small round believe eight feet high, with a pointed to which a number of boards leach the names of the parish distributions to vagrants and other persons, are attached.

Manufactal Systems. For the process of the process

Anong special names for special prisons may be meninsued Batten's Farm or Garden
(Lobel Batten's Farm or Garden
(Lobel Batten's Farm or Garden
(Lobel Batten's Farm or Garden
(Melbourne Gaol); Burline Hatten
(White Cross Street
(Lobel White Cross Street
(Lobel Composition); Ellenborough Louge,
(Lobel Composition); Campbell's Acaline (Lobel Halks); City College
(Lobel Whittington's College (NewLobel Whittington's College (NewLobel College (Melburgh));
(Lobel (Edinburgh))

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Le castue stainent'; le carache (thieves'); le carache (thieves'); le carache (thieves'); le calleux (thieves'); le calleux estones; Cf., 'stone le ', le calleux (thieves'; Newmann et al. le calleux (thieves'; literally a caste, château (thieves': literally a caste, château de l'ombre = a caste, château (thieves'; le château (thieves'; le château (thieves'; le casterd (thieves'); le casterd (thieves'; le casterd (thieves'); le casterd (

Arms); he bloc (a military pri or cell, Cf., block-house); dure (thieves': a central pris dur is properly hard, mer obdurate); la famme de l dant (a military lock-up, or Irish theatre; litera adjutant's wife) ; la bagnole (popular: a diminutive of bagne, the same meaning); la (thieves': a central prison or house of correction); Phopical (thieves': a man in durance is un malade - a patient); la mitre (thieves': a corruption of withointment; mitre formerly meant 'itch'); le jetar (military; the same as chetar); Fours (common: a term given to a prison, guard-room, or cell); is belte a vision (a lock-up at a police-station; violen itself signifies a prison, the barred windows being com-pared to the strings of that instrument. Argut and Slang says :- The lingo terms jouer de la harte, to be in prison, and jouer du vielen, to file through the window bars of a cell, seem to bear out this explanation. Some philologists, however, think that the stocks being trink that the stocks being termed psaltirion, mettre an psaltirion, to put in the stocks, became synonymous with 'to imprison,' the expression being superseded in time by mettre an violon when that instrument itself The second the control of functions of the control of the control of functions of the control of

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Antoniklaster! (Viennese thieves' = a
prison in Vienna); Drillbajis or
Drillhaus (a house of drill or
correction); Echetel (Viennese
thieves'); Erbsien (Viennese
thieves'); Erbsien (Viennese
thieves'); Granpenpalais (a
prison in Berlin, from the staple
of diet—barley); Grannigebais
(Granigire Marockum = a fortress); Gymnasium (Cf., college, academy, lyche; Kaan or
Kin (from the Hebrew; im
Kaan scheften, to be in prison);
Kue or Kuh (in die Kae sperren,
to imprison); Kitt or Kittchen
(from the Hebrew Kisse = a
chair, throne, roof, common

the same and the s

ITALIAN SYSTEM Case (a house. The saccia and casesses in the cases and cases and cases are laborious); senting (sink of vice); stantalists.

SPANISH SYNONYMIN rastra; angustias or and rally grief or anguishly (literally a large round) banco (properly a benda (i.e., fear); trens (f).

PORTUGUESE SYMPHENE tarim or xelro; limesteria name for a prison in Liebon

- 2. (common).—An imite or bustle. See BIRD-CARR.
- 3. (venery). A bed a Breeding-cage.

1875. W. E. HENLEY, Under Ballad. 'In the BERFDING CAGE for With her stays off, all a blows parts sprung.'—

4. (parliamentary).

pellestry).—Groce the farm used by the stage, signifying a few resolution not to the farm a certain time; or, term is till their caod is which we is commonly with the strictest exacting. I have case of y will caoe myself used I will caoe myself its. "Common in Scotland, the yow is performed with the strictest."

wite, saile. (vulgar). — Priline a provincialism for a tough of those; now a vulgarism for strong or sublish, or acraps and only. The transferred sense is the transferred sense is the transferred sense is the transferred sense in the transferred sense is the transferred sense in the N.E.D. Excellent. [Brower derives Thus the Gaelic and Welsh,' acraises, whilst others consider to be a bad cook, carry the first a bad cook, carry the sense of the Latin magma sense, address or dross.] Also a

PERHAPT, Tour in Scotland, 1500 in Scotland, 1500 in San. Vast numbers [of geese] are anough to London; among them, the sand general general general general general general general general companies.

the greatest grief, and sure its grief in grief in grief in grief in A libel to one's like 'cheep CAG-MAG-SCRAG of

CAM. To name came, Mr. (Ambrican). To proceed to extreme measures; to be quantificanted to make a disturbance. Of Western origin; primarily applied to men who would have allown no hesitation in abooting or stabbing; generally = merely disputatious or quarrelsome. Variants are TO RAISE HATE, HELL, or

ants are TO RAISE HATE, HELL, or HELL AND TOMMY, and TO BAISE NED (q.v.). [An allusion to the anger of the first fratricide.]

1860.—RUXTOM, Scenes in the Fas-West, p. 217. He had been knocking around all day in every grog-shop and bar-room in town, and when evering camb he was seen swaggering down Main Street, his head bare, his eyes bloodshot, and his revolver in hand, shouting: "Who'll hinder this child? I am going TO RAISE CAN'! Who'll got anything to may agin it?"

1869.—Mins. Benerate Strows, Old.
Town Folks, p. 106. 'I'll tell you what.
Solomon Peters,' mid Mins Asphyxia, 'I'd
jest as soon have the red dragon in the
Revelation a comin' down on my house as
a boy! If I don't work librd enough now.
I'd like to know, without having a boy
around RASSIN' gineral CAIM.

CAIN AND ABEL, suce. par, (stryming slang).—A table.

CAIMBHAM - SMOKE, sule. ple. (old).—The tears of a wife-beaten husband.—DUNTON. Ladies' Dictionary [1694].

CAKE or CAKEY, subs. (popular).—

I. A fool or dullard. Quoted by Grose in his Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue [1785], in various provincial glossaries, and generally colloquial in the lower strata of society. [In punning allusion, some have thought, to the doughy

believes of 'a color, 's name hoven at first to may fet? I half of terrestanted investment. Hence variants, such, for estample, of 'fine,' 'coft,' and 'must.' Others, however, trace it to the Guest sawle, bad, and point out that in University sleng a dever man is called a good man and the opposite a bad one, or a CAKE.] For synonyma, see BUFFIE and Cabrage-HEAD.

1661. Comic Almanani, 'Twelfth' Right, p. agt. And ever since, on fair Twelfth Night, A want ring form is son: A female form, and this its cry:—'Vy vot a Casta I ve been!

1943. J. R. Plancki, The White Cat, IL, iv. Your resignation proves that you must be The present CAKE he in his land could me !

1888. Man. H. Wood, Channings, th, zrie. If Pye does not get called to order new, he may lapse into the habit of paneing over hardworking fellows with busins to exakt some good-for-nothing CAKE with none, because he happens to have a Dutchman for his mother.

2. (American thieves').—A stupid policeman.

3. subs. (Christ's Hospital).—
A stroke with a cane.

Veri (Christ's Hespital).—To cane.

TO TAKE THE CAKE, Abr. (common).—To rank the highest; to carry off the honours; to be the best of a kind; 'to fill the bill' (theatrical). [CAKE has long been employed symbolically in this connection; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, 'to get one's share of the cake' was a common colloquialism. The special application has been popularised in the U.S.A. In certain sections of the country 'cake walks' are in vogue among the coloured people. The young

Whence to CANE With the THE THORE'S SENT THE TONE TO SENT THE TONE TO SENT THE TONE TO SENT THE TONE TONE THE TONE THE TONE TONE THE TONE

1996. Sony Aparolating Between you in the last the becoming to all-all the check in deals. I best its any salesledy 't makes, a way 't some o' those the bestempley TOOK THE CA

HURRY UP TRANS
(American) = Buckwheat and other
form a staple disa.
American tables, back
has now become page

LIKE HOT CAKES, Fican).—Quickly; WE a variant of LIKE WE LIKE ONE O'CLOCK (6)

1888. Punch's Library in Clerk. "Haven's Library and Jack, the Giant Killer," on high Clerk. "Yes, sir." Book Sale take in up to the Polo Greening noon; they'll sell fast enough the

CAKEY - PANNUM FENCER.

CALABOOSE, subs. (American nautical).—The communical This word comes into population the Spanish calabourathe French calabouration of CALABOOSE—to impring

support; believe; missel, almost any sense is singuished, which is 'to use is one class of the support of the s

of I CALCULATE, that sin't no wiseless subject affects.

Lowes, Biglow Papers.

The though House Seden't gut his

the is blooked as hisdo's though he'd

the sews, so he CALLATED to hook

the Hosy woodn't take none of his

Man Warrensez, Queecly, the Type aget egts two tables, I

States, and (Stock Exchange).—

ATERN, House Scrupe. 'If the things the cour funcy We buy thom, CALERTS or Apre.

took; sade. (collequial).—An ignolemns; a dolt; a weakling. C/., Ches Louly. For synonyms, as BUFFLE and CABBAGE-HEAD. Deckey, III., 94. You great the backley, III., 94. You great y pe should have more wit, so ye

Destrou, Nymphid (1631),

TO RAT THE CALF IN THE COW'S BELLY, Air. (constroid.—A Assist of 'to' count one's chickens before they are hatched.'

1748, RECHARDOSS. Claring Harjone [ed. 1812], III., 135. I ever made shift to evoid anticipations: I never upuid EAT THE CALF IN THE CON'S MELLY, as Lord M's phrase is.

CALF-GLIMERRS, rubs. (common),— Pantaloons; i.e., close-fitting trousers. [Derivation obvious.] For synonyms, see Bags and KICKS.

1884.—J. GREENWOOD, Little Rayssenglins. Knos-breeches were just going out of fishion when I was a little boy, and CALF-CLINGERS (that is, trouses made to fit the log as tight as a worsted stocking) were 'coming is.'

CALF, Gow, and BULL WEEK, safe.

Ar. (operatives'). — Before the passing of the Factory Acts it was customary in manufacturing districts, especially for men, women, and children, to indulge in the practice of working very long hours for a period of three weeks before the Christmas holidays. In the first, which was called 'CALF WEEK,' the ordinary hours of work were but slightly exceeded; in the second, or 'COW'WEEK,' they were considerably augmented; and in the third, or 'BULL WREK,' it was common for operatives to spend the greater portion of the twenty-four of each day in their workshops. The practice resulted in extreme exhaustion and —naturally—indulgence to excess in stimulants.

No. of the last of

GALF'S HEAD, and. (common). - A stupid, witless individual. For synonyma, see BUFFLE and CAB-BAGE-HEAD.

1600.—SHAREPRARE, Moch Ado abset Mothing, V., i., CLAUDSO: 'I'hith, I thenk him; he bath bid me to a CALF's READ and a capon; the which if I do not carve most carlously, say my'unifo's naught.

CALF-LICK .-- See COW-LICK.

CALF - LOLLY, swis. (old). — An idle simpleton; a general term of reproach.

1658. ÜRQUHART, Rabelais, bk. I., ch. xxv. Jobbinol goosecapa, foolish leggarbeads, futch CALF-LOLLIES.

1706. MOTTEUX, Rabelais, iv., xvii. I was a Calf-lolly, a doddipole.

CALF-LOVE, suis. (common).—
A youthful, romantic fancy. [A sarcastic allusion to the blind unreasoning character of boy and girl attachments.]

1838. GALT, Enteil, I., xxxii., s84. I made a CALF-LOVE marriage. [M.]

1868. Mrs. Gaskell, Spinia's Louers, II., ros. It's a girl's fancy—just a kind o' Calf-love—let it go by.

1884. Longman's Mag., IV., 50. I was still at the early and agonising stage of the peasion which is popularly known as CALF-LOVE.

CALFERIN-FIDDLE, swis. (old).—A drum.

1785. GROSE, Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, s.v.

very old and a very old at a v

1861. L. pp. J Labrador Life, p. pp. mixture of Rum and S the former and less of a

1733. NATHAMES. Selfof Rrusness (translated), piplace as that your CALLEDO corpusatio) had need have a keep it warm.

1661. SALA, Seven Same A shrewd, down-east Yanhan tioned a simple Dutchman suits fed steed, and left him suits CALICO mare in exchange.

CALICO-BALLY, adj. (comes Somewhat 'fast';

CALIFORNIAN,

depleted berrieg.

Level dried by quotaplaced by quota-

Sensitive of cured herrings that British stitute the and, and, the state that the the cured herrings the British stitute the and, and, the state the state that the state t

Generally used in the parent Casspondians.] Generic grad places.

the sites with a way from her for his husband is away from her for the standed period; a GRASS wines (g.w.) in the least offending game. The expression dates the period of the Californian with hiser, when so many men was west, leaving their wives and husbles behind them.

Eten College).—To

Man when the masters do not call strates (g.v.).

1982.—Pailer Lellenory, May, et. Phinistry Dealer (in Professional's Header): Header (in Professional's Header): Header (in Professional's Header): Header (in Header)

To CALL A GO, surfal file. (vagrants' and street patteress').—To change one's stand; to alter one's tactics; to give in at any game or business. [From the Go 'call' in cribbage.]

1861-61.—H. MATREW, London Lab. and Lou. Peor, vol. I., p. sys. To Call. a Go, signifies to restore to another appt, or adopt some other patter, or, in abort, to resort to some change or other in consequence of a failure.

TO CALL A SPADE A SPADE.

See Seade.

TO CALL OVER THE CUALA.

—See WIGGING.

PUT AND CALL -- See PUT.

CALLE, suit. (old and American thieves).—A cloak or gown. Quoted by Grose [1785], and still in use in the U.S.A. amongst the criminal classes. For synonyma, see CASTER.

CALP or KELP, subs. (old).—A hat. [Origin unknown.] For synonyms, see GOLGOTHA,

CALVERT'S ENTIRE,—The Fourteenth Foot. [Called CALVERT from their colonel, Sir Harry Calvert (1806-1826), and ENTIRE, be cause three entire battalions were kept up for the good of Sir Harry, when adjutant-general. A play upon words in reference No Calcher's melt Report. This sufficient was also milled the Out of the milled the Out of the Calcher Report.

1900. B. Topingtoire, Slaty Partires, casts vill. Gis ! What is become of the bigs thin sales and place in the beauty of Garrage?

1981. Chamber Journal, as Dec. 3. The sate Foot, Calverre

1904. Thesiny's Manusine, April, p. 486. A very carries among Calvarries. Entrains, used to be assessed to the 14th, but this 48 well as the circumstances which gave rise to it are forgotten.

CALVES. CALVES GONE TO GRASS, saste. phr. (old).—Said of spindle sh taks; i.e., slend: r, undeveloped legs, with lack of calves.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS OF DRESSING CALVES' HEADS, phr. (old).—Many ways of saying or doing a foolish thing; a simpleton has many ways of showing his folly; or, generally, if one way won't do, we must try another.

CALVES' HEADS ARE BEST HOT, pair. (common).—A sarcustic apology for one sitting down to eat with his hat on.—See STAND-UP.

CALX, sais. (Eton College).—The goal line at football. [From a Latin sense of CALX = a goal, anciently marked with lime or chalk.] At Eton CALX is a space so marked off at each end of WALL; GOOD CALX is the end at which there is a door for a goal; BAD CALX the end where part of an elm tree serves the purpose.

. 1864. Daily Telegraph, Dec. 1. The Collegers were over-weighted . . . and the Oppidans managed to get the ball down into their CALX several times. [M.]

CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE CONSIST OF STATE OF

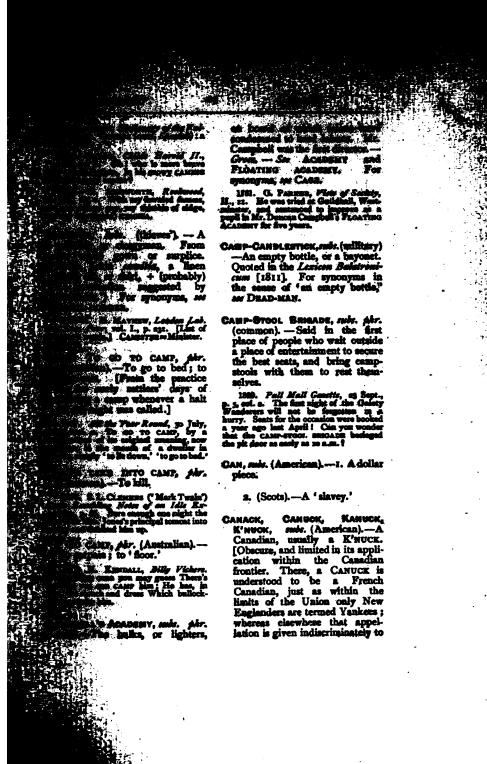
1875. Chandre, v. p. 207, col. s. The still as distinguished . . . These postshie to of the crosk, and residual the possessors here, its which they are particulated the inclinate of the processor of the process

CAMDEN-TOWN, and slang).—A halfpen For synonyme, as:

CAMEL'S COMPLAINT (COMEION). — LOW-HUMP (g.v.).

CAMERA, suls. (thieres, chemise, or "shimment the Spanish comies, camica.] The word various forms from the 'camise,' 'camiseis,' 'camiseis,' 'camise,' and in a most English dress as 'come (q.v.), which in turn is into MISH (q.v.). For a see Flesh-rage.

1690.—B.E., *Dict. Cast*. MESA: a shirt or shift.



State of the Capenda of the Capenda

CAMARY or CAMARY-RIED, suits.

(thieves').—I. A prisoner; a very old cant term for habitual offenders; or, as Grose says [1785], 'a person used to be kept in a CAGE' (g.v.). The same idea occurs in some foreign equivalents, e.g., the French, vissus de cage, and the German, Kastoner, from Kaston, a chest or case. For synonyms, see Waong 'UN.

1673.—HEAD, Conting Academy, p. 1837. Newgate is a cage of CANARY-MEDE.

1725.—New Canting Dictionary. Ca-RARV-SERD, a little, arch, or knavish boy; a rogue or whose taken and clapped into the cage or roundhouse.

1830.—HARRISON AINSWORTH, Jack Shephard [1830], p. 55. Now for the cage, my pretty CANARY-SIED. Before we start I'll accommodate you with a pair of ruffles.

- 2. (general). A mistress. [See preceding quot. (1725): the term is still in use.] For synonyms, see TART.
- 3. (common). Formerly a guinea, but now applied to a sovereign . [From similarity of colour.]

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Yellow boy; goldfinch; yellow hammer; shiner; gingleboy; monarch; couter; bean foont; James this gold cost the convict is made to the con

GERMAN System (gelb = yellow); piece; literally

For synonyme of rally, see ACTUAL

1786. GROSE, Design Valger Tougue. Calling canting sense, guiness.

1822. Scorr, Portugian xvi. Fifty as fair velocities e'er chirped in the bettern of purse.

1842. Pseudi, p. 188. etymologicm, 23. Goldfuelles —Singing birds; the while search needeth never to plant

or stall; a MOLLHAM

Cf. Crow = a mele.

Fr. une marque franche

1969. H. MAYKEW, Low. Lond. Poor, IV., 337. Something called a "CANARY, carries the burglars], and watches outside."

5. (Salvation Army), promise of a donation scription. At some of a lngs of the 'Army' is

Alexander of the second

Section of Courses

Windstein with Windstein The eight who willings by efection who middlets. They enjoy the privileges of prefects to present.

The property of the control of the c

MARKET BY & CAMPADE MESTER.

A hatnorous corrup-

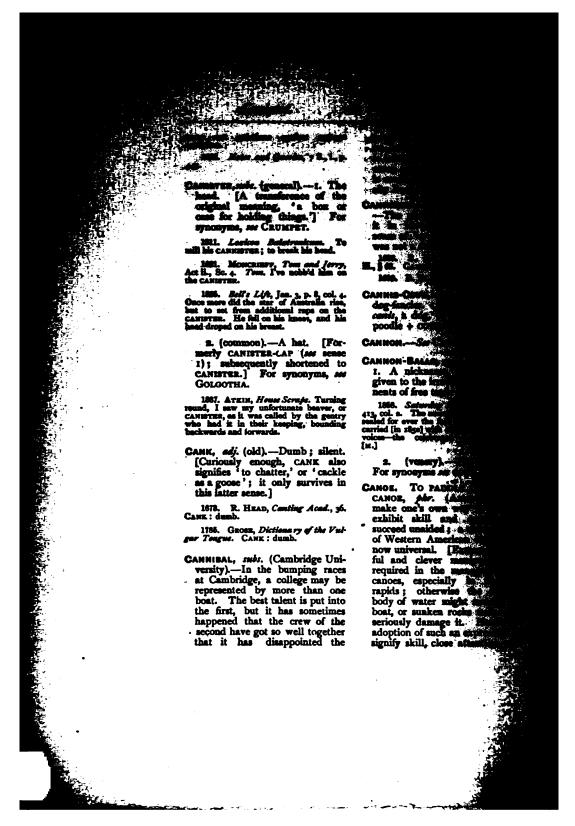
Aissensum, School-Life of School, p. 175. Each of these and in turn the privilege to log for admission into the disconneis were filled, prove passerally about twelve, (Surey more Candidates or the proventies of the called).

Ginder, self (old).—Girch by Gions in 1785, and by the Licelon Salatomicion; in 1821; as dipulen Irish term.

CANDYMAN, 1882. (northern).—A. bailiff or pracess server. Originally a seller of candy. [In October, 1863, there was a great strike of miners at the collisions of Messra. Strakers and Love, in the county of Durham. As no adjustment of the difference was possible, the owners determined to eject the miners from their cottages. For this purpose, an army of rascals were engaged, including at least one whose ordinary occupation was that of hawking candy and sweetmeats. The man was recognised and was chaffed; and CANDYMAN, which rapidly became a term of reproach, was soon applied to the whole class; and since that time is come into general use over the two northern counties whenever ejectments take place.]

1868. Nessessits Chronicle, Oct. 31.
The colliery carts and waggons stood at the doors, and the furniture was handed out, and piled quickly but carefully upon them. It was evident that the campyanan had warmed to their work. The name of CAMDYMAN has been given to the loaders because of their avocations of 'candy' hawking, from which they are supposed to have been taken to be put to this work.

1876. Notes and Queries, 5 S., v., 405. A term in the North for men employed to



parameter. At Matroparameter of Mr. John Mr. John Mr. Lands in God Artiste and own Gamon.

The hemitierity with the service of the formation of the service o

(thieves').

The origin of this a sery obscure, although these have been hasarded.

It has may be mentioned that the 'oun' having been have the 'oun' having expressions are have the 'oun' have the 'answers, to the the out of the oun' have the 'oun' have the oun of the out of th

May, XI., por. One sight I was with the mob, I get comes dismit, also helps

Camount, sard [Amediant]. 1.
To fondle; hill and one; hidding in undersmonth. See SeinminLIMO. [There are two suggested derivations—(1) from CARRIE in the sense of gentle, and (2) that the primary signification may have been "to act as a noulle," i.e., to play the fool.] For synonyms, an FIRKYTOODER.

1864. G. A. Salla, Temple Ber, Duc., p. 40. He is an adept in that branch o permanent dialectic known as concoding. He will concourse the ladies (bless their dear hearts! and how sharp they thish themselves at making a bargain i) into the acquisition of whole packages of ginerack merchandies.

1679. Pessol, March 15, p. 177, 401.

Our Representative Man. Then he and the matchless one struggle, smuggle, and generally concounts together representative wife, not of the Chevalier, but of Charles VI., King of France, also, this impulsive, loving, beautiful, hagging, concoding young Ecstacy, has the cool impudence to declare that theird is a 'guiltless love.'

2. (Oxford University).—To paddle or propel a canoe.

1879. R. H. MARSHALL, in Notes and Queries, 5 S., xi., 375. When I was an undergraduate at Oxford, to CANOOLE was the slang expression for paddling one's own cance on the bessen of the Cherwell or the Isis.

3. (American theatrical).—To share profits.

18(7). Grass Room John. 'Pray, good sir, what is a CANOODLER?' 'Tell you, sunn, queer business, sunn, but prosperous, money-heap of it, sunn, for you and me '-and he winked significantly, jerked up a chair, and aquatted in it, all in a breath. . . . Undeterred, he rartled on:

(common).—To coax,

Canooder -- Se Canooder

GAMOODLING, perial suite, (American).—Endearments.

1890. Sala, Twice Round the Cleck, xx e.m., pare. A sty kin, and a squess, and a pressure of the foot or so, and a variety of hitmines endearing blandishments, known to our American counter (who are great adopts at sweet-hearting) under the generic name of concoditive.

1964 and 1879. [See quots. under Caroodle, sense 1.]

GANT, subs. and surb.—[As regards derivation (whether noun or verb), to signify the speech, phras-cology, or whine peculiar to thieves, beggars, and vagrants, authorities differ among and with themselves: the word occurs as early as 1540, and has long since achieved respectability. Grose was probably wrong in thinking it a corruption of chausting, and it was obstainly in use long prior to the two Scotch clergymen, Oliver and Andrew Cant, who are said to have preached with such a voice and such a manner as to give their name to all speaking of the same kind. A correspondent of Notes and Queries (2 S., vii., 158) suggests as a possible source the ordinary word mendicant (fr. Lat. mendics), but this is historically improbable, and the weight of evidence is in favour of the Latin cantus, singing or song, though it must be observed that neither the ancient nor the modern usage implies a mere sing-song, but rather the whine of one bent

greet of active for the tense of the work of the Latin of the

Subs.—I. The semijargon of the variant gipsies, thieves, begin hence, contemptsously, liar phraecology of a seclass or subject. Identa THIEVES' LATIN, Sta-GREEK, PEDDIAR'S etc. (q.v.); but for semisee FLASH.

1706. In PHILLIPS. [M.] 1748. T. DYCHE, Dictional CANT (a.): a barbarous broken speech made use of by gypotes.

1868. C. READE, Never See M

125

After 18 Senting Carts.

they be act. The present the log Versions of t

Andrew Tenner Lincol

The Perk Stang Dictionery, the hy, You mans jumping Jack, the does less week for heaving a series of the land week for heaving a series of the land why, save, Jack had a series and a panel? 'You, but they series by the humans, and so we had been to be the land when the high her had grew leaky and the land.' Well, Bell, hear's the bingonian week series and land to be the land of the land

(puglistic) — a blow or toss.

Abelian over the that embodied to CANT on the chops, is easy? For watersystes, or Bant, Deb, no Wise.

3. (tramps'). - Food. Alas KANT, but Co., sense 4-

1651-51. H. Mavane, Lindin Labour and Landon Poor, vol. 111., p. 425. The house was good for a camerthat's some food—bread or meet.

1677. BREATT AND RECE, See of Valcon, pt. L., ch. in. The blaver's been always good for a EAST, and the cure for a bob.

4. (tramps').—A gift. [Possibly connected with CANT, sense 3, 4 share or portion.]

1887. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 5 ed., p. 444. Gift of Clothes—CANT of Togs.

Verb.-1. To speak with the beggar's whine.

1867. HANKAN, Carest (1859), 39'It shall be lawefull for the to CART'—
that is, to aske or begge—' for thy living in
al places.'

1610. Rowlands, Martin Mari-all, p. 17 (B. Club's Raps., 1874). According to the saying that you (thisree and caderal) have among your salues (If few case Cant, you will never works) shewing that if they have been regues so long, that they can Cant, they will never astric themselves to labour agains.

2. To speak the jargon of gipsies, beggars, and other wag-rants.—See Canting.

1802. Defence of Comp-catching, in Greene's Works, XI., 45. At these wordes Comp-catcher and Setter, I was driven into as great a mass, as if one had drope out of the clowds, to heare a peasant CANT the wordes of art belonging to our trade.

1609. DEKKER, English Villaindes (1698), And as these people are strange, both in names and in their conditions, so do they speake a language (proper only to themselves) called Cauting, which is more strange. This word cauting, seemes to be

1748. T Drown, Dictionary (5 ed.) Cast (v.): to talk glibbeigh like gypsies. 3. To speak; to talk. 1867. HARMAN, Carent (2814), p. 66. To Cantre, to speaks. 1881. New York Slang Dictioner 'On the trail.' 'But CANT us the cue What was the job?' 'A plach for a empower slang. We touched his leath too, but it was very lathy. CANTAB, suits. (colloquial). — A student at Cambridge. [An abbreviation of 'Cantabrigian.'] 1780. COVENTEY, Pompley Litt. II., x. (1785), p. 18, col. 1. The young CANTAB . . . had come up to London. [M.] 1831. Byross, Don Ymen, c. iii., st. zs6. And I grown out of many 'wooden apocen.' Of verse (the name with which we CANTARS please To dub the last of honours in degrees). tary). -- A go GANTABANK, subs. (old).—A common ballad singer. [From Latin canters, to sing, + bancs, bench; beggar; o otherwise call s.s., a singer on a stage or plat-St. Giles' Gree form.] has varied, Gr 1860. PUTTENHAM, Eag. Possic (Arb.), 96. Small and popular Musickes song by these CANTARANQUI vpon benches and barrels heads. [M.] whilst many wri fraternity as the —See Appendix verb, sense I, 1884. TAYLOR, Ph. was Art, pt. I., iii., z. He was no tavern CANTARANK that made it, But a Squire minstrel of your Highness' court. 1500. GREEN Italianate CANTES, youthful gentlemen CANTANKEROUS, adj. (colloquial). 1695. BEN JOHS -Cross-grained; ill-humoured; Act ii. A rog self-willed; productive of strife. See also quot. 1773. [Thought to be derived from the M.E. 1680. TAYLOR, (* IL, #39, i. Two has

s. (old).—A parish is CANTICLE, a song ti singing.] So to [1785], and in the detrocicum [1811]. AMEN CURLER

werbal subs. (old).—The med by beggars, thieves, a med vagrants. The same kers, sale., sense r, which be an abbreviated and men of CANTING; Cf. 'cab'

Belletan, Coment (1814), p. 6. berlege which they terms pos-tion of CASTING.

IV., 57. of Ainstin. I., IV., 57. A particular Length rogues have made

All the CANTING language should a parcel of invented stations vary well know, and one another channel of mankind.)

ed.—Belonging to the the of thieves and beggars.

Commission Comp. Catch, og the Canting speech (s.)

CANTING CREW. Se CANTERS.

CAN'T SAY NATIONAL INTELLI-GENCER, Air. (American).—A enaurician, ser. [American].—A exphenistic expression equivalent to 'drunk.' [The National Intelligencer is an old Washington newspaper.] For synonyms, see SCREWED.

CAN'T SEE A HOLE HI A LADDER, Air. (American).—Referring to a superlative form of intoxication. For synonyms, see SCREWED.

CANUCK -- See CANACK.

CANVASS. TO RECEIVE THE CANvass, sir. (old).—A seventeenth century colloquialism for 'to be dismissed'; in modern slang 'to get the sack.'—Sir Bag, sense 2, and SACK.

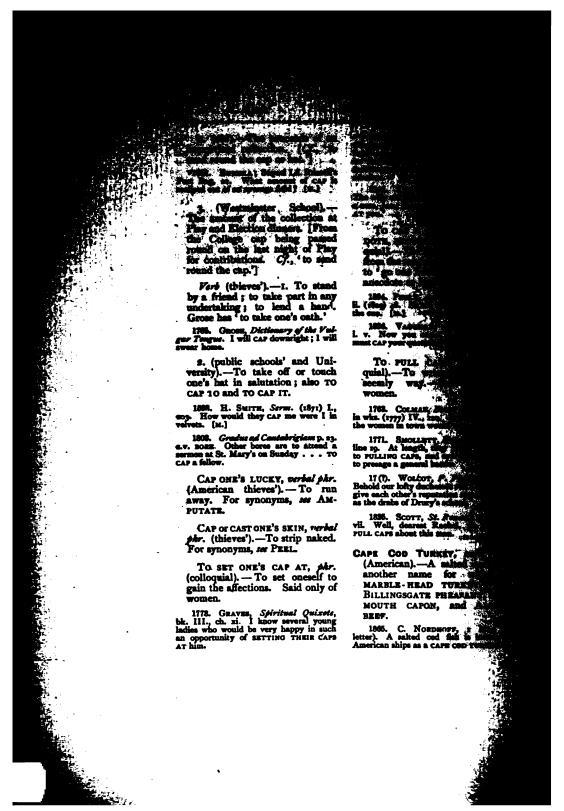
1656. SERREST, The Brithers, Act. E. As much as marriage comes to, and I loss My honor, if the Don trackives the CANYAS.

CANVASSEEMS, subs. (nautical),-Sailors' canvas trousers. For synonyms, see Bags and Kicks.

CANVASE-TOWN, sads. (general).— The Volunteer Encampment at Wimbledon or Bisley when the National Rifle Association meets; also any camp or 'baby'-city.

Cf., Bull's-EYE VILLAS.

CAP, subs. (thieves').—I. A false cover to a tossing coin, called a COVER-DOWN. The cap showed either head or tail as it was left on or taken off. Obsolete.



Commatte, tode, (theatrical). — A

Estimate Symontes. Benjapile i diversion decently; upper business (a great dout); joseph; white seed; the bender or arediversities; de abovir (a abovi less, attachpen full three = a diper cont); M.B. coat; panupilesses; rock-a-low; reliever; processes; sister; monkeyment. See also Caster, many processes of which = a coat.

France Synonyms. Us sufficiently specially spe

Gaptuari Synonyms. Ober-Minger (an overcoat; also a cloak). Fallmusch (Hanoverian: corrupsion from the Hebrew malbusch = dioline); Schwalbenschweif (a disse-coat, a 'swallow-tail').

Italian Synonym. Tappe physiolog in general; it also desiries feathers').

CAPE-NIGHTINGALE, suis. (colominik.—A frog. Cf., CAMBRIDGE-MIRE NIGHTINGALE. of the second the day of the CAPE Alternation to the C

CAPEOVI, ed. (conters'). — Sick sured (q.s. for symptomes). G., CAPIVI.

CAPER, swis. (vagrants').—A device, idea, performance, or of capetion. Americans use it in the same sense as RACKET (q.v.), a.g., the 'real estate racket' or 'CAPER.' [From the figurative sense of CAPER, signifying a fantastic proceeding, freak, or prank.] Also used in the sense of 'the go,' the fad,' s.e., the latest fashionable fancy.

1867. London Herald, 23 March, p. 221. 'He'll get five years penal for this little CAPER,' said the policeman.

1870. C. HINDLEY, Life and Adventures of a Chang Jack, p. 220. Charley would reply . . . 'I have just done such and such an amount to-day with these people, at the same time showing the invoice of the goods he had just purchased at the house where he got change for his fifty sovereigns. The conversation, as a rule, ended in Charley's giving them an order too. Of course, this little CAPER would only 'wash'-once.

1884. J. GREENWOOD, The Little Regenerafine. 'Are you goin' a 'tottin'?' 'No,' . . . 'Then what CAPER are you up to?'

TO CUT A CAPER UPON NOTHING, OF TO CUT CAPER SAUCE, phr. (old).—To be hanged. For synonyms, see LADDER.

170°. MOTTEUE, Rabelats. IV. Evi. Two of the honestest Gentlemen in Carchpole-land had been made to CUT A CAPER ON NOTHING.

1834. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood, bk. III., ch. v. And my father, as I've heard say, Was a merchant of CAPERS gay, Who CUT HIS LAST FLING with great applause.

Militari, Install (American).— Whistop. [From CAPEL, a fresh or same + JUICE.] For synotyme, or Daines.

1888. Portland Trunscript, op Fol.
Bay, follow, int's take a lessle me' uv the
CAPUR DUCK. [They drived again. Same
and the girl explanae affectionate
glasses.]

CAPER-MERCHANT, subs. (old).—A dencing master. [From CAPER, a frolicsome leap or step, + MERCHANT.] Also called a HOP-MERCHANT (g.s. for synonyms).

1786. Grown, Dictionary of the Valgar Tengue. [Quoted as above.]

CAPITAL, TO WORK CAPITAL, surfal plr. (old).—To commit an offence punishable with death.

1878. CHARLES HINDLEY, Life and Times of Yames Catnach. And though I don't work CAPITAL, And do not weigh my weight, sirs, Who knows but that in time I shall.

CAPIVI or CAPIVVY (vulgar).—Balsam copaids, a popular remedy for clap.

To CRY CAPIVVY (sporting).

—To be persecuted to the death, or very near it. In *Handley Cress* [1843] Mr. Jorrocks promises to make the foxes CRY CAPIVVY.

CAPON, subs. (popular).—Primarily, a red herring; but applied to other kinds of fish, herrings now receiving the distinctive cognomen of YARMOUTH CAPONS. The usage is a very old one, and it is notable that GLASGOW MAGISTRATE, another name for a red herring, was formerly GLASGOW CAPON.

c. 1640. J. SMYTH, Hundred of Berheley (1885), 319. The Sole wee call our Seuverne Capon. [M.]

1690. B. E., Dict. Cant. Crew. YARMOUTH CAPON a Red Herring.

sor's in Dybell fig.

Mor. W. Shake, IL, gur Chi.
my old sunt's sea.
CAPPADOCHIO?

I here engage separation

CAPPER, suit. (American)

—I. A confident
one who makes fine
to encourage a per[See CAP, seed, seed.

1671. Du Vuin p. 210. In the West and a shoulder-hister, as the but a runner for granhling who must be as ready to complaining victim as the suspecting streamer.

1881. New York Short Gamblers are called higher cloth, and their lieutenants, out after greenhorm, age a CAPPERS, and stoerers.

2. (auctioneers), bidder whose function is start the bidding or to sale price of articles for sale.

CAPPER-CLAWING. -- See CAN

Section and Johnson of Adparation of govertion on Very common Mails, where also it signifies the Mailour or guard of a train that the phrasology of rail and the phrasology of rail and the phrasology of rail

A put the How IV.

Manage, Diary, North and S., and the proofs who addressed the proofs who addressed the proofs of Colonial.

Wey low. ... The conductor was called 'Car-

Marie Teller in Covent Garden

Blinds Teller in Covent Garden

Blinds Teller in major de table

Mile Journal, Jon. 9. 'List was applied in the most profession applied in the most profession and profession who is money and money.

Decim Dictionary (c ed.).

I and in the Cast Phrase.

I help, who is to quarrel

inversions at the loss of their

and sometimes it signifies money

the CAPTAIN is not at home,

the property in my nocket.

Surreass is also a fancy title for a strains in a good way of business; Suit, the term COPFER-CAPTAIN, Suit Weshington Living, for one has right to the title, and, in the suit, we have the CAPTAIN of the man, with the corresponding strains.

(ald).—Money.—See pre-

(knackers').—A glandered

ARMSTRONG, PAr. (turf)

prevent him from which, CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG is often used for a dishonest joeks, [A play upon words, s.e., 'to pull with a strong arm,"]

1864. Sporting Life, 5 Nov. (Leader).
CAPTAIN ARRESTRONG is again abroad, muscular and powerful, riding his favourise hobby in the steeple-chase field, preparing thus early in the season for pulling, stopping, and putting the strings on.

CAPTAIN COPPERTHORN'S CREW. snow. par. (old).—All officers Said of a company where everyone wants to be first.

CAPTAIN CORK, subs. phr. (military).—A nickname for a man who is slow in passing the bottle.

CAPTAIN CRANK, sués. pás. (old).

—The chief of a gang of highwaymen.

CAPTAIN GRAND, suits. phr. (old).

—A haughty, blustering fellow.
For synonyms, see FURIOSO.

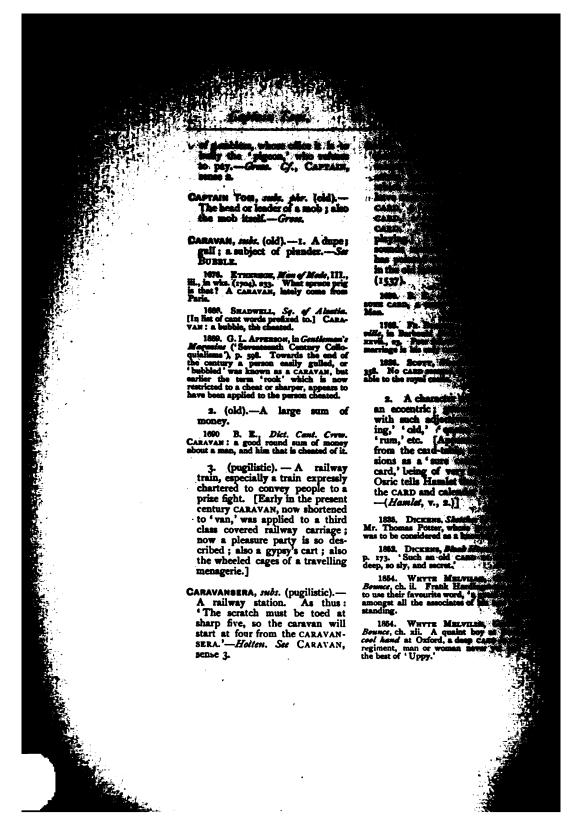
CAPTAIN HACKUM, subs. phr. (old).
—A hectoring bully.—Grass.

CAPTAIN LIEUTENANT, subs. phr. (old).—Meat neither young enough for veal, nor old enough for beef. [The simile is drawn from the brevet officer who, while ranking as captain, receives lieutenant's pay.]—Grose.

CAPTAIN QUEERNABS, mis. pir. (old).—A shabby or ill-dressed man. For synonyms, see Guy.

CAPTAIN QUIZ, suits. pitr. (old).—A mocker.

CAPTAIN SHARP, subs. phr. (old).—
A cheating bully, or one in a set



(Section 4.—The 'ticket';

The 'sgare'; the correct thing.

[Burelly from the K'RECT CARD

[Section Trains.]

M. Margore, London Labour and Sang II., b. et. I've pot nondelle de l'apart conte, and higher and the labour in terms; but non-interms of the labour and there.

Fig. —Also CARDING, subs.
Little Mationalist). A peculiar
Mationalist. A peculiar
Mationalist which consists in
Mating Mating and the card, a
splitted or toothed implement used
in the preparation of flax and
Mating to the naked shoulders,
the mating mating and women.

The Scots Observer. 'They

The SIVE ONE CARDS, par.

[himstean].—To give one an ad
line, to give points, is derived

line, the billiard saloon. An

ambigues French phrase is faire

May. Got (Toronto), May. You with Artie found a Chinaman out the could give Mim CARDs and the could give beat him cut.

Ou. THE CARDS, Ahr. (comment).—Within the range of prolatility. [Dickens popularised the separation, which appears to possible to turn up,' as southing in the game when the ward are turned up. Still, it is lies milkely that the phrase originated with cartomancy, at a time when cards were frequently described as to the issue of enterminal.] See N. and Q., 7 s. iv., Alea I showed then colds which has did not know to be on your circus, and yet acknowledged to be better than shike own.

1618. Six R. Wilson, Disry, II., 40 It is not our or the carne that we might do more. In.]

1840. DICKERS, David Copported, L. p. 219. By way of going in for anything that might be on THE CARDS, petition to the House of Commons, etc.

1808. W. COLLINS, Mosnetone, I., p. 249. It's quite on TRE CARDS, uz, that you have put the clue into our hands.

1874. Saturday Review, April, p. 488. When they discovered that a Restoration was not at present on THE CARDS, they became Conservatives.

1860. H. D. TRAILL, A Bulgarian Appeal. 'Saturday Songa,' p. 43. 1'll be shot if I do, though it's equally true That it's quite on TRE CARDS I'll be shot if I don't.

TO PACK, STOCK, OF PUT UP, THE CARDS, phr. (Western American).—To prepare cards for cheating purposes. — See Concaves, Pack, and STOCK BROADS.

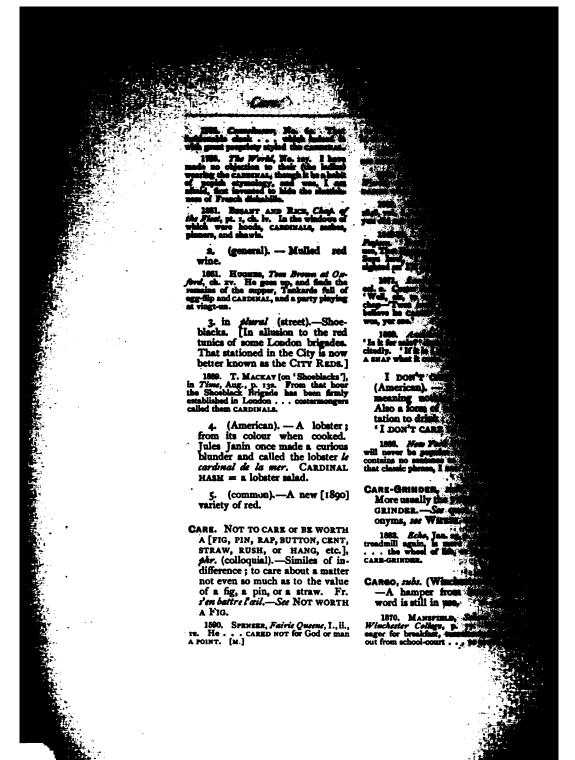
To speak by the card, par. (general).—To speak with precision; or with the utmost accuracy. [An allusion to the card of the mariner's compass.]

1806. SHAKSPEARE, Hamlet, v., 1, 149. We must speak by the CARD, or equivocation will undo us.

1867. YATES, Forlow Hope, L. p. es. 'Are you speaking by the Card?' said Count Bulow, with the slightest foreign accent.

1879. TROLLOFE, Thackerny [in 'English men of Letters' series], p. 186. Henry Esmond . . however, is not made to strak altogether BY THE CARD, or he would be unnatural.

CARDINAL, subs. (old).—I. A red cloak worn by ladies circs 1740 and later. [From the colour and shape which suggested a cardinal's vestment.]



The second of cases at the

indicate, John (New York thieves').

L. dork: For synonyms, see

Se CURLYCUES.

The word, however, the best making its way ments of the second of the se

Manager ; enax or insinuate onepasser; to not in a cajoleing manner.

Maccaling, coaxing, or inmanner. Cf., CARNEY.

H. MAYNEW, London Lab.

11., p. 56. When I

12. The sea on of boyd say, in a

13. The sea, on of boyd say, in a

14. The sea, on of boyd say, in a

H. J. Breon, Not such a Fool
[French's Acting ed.], p, 12.

the state of the state

Mr. H. J. Byron's Play of Cartifornia. Rachel does of the Cartifornia. Rachel does of the Cartifornia Cartifornia

Harry May, Vol. 3, 300 See Sunt leaf, that man of calculations of calculations

1866. CLEMENT SCOTT, in III. Lon. Name, 3 Oct., p. 239, a. The change from the CARMEYIMO, wheedling much to the bowardly bully, is extremely clever.

CARNISH, subs. (thievea').— Meat. [From the Italian carms, flesh, through the Lingua Franca. Carms, in French argot, signifies tough meat.]

FRENCH SYNONYME. La crie, crigne, or 'crignelle (thieves': Old Cant; Greek, spiac; Fourbesque, crea, creates, creates, criedia; Germania, criedia; la crielle (thieves'); la niorte (thieves'); la barbaque or bidoche (popular); le cholèra (popular = bad meat); le mastic (= bread or meat)

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Kärner (this is the same as CARNISH and comes from the Italian carne; Kärnerfetzer = a butcher).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Bronco (specially applied to beef); slavigna; crea (see remarks under crie in French synonyms).

CARNISH-KEN, subs. (thieves').—A thieves' eating house, or progshop. [From CARNISH, meat, through the Italian carm, + KEN, a house or dwelling.] A French equivalent for the proprietor of such a place is un fripier, a term which also means a cook, a 'dripping' or old clothes' man.

CARNY.-See CARNEY.

CAROON, subs. (costermongers').—
A five shilling piece. [Hotten and
Barrère trace it to the French
couronne, Spanish and Italian

Total Court |

ENGRIME SYNONYME, Bulk, or ball's-eye; cartwheel, coach, wheel, or simply wheel; thekemon; dollar; thick 'un (obsolete, the term being now applied to a sovereign); case; case; decus.

Trientairest French equivalent, a five franc piece, is called we rous de derrirs (literally 'a hind wheel,' and corresponding pretty closely to the English wheel.); an bouton de justre; un blafard de cinq baller; une drille or dringue; une croix (the old six franc piece, in allusion to the cross inscribed on it); une chatte (a piece of six francs: very old; and formerly prostitutes'); une médaille or médaille de St. Hubert (popular); un monarque (popular); un moble étrançère (literary: = a distinguished stranger).

1850. G. W. MATERLI, Vocabulum, or the Rayus's Lexicon. Kersoy-mere kicksies, any colour, built very slap with the artful dodge, from three CAROON.

CARPET, verb (colloquial). — To reprimand. Equivalents are to 'call over the coals,' to 'give a wigging' or 'earwigging,' etc. The phrase sometimes runs 'TO WALK THE CARPET.' So also CARPETING; for synonyms, see WIG.

1898. GALT, Entail, III., xxix., 278. Making . . . her servants WALK THE CARPET. [M.]

1840. H. COCKTON, Valentine Vox, zii. They had done nothing! Why were they CARPETED?

1871. Chester Chronicle, 11 Feb. 'Report of Affiliation Case at Hawarden Petty Sessions.' [The plaintiff, Louisa Jackson, said] neither did Lant, the page,

CARPET-RAN CARPET-BACK of such phono rule, CARPET-RAN CARPET-RAN

Hundryds of millions the position of the parties of the war by the plandeurs, and Governments. As robberies, although its with the old revenue approximate the present wholease plane and Governments in the

1868. Chicago Remonths the ticket is one of the it men who figured in South the CARPET-BAG ora. 30 period left a blacker moittle.

CARPET-BA political). turer. [After the numbers of Northes South. Honest or we e looked upon with by the Southerners, were generally Rep politics and joined with men at the pells, the CARPET-BAGGER CARE and still retains, a politic cance. It was unjustly to many well-meaning at the same time it fitt horde of corrupt adventure infested the South, and only 'property qualification contained in the carpet bag And American Sept. 18. All states and states are immediately for liverity who have thrown in least gratter, and through the liverity the large gratter, and through the large gratter, and through the segrous obtained

The Perb Feet April. 'The first is perbit assettment in that the first in the first

Reside Bass, May, p. 207. At a manual a swarm of adventurers and because the same and because the same and because the carrier of the CARPET-BAGGERS of the CARPET-BAGGERS of the cases with two shirts, got the cases with two shirts, got the case of a swarmen of the same and the

Account of better the ordinary standing; one

A project-bag.

A little gallow-looking chap it what could be mean? With a said and mucking togs, and a said green.

Man have. (old).—See quot.,

GARRIER-Picton, sulc. (old).—t. A cheat—especially one who victimised lottery office keepers. Cf., CARRIER.

1781. G. PARKER, View of Society,

17.5. GROSE, Dictionary of the Vulgar Tragme. Carrent Primors; sharpers
who attend the drawing of the lottery in
Guildhall, and as soon as a number or
two are drawn, write them on a card, and
run with them to a confederate, who is
waiting near at hand, ready mounted;
with these numbers he rides full spead to
some distant insurance office before fixed on,
where there is another of the gang, commonly a decest-looking woman, who takes
care to be at the office before the hour of
drawing; to her he sacreety gives the
number, which she insures for a considerable
sum, thus bining the bine.

2. (racing).—One that runs from place to place with 'commissions'; a kind of tout.

CARRION, subs. (venery). — I. A prostitute. For synonyms, see BARRACK-HACK and TART.

2. (common).—The human body; formerly a corpee.

CARRION CASE, subs. (common).—
A shirt or chemise. [From CARRION, the human body, + CANE, a covering.] For synonyms, see FLESH BAG.

CARRION HUNTER, suite. (uld).—An undertaker. [CARRION was formerly general to signify a corpse]. For synonyms, see COLD COOK.

1785. GROUE, Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue. CARRION HUNTER: an undertaker, etc.

CARROTS, subs. (popular).— Red hair. Used attributively, and also as a proper name. The

effective from in carecover, he entropy colleges in Ginera-Hacklad, which as for specimen,

1866. S. Wester, Maggets, sr. The Ancients . . . Pure CARROTS call'd pure dirends of beaten gold. [11.]

1600. B. E., Dict. Cand. Crew. CARROTS: Red hair'd People.

1708. T. BAKER, Tumbridge Walks, quoted in Ashon's Social Life in Roger of Q. Anne, L., 129. Jenny Trapes! What that CARROT-pated Jade.

1746. SMOLLETT, Red. Random, ch. xiv. Not to appear before Mr. Cringer till I had parted with my CARROTY locks.

1848. THACKERAY, Book of Snobe, ch. vii. 'Blanche, with her radish of a nose, and her CARROTS of ringle a.'

1855. Newcomes, ch. xxii. 'Tom is bere with a fine CARROTY beard.

1864. MARK LEMON, Yest Book, p. soc. CARROTS CLASSICALLY CONSIDERED. Why scorn red hair? The Greeks, we know (I note it here in charity) Had taste in beauty, and with them The graces were all Kaparas.

1883. Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, p. s, col. z. The two elder of the party were a boy and a girl of unmistakably Irish parentage, and with unkempt and CARROTTY heads of hair.

TAKE A CARROT! (common).

—A vulgar insult; equivalent to calling one a fool, or telling one to 'go to hell.' The phrase was originally obseen [Cf., Et ta saur! aims-t-elle les raass!] and applied to women only.

CARRY BOODLE, verbal phr. (American).—See BOODLE.

CARRY COALS, verbal phr. (obsolete).—To put up with insults; to endure an affront or injury.

1893. G. HARVEY, Pierces Supererug., in wks. II., 3s. Because Silence may seems suspicious to many: Patience contemptible to some . . . a knowne forbearer of Libellers, a continual BEARER OF COALES.

oquably. It breaks down access of many legitimes that he down well.

CARRYING On, diquial).—Frollogian able proceeding conduct that attack.

See CARRY ON.

Is this the end to which or did tend?

1880. SALA, Gardelle Ch. xxi. Many have been demands for rent, and been ciation of the CARRYINGS and

1876. M. S. Brand Haggerd, ch., iv. "And m rest of the time when he was Fine CARVINGS ON Indeed daughter!"

CARRY-KNAVE, saile. (chille mon prostitute. Pur a see BARRACK-HACK and

1630. Taylor's Works, wish with all my heart that flous number of all our hystolic CARRY-KNAVES, and heavy-their makers and maintainers we

CARRY ME OUT AND
DECENTLY, phr. (general
exclamation or objugation
rally called forth by and
dible story, or by somethic
pleasing to the auditor
by 'LET ME DIE!'

CARRY ME UP-CARRY ME UP-SARRY ME OUT AND ME THE OUTTER!

All THE COUTTER!

All The Country and Country

And Country

And Country

And Country

And Country

And Country

And Country

And Country

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And Country

And Country

And A

And the state of t

Repaires. The Brown of the president but, is not the Et. Ambrown boat row?

I wo alghes requiring. Then relievely and burny are DECENTLY.

The shold. I am ready for any
string to all thes.

78s Rander, Nov. 2a. Mr. Canst inz. OUT. Well the Paleral' is 'D'you sell?'

the served par. (colloquial).

States enceed conspicuous by

served line of behaviour; to

served wildly or reck
to line or frolic; also in

serve applied to open

the part of both

function or construction of co

WHYE MELVILLE, Kate

A H. With lyax-eyes she

and Lady Carmine's eldest girl is

the with young Thriftless.

Consult AND RICE, Golden Surv. 'She and I CARRIED SHARE SHARE. People talked.

TWAIN, Huckleberry Pine, and all the time that clown and so it short killed the people.

THE COURT REAL ESTATE

can). To waglest the finger nails till they there to black rim; to go so unwashed as to display a considerable amount of what Palmerston called "matter in the wrong place."

1877. JOSEPH HATTON, in Belgrossele, April, p. sex. We looked at the hands of several of the gambiers, and found that they CARRISO THESE MEAL SECATE MICH.

CARRY OUT ONE'S BAT, -Se BAT.

CARRY THE STICK, varied pir. (Scotch thiever).—To rob in the manner described in quotation.— .See also TRIPPING UP.

1870. Times. 22 Sept [Mariborough Street Police Court Report.] Police Sergeant Cole said the prisoner's plan was for the woman to go up to well-dressed elderly or drunken men, to get them into convernation, and rob them. The male prisoner would then come up, and, pretending to be a detective, make a disturbance, so as to enable the woman to ecape. The practice was called in London 'tripping up,' and in Scotland, where it is also practised, CAREVING THE STICK.

CARBEY, subs. (thieves').—A house, den, or crib. [From the Lingua Franca case = a house.] For synonyms, see KEN:

CART, 2009 (University).—To defeat: in a match, a fight, an examination, a race, &c. We CARTED them home == we gave them an awful licking.

IN THE CART, OF CARTED, phr. (racing).—I. An employee is said to put an owner IN THE CART when, by some trick or fraud, his horse is prevented from winning. Also IN THE BOX.

1899. Evening Standard, 25 June. [Sir Chas. Russell's speech in Durham-Chetwynd case.] It was alleged that in two races run by Fullerton in 1897, Sir George Chetwynd—to use a vulgarism—had been put in the cart by his Jockey.

is the bunt.

2006. Referes, r April, p. r, cal. r. No one, not even the previously ment authorized resement at all assembled at the success of Enight of Burghley.

. 3. (gaming).—The lowest scorer at any point is said to be IN THE CART; sometimes ON THE TAIL-BOARD.

To WALK THE CART, pår. (racing). — To walk over the course,

TO CART OFF OF OUT, OF AWAY, Air. (colloquial).—To remove.

CART-GREASE, subs. (common).—
Butter; in the first instance bad butter.

ENGLISH SYNONYMA. Cowgrease; Thames mud; cow-oil; spread; scrape; smear; ointment; sluter.

FRENCH SYNONYM. Le fondant

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Schmierline (Schmier is properly 'grease,' especially 'wheel-grease,' also 'oin'ment.' The term is, therefore, practically identical with cart-grease); Schmunk (used by knackers. Schminkie signifies 'fat' of any kind, but especially that of horses).

CARTS, subs. (common).—A pair of shoes. For synonyms, see TROTTER-CASES.

CART-WHEEL, subs. (popular) — I.

A five-shilling piece. A variant
is COACH - WHEEL, and both
forms are often contracted into
WHEEL. For synonyms, see
CAROON.

Lender Prop. II., the CAT VILLE AND LANGE the gentle gentle gentle go along with the cat the go along with the cat the

1864. SALA, in Distance 23. I new a little . 3 turning CARTWHERE.

(common). — A

CASA.-Ser CASE

CASCADE, suit. (Austrill Tasmania beer is calle because manufacture 'cascade' water. Ch. For synonyms, see DRINKS.

2. (theatrical). — by quotation. Another the same effect is HAME.

1851. MAYEEW, Los. Le Poor, III., p. 156. The public tion between pantonians and that there are more CASCARIS, and valleys in pantonians, ballets. A trip is a supplier of the company of

For (old) To vomit. For

III. Got a He. She CASCADED in his

M. Scott, Tree Crimit's Logth S. Lassery five hundred rank and the first tweet, were all CASCADING at the first time transmit.

districtions (colloquial).—I. A cerlabely in fact, an accentuated in important instance in character. White two persons fall in love, or are angaged to marry, it is said to be a CARR with them. An essentistic person is likewise a CARR.—(As a designation for persons, CARR probably had its origin in Journalese and Policeessest English; ag., a CARR of largessy.)

18th. BARTLETT, Dictionary of Americanione. Case: a character, a quoer quoi as 'That Sol Haddock is a Case.' What a hard case he is,' meaning a statem compagnate, messeule sujet.

1800. H. Kingslev, Geoffrey Hamline alt. zill. Teased from workhouse to pulses, from prison to hulk—every man's faced equiest him—an Arab of society. As hopeless a case, my lord judge, as you over had to deal with.

1868. O. W. HOLLER, Generalises Mages, ch. lv., p. 35 (Rose Lib.). 'It was a devilish hard CARE,' he said, 'that said Mahabi had left his money as he did.'

1878. Miss Brandon, To the Bitter fine, ch. zivili. They have only been ungined three weeks; but from the day with the mist Lord Stanmore at a hunting household. It was a CASE, as you fast young

1600. HAWLEY SMART, Social Sismon, clinkely. He saw people began to make way for him when she was concessed; in short, that they looked upon it as a cast.

mit Mr. casself : Mag., Dec., p. 26. It

ped I It's Miles Amples . . . They have met before; and in my spinion I'l a CASE!

a. (thieves)—A bad five-shilling piece; HALF A CANE, a bad half-crown. Cf., CANE. In America a dollar, good or bad. [There are two sources, either of which may have contributed this slang term. (I.) Caser, the Hebrew word for a crown; (2.) silver coin is frequently counterfeited by coating or CASING pewter or iron imitations with silver.—Hotten.]

1657. Snowden, Mag. Assistant, 3 ed., p. 444. Bad five shillings—CASE.

3. (old).—A house, respectable or otherwise. Subsequently restricted to a brothel, and, by derivation, a 'water-closet.' [Presumably from the Italian casa, a house, through the Lingua Franca. It is found in various forms, CASA, CASE, CASER, CARSER, CARSER, the last a phonetic rendering of the usual pronunciation of CASA.] For synonyms, see KEN.

1678. MARVELL, wks. (1875) III., 497. A not . . , That Charles himself might chase To Carestrook's narrow CASE.

1600. B.E., Dict. Cant. Crew. CASE: a House, Shop, or Ware-house.

1786. GROES, Dict. of Vul. Towers.
CASE: a house, perhaps from the Italian case. In the canting lings it meant store or warshouse, as well as dwelling house.
Tout that CASE: mark or observe that house. It is all bob, now let's dub the gigg of the CASE: now the coast is clear, let us break open the door of the house.

1883. Echo, Jan. 25, p. 2, col. 3. From the Italian we get the thieves' slang term CASA for house.

4. (Westminster School).— The discussion by Seniors and Upper Election preceding a TANNING (q.v.), and the tanning itself. A CASE OF CRASE, suit. Ales [colloquial].—A fallure.

A CASE OF PICKLES, sale, Ale, (colloquial).—An incident; a bad break-down; a break up.

A CASE OF STUMP, sale. sir. (colloquial).—Said of one absolutely guiltless of the possession of coin.

GABEIME, swis. (rare).—The correct thing. A variant of THE CHESSE (q.v.) Cf., CASSAN.

1886. C. Kingsley, Letter, May. Horn minnow looks like a gudgeon, which is the pure CASHNE.

CASER, suis. (thieves').—Five shillings.—See Case and Caroon.

1879. J. W. Horsley, in Macw. Mag., KL., 501. One morning I found I did not have more than a CASER (52.).

CASE-VROW, subs. (old).—A prostitute in residence in a particular brothel; now called a DRESS-LODGER (q.w.). [From CASE (q.w.), a house, + Dutch vrow, a woman.]

CASEY, subs. (thieves').—Cheese.—

CASH.—See CASSAN.

EQUAL TO CASH. — Of unquestionable merit. In allusion to the fact that paper currency is largely a medium of exchange.

1836. HALISURTON, Clockmaker, 1 S., chap. xvi. Though I say it, that shouldn't say it, they (the U.S. Americans) fairly take the shine off creation—they are actilly EQUAL TO CASH.

To CASH A PRESCRIPTION, subs. phr. (colloquial).—To get a prescription made up.

1890. The Scots Observer, p. 390, col. s. The Socialist, with an ear for Ibsen, and an eye for Wagner, and A PRESCRIPTION in his pocket that only needs TO BE CASHED for the world to forget its past, and belie its present, and belevil its future.

Derived the where considered at our constant is designed between accounts, and the accounts are of the accounts.

18(1). Jours 16: Pratrie Belle. PAS'D IN HIS CHIES

1870. Bust Hair Flat. Buseth this w J. O. who . . . States on the 7th December.

1872. S. L. Campanier Roughing 14, p. 350. minor, 'one of the logamis cruzcus, and we did good send off.'

1883. Dongs, Parki West. As close a short of PASSING IN MY CHECKS WE stampeds.

1888. New York Sunt the mule for several years when he finally rassent it I gave him as decent a pioneer ever got.

CASH-UP, very (collection) liquidate a debt by of money, i.e., equivalent. For SHELL OUT.

1887. BARHAM, I. L. (Mar.)
And Antonio grew In a dum.
For he could not CARR 50, agriculd do.

1843. DICKERS, Martin C. I., p. 213. 'When my fither's South South of Manneson, But they may case up.

A-1387 -

Post mie. (popular). — A

Care of

Complete Cheese. Also CASS, CASSOM, and CASSAM, CASSOM, and The oldest form is committee which is found in the complete Cheese or Warring Cheese Che

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Caz;

PRESIDENT SYNONYMS. Le rematrié (finieves' term); une chiclette de sinuscirier, de perruquier, or de strèlle (popular terms for a portion of Bele; literally a cabinetsyllar's, hair-dresser's, or covmitte); le édreme (thieves); une benimble de réfroidi or de singe (manular ma Dutch Cheese.)

GREMAN SYNONYMS. Fendisc Old Cant appearing in the Little Vagutorum [1529] as Wenderich ge. Wendrich; subsequently modified into Fähndrich. The derivation is reduntible, paringue, to an old practice, prevalent in North Germany, of taking at a board sign [Rahme, a fing, standard, banner] with three cheeses pictured); Genine (from the Hebrew genine); Karmet or Kornet; Karvine (a variant of Genine); Stinkafer (from the O. H. G. Stinchan, to smell, to stink; this is especially applied to old cheese).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Tomerous (cream cheese); mascherpo; stifello (literally a kind of flute, in allusion to the holes in some kinds of cheese, notably Gruyère).

SPANISH SYNONYM. Formage (evidently a corruption of the French fromage).

1507. HARMAN, Cover (1869), p. 86. She hath a Cacking chete, a greating chete, ruff Pecke, CASSAN, and popphar of varum.

1609. DERKER, Lambborne and Candlelight, in wks. (Grosart) III., 195.
CASSAN is choses, and is a words barbarously coyed out of the substantive casese, which also signifies a choose.

1656. BROOME, Jovial Crew, Act ii. Here's ruffpeck and CASSAM, and all of the best, And scraps of the dainties of gentry cofe's feast.

1714. Memoirs of John Hall (4 ed.), p. zz. CASUM; cheese.

1881. New York Slang Dictionary. Cass: cheese.

CASTELL, verb (old).—To see or look. [It is uncertain as to whether this word is slang or not. It is not included in the N.E.D.] For synonyms, see PIPE.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, p. 37 (H. Club's Repr., 1874). To Cas-TELL: to see or looke.

CASTER, subs. (old).—I. A cloak. [Cf., CASTOR, a hat; there seems to be no historical improbability for a similar derivation].

contentive Gld. Case term list a clock win call a (s.e.), and the Erench have see their, whilst the Italian Fourbrouge has topic and sense, the latter probably meaning 'a long black vell'; Calad. trails. The Germania randets clock by secke (literally 'night,' and signifying also in a canting stone 'sadness' and 'santence of death'); subs (literally a 'cloud'); teless (specially applied to a clock worn in the morning; literally 'shaggy' or 'hairy'); belless or velless (a sailor's clock).

1567. HARMAN, Covent [E. E. Tent Soc., 1869], p. 72. He walketh in softly a sights, when they be at their rest, and plucketh of as many parmentes as be ought worth that be may come by, . . and maketh porte sale at some convenient place of theirs, that some be some ready in the morning, for want of their Castess and Togenman.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mari-all, p. 37 (H. Club's Repr., 1874). CASTER: a Clocks.

1785. GROER, Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue [s.v.]. 1811. Lexicon Balatronicum [s.v.].

2. (colloquial). — A cast-off or rejected person or thing. [From CAST, thrown, + ER.]

1869. LANG, Wand. India, p. 144.
The horse which drew the baggy had been a CASTER... a horse considered no longer fit for the cavalry or horse artillery, and sold by public auction, after being branded with the letter R on the near shou'der. [M.]

CASTIEU'S HOTEL, subs. phr.
(Australian thieves').—The Melbourne gaol, so called from Mr.
J. B. Castieu. For list of nicknames of this description, see CAGE.

18(7). Australian Printer's Keep-sale. He caught a month, and had to white it out at diamond-cracking in Castieu's Hotel.

C - 11-

2. It is

Latin chesis having fines beaver's fan.

1640. Erregi Beaver hats, Dunk

1784. B. Martes Caston: let., s. a beaut

Jerry, Act E., Sc. 52 Sec. 52

1867. O. W. Hottest the Breakfast Table, diseffort of decayed fertage, a smoothing its dilegides; Shat is the altimum more tobility.

1860. Morning Pool, Sattle as tin for money, CASTON for for good fellow, generate for good

CAST SHEEP'S EYES,

(common).—To ogic; to

'make eyes' at; formed,
modestly and with diddent
always with longing on.

[Probably in allusion to the
gentle gaze of sheep]
phrase has been varied

CAST LAMB'S EYES. Fr. dent
lancer son prespectus, and conexpression.

1500. GREENE, Francesce & Royales in whs. VIII., 191. That CASTING SHEEFE'S EVE at hir, away be good we ever since he lies by himselfe and away.

A second second

lander Searce, Ot. Touthe, the land opened a well-band of the land of the land

ACROUNTS. So which may be

manager Sweenings. Jeter du

- me lest—sur curreus

is liqually to throw hearts

suspels or throw one's

here meaning the stomach,

[low']; compter as che
(sugmin); litteraster (pop
[low']; popular); litcher

sugme (general); litcher une

America, Vertical He, Act v., He, He Wald not have 'em to the Accounts' here, for more than to be drunk this twelve-

E SUDERSON, Cumbrid. Ball, the inversible Exet up her accounts

in systems, see BARRACK-

Pol. Poems, II., 113. Be were

LYNDREAY, Sairre, 468. Wan-

TO B. B.; Dict. Cant. Crew. CAT:

2. (popular). — A shortened form of CAT-O'-BHIE-TAILS (e.s.).

1766. Farcountement, A.P. Slave Tr., co. A Car (an hetriphant of correction, which consists of a handle or stem, turies of a ripe three inches and a half in circumstreasts, and abbit dighesis techns in length, at one end of which are flastened ains branches, or talk, compared of log line, with three or more knots upon each heanch!, fe. 1

1970. London Figure, 23 Dec. We are delighted to learn that Mr. Baron Brumwell, at the Warwick Assista, on Saturday, sentenced a batch of street thieves to hard labour for eighteen months, and twenty lashes each, with an instrument called the CAT.

1889. Globs, a6 Oct., p. 7, col. 3. The 'CAT.' A companion of the prisoner was convicted last session of being concerned in the assault and robbery, and was sentenced to eighteen months hard labour and to receive twenty-five lashes.

3. '(thieves').—A lady's muff. [Muff = female pudendum. See sense 4.]

1867. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3 ed., p. 444. To steel a muss—To free a CAT.

- 4. (popular). The female pudendum; otherwise a PUSSY; French, le chat.
- 5. (thieves').—A quart pot. Pint pots are called KITTENS. Stealing these pots is termed CAT AND KITTEN SNEAKING.

AND RITTEN SHARING.

1851. MAYHEW, London Labour and London Poor, II., p. 118. The mistress of a lodging-house, who had conveniences for the melting of powter-pots (called CATS AND KITTENS by the young this exacording to the size of the vessels). Ibid, l., p. 450. At this lodging-house CATS AND KITTENS are melted down . . . A quart pot is a CAT, and pints and half-pints are KITTENS.

- 6. (popular).—See TAME CAT.
- 7. (common).—A monster infesting lodging houses, and assimi-

4

Marie William Park and Just an

1607. R. B. Printel. Complete and Long-brancher and Long-brancher and L. Str. St. I wanter whether the CAT over comes in here, and harden surgicial to the T. Hisphital print hands in the Hisphital printer hands in the Carlot and L. Printer. Make my found the course sample [18] to the last at push of cost.

1871. sPipare, a July. 'My Landindy.' Who on my visade wares fat i-Who hoops a most voracious CAT i-Who often listens on my mat? My Landindy.

Flying cat, solt. (old).—An

1680. B. E., Dictionary Cantilly Cross, a.v. Flatter. Ah owl is a PLYING-Car.

To JERE, SHOOT, or WHIP THE CAT; or simply, TO CAT. To vomit; generally from over indulgence in drink.—See Accounts and CAST UP ACCOUNTS.

(1880), 70. Ile beste their bellies and their lippes till we hame HERE'T THE CAT with our three whippes. [M.]

1630. J. TAYLOR ('Water P.'). Breed Cormor, wire. III., p. 5, col. 1. You may not say hee's dranks . For though he be as dranks as any rat He hath but catcht a fox, or whipt the CAT.

1890. MARRYAT, King's Own, ch. Exxii. I'm careadly inclined to shoot THE CAT.

TO WHIP THE CAT, otherwise TO DRAW THROUGH THE WATER WITH A CAT, phr. (old).—I. To indulge in practical jokes. [For suggested origin, see quotation 1785.]

1614. B. Jonson, Barthel. Fair, I., iv. [n.]. I'll be drawn with a good gib cat through the great fond at home. [m.]

1890. B.E., Dictionary Canting Crow, CATTING: DRAWING a Fellow THROUGH A POND WITH A CAT.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue. CAT-WHIPPING OF WHIPPING THE CAT: a trick often practised on ignorant country

private act as a seed other achothers.
At one the venion to provide the convenient to provide a pupils' parent muneration.
Irving's August Living's August CAT.

WHIPPING THE CAT.

WHIPPING THE CAT.

Phrase, used only by all
has maintained in use
land, Pennsylvania, as it is
to repair the clothes of the
said to have originated in
practical jobs, which the
meaning has been as to
practical jobs, which the
meaning has assessed in
sermined, the caller disis surmined, the caller disvictims (J. R. Loweste,
is surmined, the caller distic surmined, the caller distic surmined, the caller distic surmined to the rank
the families with claim
romance for the happy.

The abundant and wholeself
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amunal visits fell in the
annual visits fell in the
annual visits fell in the
the abundant and wholeself
farmer who camployed him
annual visits fell in the
campused season, he was unant
vith that kind of 'vagetable
tiously called them, to his hear
The only objection made as serwas that it afforded so
'cabbage,' and in former decarbage, and in former deserious grievance. The
unant
representation of the
serious grievance.
The unant
representation of the
serious grievance.
The unant
representation of the
carbage and in former decarbage and in former de

PINCE and JUMP

Marie La Creder Ann. (1864) Same I believe I would start to see now the

And the second of the second o

Amount. Debenders Dune, III.,

Roy, p. 150. This dismays the state Southern and the state are subjects as the state are subjects as the party need not seem car years.

M. Chang, in Cornhill Mag., poly, cities. Then who six on the fence of the constant sounds, who want to the constant postty phones has it, now will be the constant postty phones.

The Mile Sey CAT AND I'LL Mile Sepa DOG, Abr. (common). The 'en' thee; an exchange is the metter of 'exratching the 'en' present moi is casse, Transport in sense.

THE CAT OUT OF THE MAN AND THE MAN AND THE COMMON.—To reveal sensely a veriant with a slightly modified asses in TO PUT ONE's man and to have had their man and their man

THE CAT WAS LEST OUT OF THE ..

1700. Lond. May. XXIX., p. cap. We could have wished that the audior . . . had not LET THE CAT OUT OF THE RAG. [st.]

1788. WOLCOT (* P. Pinder), Pair of Lyric Réleties To the Render But, to use a subline phrase, as it would be LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE RAG, I lieve fortune.

1811. C. K. SHARITE, in Coveragesdence (1886), I., 475. She has LET a wicked GAT OUT OF THE BAG to G. M. respecting his mother.

1886. Mrs. Garrell, North and South, ch. zilv. You needs't look so frightened because you have LET THE CAT OUT OF THE RAG to a faithful old hermit like me. I shall never mane his having hean in England.

1808. MACDERMOTT (on the case of Crawford v. Dilke). This poble representative of everything good in Cheisea, He LET THE CAT, the senghty cat, REGHT OUT OF THE Gladstone BAG.

WHO ATE OF STOLE THE CAT? Ar. (common). — A gentleman whose larder was frequently booken by bargees, had a cat cooked and placed as a decoy. It was taken and eaten, and became a standing jest against the pilferers.

To LEAD A CAT AND DOG LIFE Air. (popular).—To quarrel night and day. Said of married (or unmarried) couples.

TO TURN CAT IN THE PAN, plir. (old).—To 'rat'; to reverse one's position through self-interest; to play the turncoat. [The derivation is absolutely unknown. The one generally received—that 'cat' is a corruption of 'cate' or 'cake'—is historically untenable.]

c. 1880. Old Play, 'Marriage of With and Windows.' Sc. 3. Now am I tree araid like a phesitien; I am as very a turncote as the wethercoke of Poles; For now I will calle my name Due Disports. So, so, finely I can TURKE THE CATT IN THE PANE.

A Section of the sect

1888. Bacou, Empe (of Causing), p. as: (Arber). There is a Cussing, which we in England call, The Turnsteen or time Cast in their Pain, which is, when that which a Man says to another, be him.

e. 1730. Seep, 'The Vicar of Bray.'
'When George in pudding time came in,
And moderate men looked big, sir, He
TURKED A CAT-IN-PAN once more, And so
became a Whig, sir.'

1818. SCOTT, Old Mortality, ch. EXEN. 'O, this precious Basil will TURN CAT IN PAN with any man!' replied Claverhouse.

'TO FEEL AS THOUGH A CAT HAD KITTENED IN ONE'S MOUTH, phr. (popular).—To 'have a mouth'after drunkenness.

Many other phrases and proverbial sayings might, more or less justifiably, be classed as slang in this connection; a.g., TO FIGHT LIKE KILKENNY CATS; TO GRIN LIKE A CHESHIRE CAT; NOT ROOM ENOUGH TO SWING A CAT; ABLE TO MAKE A CAT SPEAK, AND A MAN DUMB; WHO SHOT THE CAT (the last a reproach addressed to volunteers), etc.

CATAMARAN, subs. (colloquial).—A vixenish old woman; also a crossgrained person of either sex. [Cf., CATAMOUNT. Probably associated with the colloquial use of CAT, a quarrelsome, vicious woman]. For synonyms, see GEZZER.

1833. MARRYAT, Peter Simple, ch. vi. The cursed drunken old CATAMARAN, cried he, I'll go and cut her down by the head.

1855. THACKERAY. Newcomes, ch. lxxv. 'What a woman that Mrs. Mackenzie is !' cries F. B. 'What an infernal tartar and CATAMARAM!'

2 3 4 5 M

Grand Control of the control of the

1616. Funrement L. i. The rude distrimountaint

1864. Has mirely S., ch., zdi. Sie spil grained woman, a spil

CAT AND Months.

CATASTROPHE, AND CO. I atter end. Cf., 4
'I'll tickle your CA.

CATAWAMPOUS, GARNIGE
LY, adj. and adv. (paper
avidity; fiercely;
violently destructive,
WAMPUS.

1849. DECKERS, Marking ch., xxi., 216. There sky wantous chawers in the mining grase upon a human protty site.

1868, LYTTON, My Mine ch. XX. If a man like me , in CATAWAMPOUSLY champed mercenary selfah cormorant et e

18(7). F. BURMAND, The Don't hurt me; spare a poor will Or I'll be CATAWAMPOUSLY chief

CATAWAMPUS, switz.—Very pecially those that still bite. [Apparently forms CATAWAMPOUS (g.s.).]

1880. MORTHER COLLEGE, in My Garden, vol. I., p. 244. their [spiders'] value in despond

Single CATCE

A to the same of t

Mark Alexanded p. 333.

Salar was one of the preticat

the salar was any

salar way he from one of the

Feld Panel Servitude,
Feld, as it was her CATCH,
Feld as it was the fee.

There are various serial phr.

There are the stroke, and are be mable to recover; (2) to miss seatrol of the oar at the self-serial serial serial

Gama, Diet. Vuig. Tongue,

MARRYAT, Peter Simple (ed.

Push, p. 194. Now, Johnson, with servey real Didst ever pull before. And CAUGHT—of CRASS—a store.

Mil. Jone Selle (J. D. Lewis)

on of a state was a state of the state of th

Pletures, p. 44. Avida nuel! Cas't pull two strokes without CATCHING as many CRASS; he'd upon the veriest tub on the giver.

1873. Daily News, so Sept. 'London Rowing Club Regatta.' The enciousement and fun engendered by the numerous acrimmages resulted in 'fouls' and CRAMS of most nortestons marginals.

CATCH A TARTAR, serial phr. (popular).—To unexpectedly meet with one's superior; to fall into one's own trap; having a design upon another, to be caught oneself. [Explanation may be found, perhaps, in the horror born of the atrocities of the Tartar hordes who devasted Eastern Europe in the reign of St. Louis of France. Cf., TARTAR, a person of irritable temper.] An American variant is TO CATCH ON A SKAG (q.v.).

1662. DEVDEM, Prol. to Ring and Queen, in wks., p. 496 (Globe). When man will needlessly their freedom barter for lawless power, sometimes they CATCH A TARTER.

1748. SMOLLETT, Red. Random, ch. EXX. Who, looking at me with a contemptuous sneer, exclaimed, Ah, ah! heve you CAUGHT A TARTER?

1778. FANNY BURNEY, Disry, 23 Aug. 'Ah,' he (Johnson) added, 'they will little think what a TARTAR you carry to them.'

1867. O. W. HOLMES, Assecrat of the Breakfast Table, ch. v. When the Danish printes made decounts upon the English coast, they CAUGHT A FEW TARTARS occasionally, in the shape of Savores

c. 1880. Breadeide Ballad, 'Unhappy Becauseit Can't Last.' They say two heads are better than one, so I took a wife and CAUGHT A TARTAR, and found two of a trade could never agree, and proved the proverb that marry in haste repent at leisure.

CATCH-'EM-ALIVE, or ALIVO, subs. phr. (common).—I. A fly-paper.

In allmin to the sticky substance streeted over the paper which, attracting the flies, like-ally 'catches them alive.'

. MR-61. H. Marmor, London Lit., and Lon. Pene, wil. HL, p. şt. They used to . . . cml 'on Repyrion flysopen, but now they use movely the wend 'dyappan,' or 'fly-destroyen,' or 'fly-destroyen,' or 'fly-destroyen,' or 'fly-destroyen,' or 'fly-destroyen,' or 'cartee 'MM ALVIL, Off's.'

2007. Decrease, Dervik, who, L., ch. 2011, 120 And such coats of varish that every holy passumage surved for a fly trap, and become what is now called in the valuer status a CATCH-ME-ALTER, C.

1900. Globe, 26 April, p. 2, col 3. Typhoid microhes take as kindly to singgish waters as files do to CATCH-EM-ALTYR-ON's.

(common).—A tooth-comb;
 iouse-trap.

3. (general).—The female pu-

CATCH-FART, subs. (old).—A footman, or page boy. [A combination of CATCH, in its ordinary sense, + FART (g.v.). Fourbesque, belgraine and falcone ('a falcon').]

CATCH IT, serb (colloquial).—To get a scolding or castigation; to get into trouble; to 'come in for it.' For synonyms, see TAN and Wigg.

1896. MARRYAT, Jacob Faithful, ch. ERRVIII. We all thought Tom was about to CATCH IT.

1848. Mrs. Gaskell, M. Barton, Exzi. I shall catch it down stairs, I know,

1672. BLACK, Adv. Phaeten, xvi., s18. He CATCHES IT if he does not bring home a fair proportion to his wife.

CATCH ME! OF CATCH ME AT IT!

Abr. (colloquial).—An intimation
that the person speaking will
not do such and such a thing.
An analogous phrase is DON'T
YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT!

To undergo meaning the tach or in a scine as to adventual lation, in fair of damp of Accedent. A in page, but

1964. Listen (1964) Now is the time as quit beep up with the papels

col. z. The factor traffic of his meaning to and he is slow to take and programive.

Well, assuming that; and CATCH ON, and she small prising mother to be given the upper orbits of the and there be a belonce of the mation?

(American).—10 control TAR (q.v.); to make superior.

1887. STUART Oncome of the control o

THE REAL PROPERTY AND

Description of CATCH THE PARTY OF CATCH THE PARTY OF CATCH THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O

been form balliff. A war-balliff. A

Sanga., A. Pl., bl. XVIII., Son a Cacchierolle I

BANCLAY, Mrr. Good Monn.

1805 B. Jomeson, Pectaster, III.

The Calcurota, after a different appropriate and the calcurota, after a different appropriately of executing the standard and the standard and

Mile. Sas.a., Gaslight and Daylight, a. M. Sas. and large throught there by a hardening, and large there under lock and har until your creditors are paid.

German This Wind OF THE WORD, more of ser. (Irish).—To quickly bediended the meaning of what is held. For synonyms, see Twig.

design, as, (colloquial).—Vulgarier cheaply attractive; of a duality to take the eye or ear; saidly saight and remembered (as a tune). Wrongly used in

CATTAN, stage-like effect. [M.]

GATERPILLAR, suis. (old).—A soldier. For synonyms, see MUD-CRUSHER.

CATERWAUL, surf (colloquial).—
Properly to make a noise like cats at rutting time; to woo, to 'make love.' The quotations show the process of transition from the old figurative usage of the word, to be 'in heat,' to be lecherous,' to the current sense.
For synonyms, see Fire Troodle.

1809. NASHE, Lenies Stuffs, in whs. V., s64. The friers and monks CATER-WAWLD from the abbots and priors to the

1700. CONGREVE, Wan of the World, Act i., Sc. 9. An old aunt, who loves CATIERWAULING better than a conventicle.

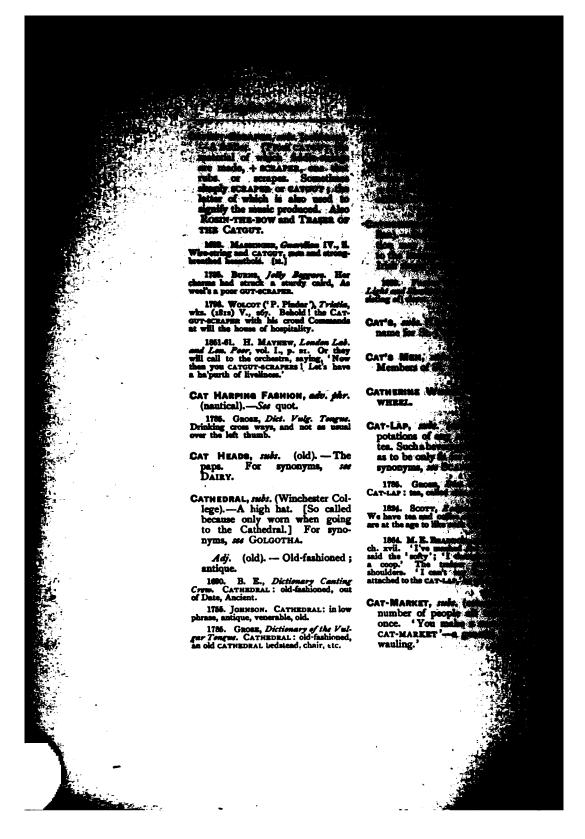
1771. SHOLLETT, Humahry Clinker, I. 64. I hope you have worked a reformation among them [servant-maide], as I exhorted you in my last, and set their hearts upon better things then they can find in junketting and CATERWAULING with the fellows of the country.

1884. HAWLEY SMART, Post to Finish. ch. xvii. From what I hear, you came to Riddleton fooling after my danglater. Now, I'll have no CATERWAULING of that sort.

CATEVER, subs. (common).—A queer, or singular affair; anything poor or bad. [From the Lingua Franca, and Italian cattion, bad.] Variously spelled by the lower orders.—Hotton.

CATFISH DEATH, subs. (American).
—Suicide by drowning.

c. 1889. Chicago Press [quoted by Barrère]. . . driving his sweetheart to hunacy and a CATVISH DEATH, by his dime-emusa freaks.



Mile St.

mathy fellow.—See

Pinner Bann, Beat of Storte, Respect to given to a feelich,

miles Tains or CAT, sair.

Inclination A nine - lashed

Miles are used for the punishmathematical means of some military
mathematical means of some military
mathematical means of means means of means are means of means are means
mathematical means of means are means
mathematical means of means of the means of the Spaniards that—
mathematical means of the Spaniards that—
mathematical means of the Spaniards that—
mathematical means of the Spaniards that—

They made such whippes wherewith in sun Wesld seems to strike a dogge; it straightened else with brasen tagges that they would five actively lash The blond abroad to splane.

This view is not inconsistent with the quotations, the first of which antedates the earliest given in the N.E.D. by thirty pairs. In prison parlance the CANO-MINE-TAILS is known as NUMBER OWE OF the NINE-TAILED MEDIES (9.0.), the birch as NUMBER TWO (9.0.).

Life Control of the

1700. Variances, Paler Principal, prologie. You dread references of an implous age, You sorbit CAT-A-MINE TALLS to the stage.

1746. SMOLLETT, Red. Randow, ch. v. 'I'll bring him to the gangway, and anoint him with a CAT-AND-MANN-TANA.'

1887. CARLYLE, Fr. Res., pt. III., bt. VII., ch. iii. Rash coaless they, such a fire have ye kindled; yourselves freien, your fighters ammaned only by drill-sergents, mess-room moralities, and the drummer a CAT.

CAT - PARTY; also BITCH - PARTY, subs. (common).—A party consisting entirely of women. [From CAT, a woman, + PARTY.] Cf., STAG - PARTY, and see HRN-PARTY for synonyms.

CATS, subs. (commercial).—Atlastic Seconds were formerly socalled for telegraphic purposes.

CATS AND DOGS. TO RAIN CATS AND DOGS, sometimes extended to AND PITCHFORKS AND SHOVELS, phr. (popular). — To rain heavily. [The French catsdowps, a waterfall, has been suggested as the origin. Another etymon has been found in the Greek sand dogs in reference to the downpour being out of the common. Possibly Swift, who seems to have been the first to have used the expression, may have evolved it out of his own description of a city shower (1710).

Now from all parts the swelling learnels flow, And bear their trophies with them as they go. . . Drown'd pupples, stinking sprats, all drench'd in mud, Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the flood.]

1788. SWIPT, *Pol. Compers.*, dial. 2. I know Sir John will go, though he was sure it would rain CATS AND DOGS.



Parish Services Appropriate Control of the Control

GAT'S FOOT, TO LIVE UNDER THE CAT'S FOOT, Air. (old)....To be under petilicat government; hen - pecked. G., AFRON -STRING.....SM CAT'S-RAW.

GAT's HEAD, swis. (Winchester College).—The end of a shoulder of mutton; further explained by quotation.

1870. MANDUMLN, School-Life at Wischester College, p. R. His meal (dinner) took place at six oclock p.m. in College in Commoners it was at one); it was ample in quantity, and encollent in quality. That of the Prefects was nicely served in joints, that of the Inferiors was divided into portions, (Dispars); there were, if I remember rightly, six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of menton, the other joints being divided in like proportion. All these 'Dispars' had different names; the thick slice out of the centre was called 'a Middle Cut, that out of the shoulder a 'Floshy,' the ribs 'Racka, the lois 'Long Dispars'; these were the best, the more indifferent were the end of the shoulder, or Cay's HEAD, the breast, or 'Fat Figh,' etc., etc.

CATEMIN-EARLS, subs. (parliamentary).—The three senior earls in the House of Lords, viz., the Earls of Shrewsbury, Derby, and Huntingdon, the only three earl-doms before the seventeenth century now existing, save those that (like Arundel, Rutland, etc.), are merged in higher titles, and the anomalous earldom of Devon (1553), resuscitated in 1831. [A correspondent of Notes and Oweries (7 S. ix., p. 314) suggests that the reason of the application may be that in the seventeenth or late in the sixteenth century an

CAT's-Mgar, The langs of selection for food outs.

CATRO, suite.

CATRO, suite.

CATRO, a R.

virile. Also sant the English.

Florio says:
terjection,
God fortail to the sant terjection.

God fortail to the sant terjection.

God fortail to the sant terjection.

Could and could contempt;
GADSO.

CAT's-PAW or CAT's district (common). — A description of the latest of t

M. Harris. Alling is sour-Mann his much as the Monkey did half to enuga the ness out of

Ches. Patrems, Homorous, Spain, to Carbona Spain, to

Bourn, Guy Mannering, ch. Se Select, who had rather begun to select the should neighbour had be should be selected by the sele

E. E. Branbon, Circum Fort, Br Me seary with himself for Billy in same wise a CAT-PAW to

The comparison to the stick to look at the game of tip-

Cocas, Dictionary of the

Proper CAT, a woman + crass, a white liquid.] Cf., rectant wine = champagne.

and adv. (printers').—
structured or 'smutty' look on
the dataset, caused by an oily
structure roller.

Secretary Sec (common).—

a. (vanary).—Remains sher loose women; market and account (g.e.) for synonyme.

1735. New Confing Dictionary. CAT-

CATTLE, sade. (common).—A term of contempt applied to human beings. Cf., QUEER CATTLE, KITTLE CATTLE. The generic names of the lower creation are pretty generally used in such transferred senses; e.g., QUEER FISH, DOWNY BIRD, PIGROW, ROOK, SAD DOG, etc. In England mostly employed dispuragingly, but in the U.S.A. BUG — here the name of one of the most offensive of vermin, but there the common term for all varieties of beetles—is used in a good sense; e.g., BIG BUG.

1879. Gosson, School of Abuse, p. 27 (Arber's ed.). We have infinite Posts, and Pipers, and suche possible CATTEL among vs in Englands.

1800. SHAKSPRARE, As You Like It. Act Hi., Sc. 2, 435. Boyes and women are CATTLE of this colour.

188(?) G. R. Sins, Degenet Ballade ('Moll Jarvis'). Queer CATTLE is women to deal with? Lord bless ys, yer honour, there are

[CATTLE is often used of horses. See Harrison Ainsworth's Resistances: Have you any horses? Our Cattle are all blown. Also Goldsmith's 'She Sheepe to Computer.']

CATTLE-Bue, subs. (American).—
See Bug, subs., sense 4.

CAUDGE-PAWED, adj. (old).—Left-handed.—Gress.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY, Ar. (American).—'Caught in the act.' An equivalent of 'caught on the kop' or 'hip.'—Ser Hop.

CAULIFLOWER, subs. (old).—I. A clerical wig supposed to resemble

Paragonal Control of the Control of

6. (eld). — The freely produced in the system, as

3. (popular).—The founding head of a tankard of been. In Prison, a glass of beer without any head is termed one deck same lines or same four-oil.

1888. Daily Telegraph, Oct. 20, p. 5, col. 4. This gave the porter a fine fruthy or CAVLIVLOWER head. [31.]

4. (military). — In planel. — The Forty-seventh Regiment of Foot, so called from its white facings. It is also known as THE LANCASHIRE LADS from its county title.

CAULK, sais, and vers (nantical).—

I. Sleep; to sleep. In substantive form it sometimes appears as CAULKING. To CAULK formerly meant 'to pick out a soft plank,' i.e., to lie down on deck; to sleep with one's clothes on. [Cf., BUNDLING.]

1836. MARRYAT, Midshipman Easy, ch. xix. But it's no go with old Smallsole, if I want a bit of CAULK.

1861. Chambers' Papers, No. 52, p. 30. Sleeping upon deck is called, I know not why, CALKING

2. Verb.—To cease; to shut up; i.e., to stop one's talk or leave off talking. [This usage is obviously derived from the legitimate meaning of the word, to stop up crevices and seams.] For synonyms, see STOW IT.

3. (common).—To copulate; to do the 'act of kind.' For synonyms, see RIDE.

CAULKER, suds. (common). — I. A dram; a stiff glass of grog —

827.33

ch. vi. Ve.

da zzi. Ti bary, than

the War between the line and th

ation, ch. will. The served out under the light of a bull's age

2. (popular). thing surprising.

1864. W. C. Research ship, ch. xxxi. I she spin should never afterwards as me with having told but up

CAUTION, said: (pages)
loquialism used both,
things. Anything as
common, or that couing; something wid
staggering; something wid
avoided. Anything
surprise, wonder, fast,
any uncommon emotions
TION to this, that, oge

The state of the s

C.S. Ecowana, Wheter is the log like age. The way the loy blast form the blast shore was a

The Manretta, Dicky Grand, the way he denned out a deletions, who young Carolinian, who should be a success with him, was, the figure thread would have said, a

Maryana Maryana, Good for Such a clench of the second and stemp of the steader foot proglems what our American friends and conveye.

Manufacture, edj. (American).—

Street lang to that which is a

Chief state (p.m.).

Marinouron, Sam Shiel in Addition. Well, the way the cow cut dist Schriftschrigt; she cleared stumps, windlift, and overpling.

Allowateres or CAVOLTIMA, verbal intercourse.

Associated the Lingua Franca corolla, the emittailent of HORSING or appeared, both of which are frequently seed in the same sense.

The corollary area a rake or defeated of the corollary area of the corollary area.

Elegateries School, sels. (old).—

A house of ill-fame.—See CAVADITING, and for synonyms, see
Elegater-shop.

The give way when opposition as no longer be maintained; to the form to 'turn up.' [Detailed from the practice of navvies a diagrag earthworks, when the longer sustain the over-the mass. Murray says all the longer sustain the over-the mass. Murray says all little to the longer sustain the over-the mass. Murray says all little the longer sustain the over-the mass. Murray says all little littl

in print, are from America, and its literary use appears to have arisen there; but, as the ward is given as East Anglian by Forby [1830], and is widely used in Eng. dialects, it is generally conjectured to have reached the U.S. from East Anglia.] The French has barrer; the Spanish accessed are; and the Fourbeauth batters.

ENGLISH SYMONYMS. To knuckle under; knock under; give in; sing small; turn it up; chuck it up; jack up; climbdown (q.v.), throwupthesponge; chuck it; go down; go out; cut it; cut the rope (pugilistic), etc.

1887-40. HALEBURTON, Same Shick, Hown. Nat., 55 (Barriett). He was a placky fellow, and warn't a goin' to CAVE IN that way.

1869. BROWN ('Artsmans Ward'), His Book. I kin CAVE IN easily man's head that, etc.

1000. S. L. CLEMENS ("Mark Touch").

Innocents at Home. In the meantime the tropical sun was besting down and threatening to CAVE the top of my head IM.

1883. HAWLEY SMART, Hard Lines, ch. xxii. 'The Russians will CAVE when they find we are in earnest.'

CAVE! intj. (Eton College).—
'Beware!' A byword among boys out of bounds when a master is in sight. [From the Latin. The modern, 'beware of the dog' was rendered cave caness by the Romans.]

CAVIARE, subs. (literary).—The obnoxious matter 'blacked out' by the Russian Press Censor. Every foreign periodical entering Russia is examined for objectionable references or 'irreligious' matter, the removal whereof is accomplished in two ways. If the articles or items are bulky, there is they are belof, they are 'blacked out' by means of a sectangular stamp about as wide as an ordinary newspaper column, and 'cross-hatched' in such a way that, when inhed and dabbed upon the paper, it makes a close network of white lines and black diamonds. The peculiar mottled of grained look of a page thus treated has suggested the attributive CAVIARE: a memory of the look of the black salted caviare spread upon a slice of brend and butter. A verb has been formed from the noun, and every Russian now understands that 'to caviare' = to 'black out.' Of course as long as the Russian Government permits the entry of letters without censorial examination, any citizen of St. Petersburg or Moscow can write to Berlin, Paris, or London, and ask to have cut out and forwarded in a scaled envelope either a particular article that has been CAVIARED, or all articles relating to Russia that may appear in any specified newspaper or magazine.

1890. St. James's Gas., 25 April, p. 7, col. 1. Every one- of Mr. Kennan's articles in the Contury has been CAVIARED.

CAVORT, verb (American). — To prance; to frisk; to run or ride in a heedless or purposeless manner. [From the Lingua Franca cavolta = prancing on horseback. Some, however, derive it from "curvetting" = capering for show; there are also, as possible sources, the Spanish caver, the pawing of a spirited horse; and the French convetter.]—See CAVAULTING.

1848. Major Jones's Courtship, 41 (Bartlett). A whole gang . . . came ridin' up, and reinin' in, and prancin', and GAVORTIN'.

CAVET A

Print of the last

CAMPANIE

Awkward: het

CAXTON, sade, (thanks [A corruption at of wig.] In George signified an old wig. Cf., CANDAR

CAYUSE, sale: [Assistance of the young 'Latter Div 'Yahoos' of [The CAYUSE is 'Common Indias' explanation, is unattended to the common Indias' explanation, is unattended to the common of the common

CAZ, subs. (thieves'), [See CASSAN.]

1812. J. H. VAUX, Plank Plants. CAE: cheese; 'As good as dist.'s phrase signifying that any projected or robbery may be easily and second accomplished. (Rich College).—1. College bast inrigged, withmany and very 'chank.'

Mindshi .-- A pendil. [This, the first straight, is derived from the which both are

Total Postary, Jude. (popular line) in the line of the line of the line of the line of the line line, "

Restriction, safe. (inflitury).—The Restriction of Regiment of Regiment of Regiment from its reflects of sky blue.]

Motor and Queries, a S., ii., The 97th tee is not mentioned by managements as far as I have been

Chinesery Journal, Dat. 23, 1800. Chinesery Lain the facings of the ways being sky blue.

calcalcate (common).—A 'turn-

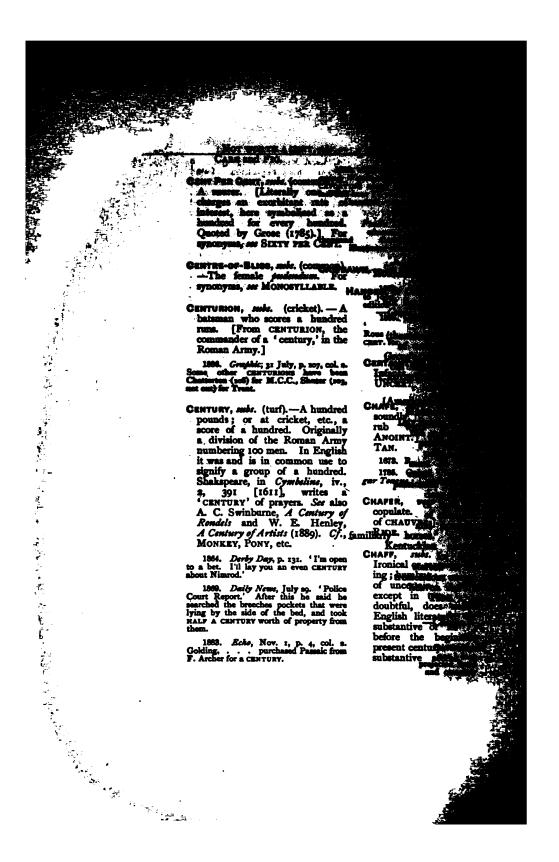
5 (solloquial).—The Chinese. The Chinese Empire is spoken of all the Celestial Empire.

MEANER, sais. (old).—An out-andmai ministigated lie. [A word of gainst interest, illustrating the temperature for certain purposes of the minist of BURKE, BOY-COVE, BISHOP, and SALISBURY (A.C.). The Meal-tub Plot in Mills was the concection of Thimas Dangerfield and Elizateth Califer, a Roman Catholic militrific. Forged documents which Dangerick the Colonel Mannet's highligh wire upon his deposition found there by Government efficure; but the fraud was soon discovered, and Dangericki was committed to Newgate. On his trial he unideavoured to throw the entire blame on Mrs. Cellier, and assurted that the original papers were all to be found in her house hidden in a meal tub. This turned out to be true, and Mrs. Cellier was committed to prison. On her trial she managed to prove that Dangerield was wholly unworthy of credit, and her marvellous impudence and vigorous mendacity led to her own acquittal, and made her name for the time the equivalent of an out-and-out lie. After her trial she thanked the jurors for giving her a good deliverance, and offered to 'serve their ladies with the same fidelity in their deliveries.'] For synonyms, see Whoffers.

1682. *Popi's Harbinger*, p. 79. That's a CHLER, Sir, a modern and most proper phrase to signific any Egregious Lye.

CELLAR-FLAP, subs. (common).—
A step or dance performed within the compass of (say) a CELLAR-FLAP. The object of the Whitechapel artist in the dance is to achieve as many changes of step as possible without shifting his ground: his action being restricted to the feet and legs. An old equivalent is TO CUT CAPERS ON A TRENCHER; also DOUBLE-SHUFFLE (q.v.).

1877. Five Years' Penal Scruitude, ch. iii., p. 219. Others again would induge in a break-down, or CELLAR-FLAP dence, dreadfully to the discomfort of the men in the cells below.



definite the major have established the major have established worth in the second of the second with the second of the second o

Minute in dealing with this word the life of the flastnative quotations with an old the state of the life of the l

For synchyme, see Gammon,

The Downfall of Charing-Cont. Buyer Belleds, II., p. 327 [ed. 2022]. Unions, tudons, the Lawyers are Thing when a bount in the town. Nor find the very in Westminster, Now Charing-Cont. Sowne: As the end of the Strand Charing-Cont. Sowne: Sowne: As the end of the Strand Charing-Cont.

Ton Jamers, Blind Guide, iv., 76.

The Pency, vol. I., 250. He course put up with CHAPP in

Milk. Disgence, II., 70. 'Maxims for Schemen'. If you want oats for your must cease giving CHAFF to your makingura:

Athenous, so Oct., No. 1931, 169, chl. p. Julius Casar passed his land in a vicious locality, where cant the shounded, but the latter are not pecceded. We have been of the day the standard control of the chart of the standard of the chart that was shallow thereupon by the passer-by.

1800: Girde, Feb. 13, ps g. col. 5. The entract you send to me from some latter from Lord Rossbery about the House of Lords looks to me very like CRAPP, and was probably intended as such.

2. (Christ's Hoipital). — A small article or plaything, e.g., 'a pocket CHAFF.' Connected with 'chattel,' 'chapman,' etc. — Blanch. Cf., verbal (sense 2), adjectival, and interjectional senses.

Verb.—I. To banter; to jest; to 'gammon' or 'quiz.' An analogous term formerly in use was QUEER (g.v.). So all o CHAFFING and CHAFFINGLY. For synonyma, see GAMMON, sense I.

1851. MAYERW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. Poor, I., p. 35. Though he's only twelve years old he'll CHAPP down a peaker so uncommon severe that the only way to stop him is to take him in charge.

1884. H. Alni, Mr. and Mrs. Paulcontridge, I., 279. 'Pshaw!' said Sir Richard, with a lofty good humour, 'Don't CHAFF your uncle, sir.'

1889. T. Mackay, on 'Shoeblacks,' in Tymes, Aug., p. 135. I have known courageous men who would rather try to CRAFF a bus driver than a shoeblack.

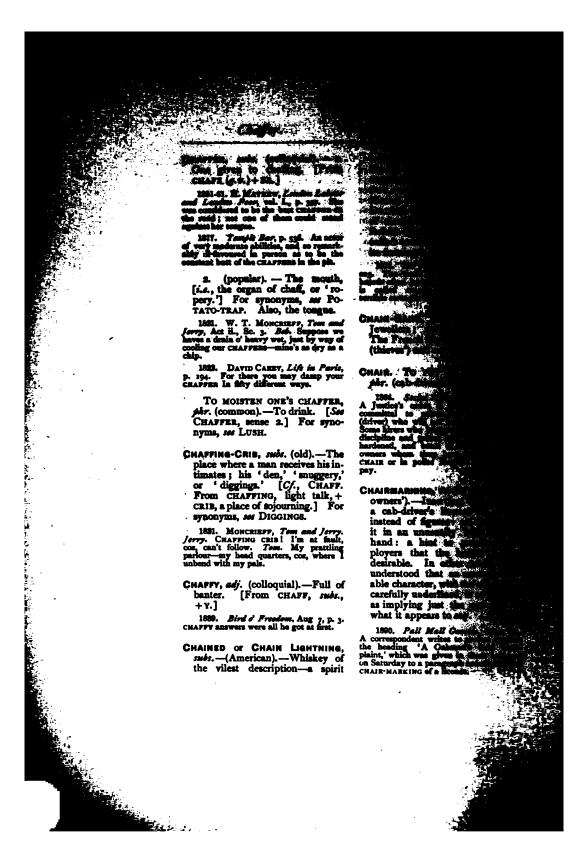
2. (Christ's Hospital).—To exchange small articles. Cf., subs. sense.

1877. W. H. BLANCH, Blue-coat Boye, p. 96. CHAFF me your knife.

Adj. (Christ's Hospital).—
Pleasant; glad. Sometimes
CHAFFY. Cf., subs., sense 2.

Intj. (Christ's Hospital).—An exclamation signifying joy or pleasure.

CHAFF-CUTTER, subs. (old). — A back-biter or slanderer.



(old).—To trick, fake in. [Thought to bear. Chaldee, in allesion to G., to Jaw.] For

Manual Haddens, 11. iii.

Mills Read (1790), I., es. Ashan'd, but Man so grove and wise, Should be defaulted by Gouts and Fibrs. (w.)

169. Danne, Plot and No Plot, I. CALLED & Judge while he was taking the Committee. [2.]

Stants, and. (colloquial).—7. A (missis, including; and (in a more decidedly slung sense) BY CHALKS, Miss; for "degrees" or "marks"; also, "swells, "for "tick." Cf., Choose sporters.

Signation, Bl. Rummyng, 613.

We've depict with a GHALKE To score on
the ballot. [M.]

MAR. HARRE, P. Penilesse, B j b. Harring the helds so money must goe and dies with the John best betrust, at the segmenting CHALKE and the Post.

1802. S. R., Noble Soldier, v., 3, in Bullions O. Pl., 1., 333. There's lesse Straight space years score of sinnes. [M.]

Titl. T. Bnown, Lat. on Fr. King, with (1970) L., 60. I tresposed most

The chading talk you fancy will rub

HALISURTON, The Clearcontor (ed. 186e), p. 202. They reckon thinkyes here a CHALK above us

REMOTE PATES, Broken to Can you say that I have shaden or thrown you over in any maje? Rever! "Thank God for that!" and the fiel, with some bitterness; for the state of the s

inentical).—A seratch or serie. Gf., serb, sense 2, and Examples, sense 1.

MARKTAT, Poor Jack, vi. I

Adf. (turf).—Unknown or incompetent. [From the pencice at race-meetings of keeping blank slides at the telegraph-beard on which the names of new joskeys can be inscribed in chells, while the names of well-known men are usually painted or printed in permanent characters. The fermer were called CHALK-jockeys, and the general public angued that they were incompetent, being usknown.]

Verb (old).—I. To score up, or tick off, in chalk, a material at one time handler than pen-and-ink. Subsequently in puglilstic circles merit marks, etc., were made with the same.

2. (nautical).—To make one 'stand treat' or 'pay his footing.' If an old hand succeeds in CHALE-ING the shoes of a green hand, the latter has to 'stand drinks all round.'

3. (thieves').—To strike, Cf., CHALKERS, sense I.

1828. SCOTE, Fortunes of Nigel, ch. xvii. (II., p. 84). CHALK him across the peopers with your sheary [which, translated, means slash him over the eyes with your dagger].

To CHALK UP, or TO CHALK IT UP, phr. (common).—To credit, or take credit; to put to one's account.

1597. Ist Pt. Return Parmass., I., i., 451. All my debts stande CHAUKT UPON the poste for liquor. [M.]

1611. CHAPMAN, May-Day, Act 1., p. ey8 (Plays, 1894). Faith, sir, she (hostess) has CHALKED UP twenty shillings abrendy, and swears she will CHALK no more.

To man my man a talk

1807. R. H. Bannan, Application of the Control of t

1886-40. HALEDERTON, The Chebmisher, p. of (ed. 1805). Yes, may be, your fatories down East her ell natur; they go sheed on the English a Lone

1866. C. BROHTÉ, Profesor, ch. III.

'You are not as fine a fellow as your plobelen brother BY A LONG CHALK.'

1883. GRENVILLE MURRAY, Postle I How Met, p. 133. The finest thing in the world; or, as he himself would have expressed it, "the best thing out BY MANY CHALES."

TO WALK or STUMP ONE'S CHALKS, phr. (popular). — To move or run away; to be off. [Said to be a corruption of 'walk! you're chalked,' the origin of which is found in the ancient practice of lodgings for the royal retinue being taken arbitrarily by the marshal and sergeant-chamberlain, when the inmates were sent to the right about, and their houses designated by a chalk mark. When Mary de Médicis came to England in 1638, Sieur de Labat was employed to mark 'all sorts of houses commodious for her retinue in Colchester.' The same custom is referred to in the Life and Acts of Sir William Wallacs, To STUMP (q.v.) = to go on foot.] For synonyms, see Amputate.

1840. HALIBURTON, Clockmaker, 3 S., ch. xi. 'The way she WALKS HER CHALKS ain't no matter. She is a regular fore-and-after.'

1848. Comic Almanack, p. 366. And since my future walk's chalk'd out—at once I'll walk my Chalks.

1871. DE VERE, Americanisms, p. 318. The President, in whom he is disappointed for one reason or another, does

on or with the same of these lies of these lies of these lies of the same of t

TO CHARK & Abr. (Asserted For synonyms, a PALM.

1867. Boolen Park. ING THE LAMP PORT. bribery in Philadelphia.

There are other connected with the 'to know chalk out,' etc. hardly find a place le

CHALKERS, subt. (old).

wit in Ireland, who is amuse themselver will inoffensive passengers face with a knile. somewhat like those gentlemen, some time again England by the sweaters and mohocks. See Ireland Sixty Rest (**). 15).

with february — A London military — Se quot. [One who little with that — an obvious — ALCOW WITH 1HE MINE TABLE and SIMPRON'S COW.

2006. Dully Taleyraph, Sept. 7 (?). It is an equipmen fact that London milkgain and hallows, in the vocabulary of slang as a confidence.

Onnest-Farm, suit. (rhyming-slang).

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Bender; Impretick; fin; daddle.

France Synonyms, L'anse ignisses: in old French cant auss signified the 'ear'); les allianties (popular: 'the arms'); les fails on le allers (popular: in the Fourbesque als); les magneires (plural).

Frailan Synonyms. Als ('a wing'); harhacens (literally a kind of advanced fortification); terminals (the Italian has terminals, 'a spider

SPANISH SYNONYMS. Bracio;

CHARLE-HEAD, such. (old).—A nickname for a person with a 'good head for figures.' Waiters in London are very commonly so called.—See quot. 1861. [From the 'chalks' or score formerly marked up behind a tavern bar, the 'tally' being 'kept in the head' instead of being 'chalked up' on a board or slate.]

1. 1886. Panel, vol. XXXI., p. 134.

Mills. You see, Billy, my heddication
was communit neglected, and I haven't got
the insential advantage of a good CHALK-

1961. Panck, vol. XLI., p. 199. Among tavers waters a ready reckoner is called a good chalk-HEAD. CHAM OF CHAMBER, and, (popular).

—An abbreviation of Champagne. For synonyme, see DRINKS. Cf., BOY.

1871. All the Year Round, Feb. 28, p. 285. Let's have glesses round. Come and have a bottle of CHAM.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS, mile. july, — I. (parliamentary). — The Pecresses' Gallery in the House of Lords. Cf., Cage, sense 4.

1876. Daily Now. There could be no doubt as to the inconvenience, the gallery being generally known as the Chammer of Homors.

2. In planti (common).—Sausages. [From the possibility of adulteration in this species of food. Also BAGS OF MYSTERY, and SHARP'S ALLEY BLOODWORMS.] In Fourbesque, carbonals.

GHAMMINA, verbal subs. (common).
—Indulgence in champagne.
[From CHAM, verb (on the model of 'to wine,' 'to beer,' etc.), to drink champagne, + ING.]

CHANGE. TO HAVE AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE, per. (colloquial). To keep in view that which will result in advantage, interest or gain. [Thought to have originated in the phraseology of the game of hazard.] Murray, quoting from the Dict. Cant. Crav, says that 'to have an eye to the main chance' was a cant phrase in 1699, and that the expression still partakes of the character. All the quotations given in the N.E.D. prior to 1699, illustrate a simpler form of the colloquialism, such as to 'stand to the main chance', but it will be seen that TO HAVE AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE is more than a hundred geara older.

America, Cour to Alberta, TV., A. America, TV., A. America, in the deer; are not to the series of the deer, and series the deer, and deep the series of the series.

1606. Durnium, Persian, VI., 158. Be enceful still of the MAIN CHANCE, my sen ? Put out the principal in trusty hands.

1911. Startator, No. 196. I am very young, and yet no one in the world, dear nic, his the MAIN CHANCE more in MES MEAN than myself.

1844. Decremen, Martin Chambrait, ch. xviii., p. 190. 'Was it politics? Or win it the price of stock?' 'The main chance, Mr. Jones, the main chance, I suspect.

CHANGER, sais. (tailors').—A liar.
Also an incompetent workman:
i.e., one who 'changes' what he cannot do.

CMANCERY. IN CHANCERY, adv. phr. (common).—'To have or get your man in chancery' is to get his head under your left arm so that you can Fib (q.v.) him with your right until he gets it out, or you GO TO GRASS (q.v.) together. Primarily pugilistic. Figuratively the expression = in a parlous case; in an awkward fix. The French have adopted the phrases mettre as chancellerie and coup as chancelerie which are almost literal translations.

1819. THOMAS MODER, Tom Crib's Mamorial to Congress, p. 77. Lord St-w-t's a hero (as many suppose) and the Lady he woos is a rich and a zero one; his heart is IN CHANCERY, every one knows, and so would his head be, if thou wert his fair one.

1845. Panch, vol. IX., p. 9. 'Lord Brougham's Handbook for Political Boxing' Getting the nob INTO CHANCERV is a fine achievement, I once got several nobs INTO CHANCERV: and I certainly gave several of them severe punishment. This CHANCERV manœuvre has been a capital thing for me.

1880. Chambers' Journal, vol. XIII., p. 25. Marsden suffered him to approach within distance, dashed his outstretched

mon).—An expension of the college of

7 S., i., rot. As' catabath the white a man and the white a man and the state of th

CHANGE YOUR ARMS

—'Chance it!'

etc.—[See Change

—of which it seems

CHANEY-EYED, and Concerned of Chinese'; hence as those of the Conservation of SQUINNY-EYED.

CHAMEE.—This word, it is of coins of one density given in exchange for another is responsible for expressive colloquialisms.

TO GIVE CHANGE, mon).—To 'pay out one his deserts. Change out on.

TO HAVE ALL ONE ABOUT ONE, par. (compared to the clever; quite 'compared to the about one.'

TO PUT THE CHANGE OF (old).—To deceive, or

waters of TO

Spine von mil O.

The late Rayer, pt. The box-leaper to the pool of the pt. The

Stenevil, Benke Denler, v.,
Suntiv'd that Melleford
the chaplain's labe,
the chaplain's labe,
the gree denning-room
the class CHANGE UPON her
the chapterwise employed.

TOTT, Kom/morth, ch. iii.

Note for this Change on me so
it is said, for I have lived among
the party change of the age too

to the age too

the Changes, par. To change a better worse. [An allusion sthering where it signifies of bells.] In its slang refers to the passing of five weeks ago, the t went into a tobacconist's a Cheapside, and pur-a cheroot, tendering a get in payment. The in payment. The silver. The prisoner edid not want to distress fixing away all his silver, ked for another half b. The prosecutor put half—sovereign, which omer took up, and the he sovereign, he would to back the change, and secutor, taken off his fid so, and received the

first half sovereign said the ga. 6d. in silver, the galatuse walking out of the shop with the second half sovereign.

1981. Hist. of Eng. Rebellion in Shark.
Misc. (ed. Park), II., gad. Five months ago, our mighty States Were pleased to rote No King; But two months since, to not new chema, Their votes the CHAMGERIMO.

1760. SHOLLETT, Sir L. Greene, vol. I., ch. z. Hugging in and MINGING OUTTHS CRAMORS on the belience of power, the Protestant religion, and year allies of the Continent.

1868. Jost. Bus., Picture of London, p. 232. He found one piece (of smelin) that was indeed real India, bargained for and bought it, amidet continued attempts to shuffle it between others, for the purpose of RIMBING THE CHANGES, as they term the reference act.

1817. Five Years' Penal Servitude, ch. iii., p. 234. Nothing easier than for some man to have slipped out of bed, night or day, and RUHG THE CHANGES of the bottles.

1800. HAWLEY SMART, Social Sinserz. ch. xli. The culprit had been guilty of RIMGING THE CHANGES OF other petty larceny.

TO TAKE THE CHANGE OUT OF [a person or thing], Ar. (common).—To be revenged upon; to take an equivalent, or quid pro quo. Frequently used interjectionally — TAKE YOUR CHANGE OUT OF THAT! with a blow or other rejoinder. Ah analogous expression is PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE AND SMOKE

1820. JOHN WILSON, Nectes Amb., wks. II., 274. Shesherd (flinging a purse of gold on the table). It'll require a gry strang thaw to mek that, chiele; sae Tak YOUR CHANGE OUT O' THAT, as Joseph [Hume] says, either in champagne, or jile. . . . just whattennever you like to devour best.

1888. HALTBURTON, Clockmaker, a 8., ch. viii. 'Thinks I to myself, TAKE YOUR CHANGE OUT O' THAT, YOUNG MRS, will you?'

1864. WHYTE MELVILLE, Gereral Bounce, ch. zi. If his ammunition be

Marie Carles out or Tale

MH. E. Krotenay, Resembly to abil. The Laik Asiat core failty to high year-world Of you can faulte along the reserving granted of the Highland white Livings of Lands of the High-

H. K.: Habber, Accepted Michael L. (18). Calmino, Agr.: I never said so-think to you, but without providents you sell me to go to Putney. Now, I into you what it is, I'm blessed if I don't go, and you may TAKE YOUR CHANGE SOUT OF THAT! And go he did. [Q.,...].
'Go to PUTNEY (g.o...).

QUICK CHANGE ARTISTE, ruly. (music hall).—A performer, male or female, who sings one song in one costume, retires for a few seconds and returns to sing another in another guise, and so on.

GHANGE-BAGS, subs. (Eton).— Grey flannel trousers for cricket, and knickerbockers for football.

CHANGE OHE'S NOTE OF TUNE, serbal phr. (colloquial). — To pass from laughter to tears, or from arrogance to humility; to alter one's mode of speech, behaviour, etc. Cf., CHANGE YOUR EREATH (q.v. under BREATH).

1878. Scot. Poeme, 16th c. (1808), II.
185. Priestes CHANGE YOUR TURE. [M.]
1708. MOTTEUX, Rabelais, V., ix.
I'll make him CHANGE HIS NOTE presently.

CHANGE YOUR BREATH.—See BREATH.

CHANT OF CHAUNT, subs. (old).—

1. See quots:

1812. J. H. VAUX, Flask Dictionary.
CHAUNT: a song . . . To throw off a rum
CHAUNT is to sing a good song.

1882. Daily Telegraph, 19 Oct., p 5, col. 2. To troll his jovial CHAUNTS . . . in a tavern-parlour. [M.]

2. (old). - See quots.

sing : mosts
'cry or create
terors and very
songe and very
extent not
quality : hears
equivalent amons
is sources to general

1861. MAYERR, London Poor, L., S. Datterer CHAUNTS.

2. (common)—
by fraudulent repute
[Apparently an extenses
sense I—' to cry ' cr
Fr., envisor = to discharge
horse's faults.

1816. Sporting Magazing with p. 305. A number of france processed lately in the disposal standard processes and sport of the change of the canada processes and the canada

1825. Raginal Sto, wall in the second rather fight than green. Once major now a parate in the grave he'll laugh. Callingrad, or quainty chall be laugh.

1860. THACKERAY, Philips
You may as well say that here
in heaven, which, as yes
groomed, are doctored, are
to the market, and warranted by
horse-vendors as possessing every
of blood, pace, semps, age.

CHANTER (generally Homes Chanter (common) - Chanter

73

horses by means of fradulent representations.

1821. W T. MONCRIEFF, Tom and Jerry, Act. i., Sc. 6. Grooms, Jockies, and Chaunters, to Tattersall's bring.

1836. DICKENS, Pickwick, xlii., 365. 'He was a HORSE-CHAUNTER: he's a leg now.'

1845. W. M. THACKERAY, Miscellanies, II. ('Leg. of the Rhine'), p. 88. He is a cogger of dice, a CHANTER of horsefiesh.

1857. DICKENS, Dorrit, bk. I., ch. xii., 88. The Plaintiff was a CHAUNTER—meaning, not a singer of anthems, but a seller of horses.

1884. Daily News, August 23, p. 5, col. 1. It is for the CHANTER and his attendant bonnet, who officiates as groom, to place the stock.

1890. W. E. HENLEY. Views and Reviews, p. 137. An apple woman to mystify, a horse-CHANTER to swindle, a pugilist to study, etc., etc.

2. (vagrants').—A street patterer. More commonly spelt CHAUNTER (q.v.).

3. (Scots). - The penis. -

CHANTEY or SHANTY, subs. (nautical).—A song sung by sailors at their work.—See CHANTEY-MAN. [Ubviously a diminutive of CHANT, a song.]

1869. Chambers' Journal, 11 Dec., pp. 794-6. [Article on 'Sailors' SHANTIES and Sea-Songs.']

is83. W. CLARK RUSSELL, Sailors' Language, preface, xi. But the lack of variety is no obstruction to the sailor's poetical inspiration when he wants the 'old man' to know his private opinions without expressing them to his face, and so the same CHANTEY, as the windlass or halliard chorus is called, furnishes the music to as many various indignant remonstrances as Jack can find injuries to sing about.

1884. W. C. RUSSELL, Jack's Courtskip, ch. iii. 'Then give us one of the old CHANTEYS,' exclaimed my uncle. 'Haul the Bowline,' or 'Whiskey, Johnny.' CHANTEY-MAN, subs. (nautical).— A singer of CHANTLYS (q.v.).

A shanty, or, as pedants call it, 'chanty,' is a song sung by sailors at their work. The music is 'to a certain extent traditional,' the words — which are commonly unfit for ears polite—are traditional likewise. The words and music are divided into two parts—the 'shanty' proper, which is delivered by a single voice, with or without a fiddle obligate, and the refrain and chorus, which are sung with much straining and tugging, and with peculiar breaks and strange and melancholy stresses, by a number of men engaged in the actual performance of some piece of bodily labour. The manner is this. We will suppose for instance, that what is wanted is an anchor song. The fugleman takes his stand, fiddle in hand, and strikes up the melody of 'Away Down Rio.' Then, everything being ready, he pipes out a single line of the song, and the working party, with a strong pull at the capstan-bars, answers with a long-drawn 'Away Down Rio. He sings a second verse, and this is followed by the full strength of the chorus. . And so on, through stave after stave, till the anchor's weighed, and, the work being done, the need for song is gone by.

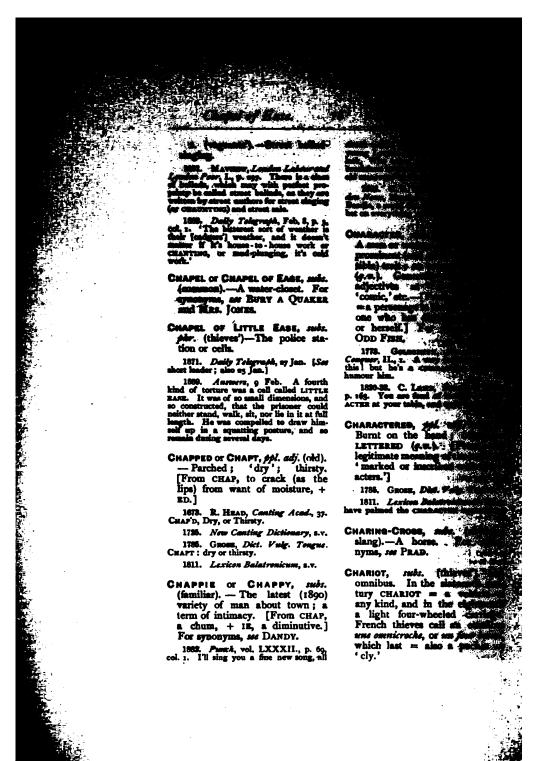
1890. W. E. HENLEY. Views and Reviews, p. 153. He goes down to the docks and loiters among the galiots and brigantines; he hears the melancholy song of the CHANTEY-MAN.

CHANTIE, subs. (Scots). — A chamber - pot. For synonyms, see IT.

CHANTING (more commonly Horse-CHANTING), verbal subs. (common).—I. Tricking into the purchase of unsound or vicious horses.

1825. English Spy, vol. I., pp. 199, 200. The servant was a coafederate, and the whole affair nothing more than a true orthodox farce of HORSE-CHAUNTING got up for the express purpose of raising a temporary supply.

1870-2. Gallery of Comicalities. If I have got an orse to sell, You'll never find that Dick is wanting; There's few that try it on so well, Or beat me at a bit of CHAUNTING.



Tool Prench

FRIEND, mit.

meter, mis. (old). watchman, A poputo the introduction % in 1829, of the toe force; since when to desuctude. The terme generally old school duty was crying their rounds. Box-KELEY was a favourite with young backs the who, when they sight-watchman asleep box, would overturn it, he might. [The origin of the in uncertain. Some is uncertain. Some the watch system of mable it is curious that so s period elapsed between nt and its recognition in The earliest appears to BEAK and COPPER.

ME J. H. VAUX, Flash Dictionary.

CRAMERS WESTMACOTT, Points

A. A. Regular chase between

the CRAMER'S all the way to I ad

Block Boon, Tale of a Trumpet,

Bestley's Miscellany, r June, Oh, those dear old CHARLIES of the passing hour mingled with the besting as know that they will a season hours of the besting as know that they will be the season to the thievings

1965. G.F. Bengarant, Mp. Lob, etc., L., not. The night's entersplement, suding in the morning before a magistrate, when the roughly used Charatava, as the night-policemen were called, proferred charges of assent supported by black eyes and a few loos teeth carefully preserved for the purpose, and the offenders thought themselves locky if they got off with only a moderate fine. (Temp. George IV.)

1889. Daily Nowe, Sep. 26, p. 2, col. 5. The Last of the Charleys. In the person of Mr. William Mason, who died on Wednesday at the age of 59, we lose the last survivor of the Charleys who used to patrol the streets prior to the establishment in 1849 of the City Police Force.

2. (common).—A small, pointed beard, fashionable in the time of Charles I.; an 'imperial'; in America a GOATEE (q.v. for synonyms).

1834. Gentleman's Magazine, March z, p. 295, col. 2. With white pentaleous, watch chairs, and Wellingtons, and a CHARLEY at their under ip.

1841. Hook, Widow, z., 245. He . . . wore . . . a Charley on his under lip.

1861. TAYLOR, Austig. Fallbland, 43.
That square, short man . . . wearing a moustache and CHARLIE is William Land.

18(7). R. M. JEPHSON, Girl He Left Bekind Him, ch. i. Dolly himself was occupied in nursing a tuft of hair on his chin termed, grandiloquently, an imperial, familiarly, a CHARLEY.

3. (hunting).—A fox. Four-besque, graniera.

1867. HUGHES, Tom Brown's Schooldays, ch. i., p. 8. A nice little gorse or spinney where abideth poor Charley, having no other cover to which to betake himself for miles and miles, when pushed out some fine November morning by the old Berkshire.

1859. H. Kingslev, Geoffrey Ham lyn, ch. xxviii. 'And all after a poor little fox!' 'You don't know Charley, I can see, said Halbert;' poor little fox indeed!

4. (American thieves').—A watch. [Possibly a pun upon CHARLEY, sense 1, a watch or

watchman.] For synonyms, see Ticker.

5. (tailors'). — The nap on faced on glossy-surfaced cloth.

6. (tailors'). — A roundshouldered figure.

CHARLEY BATES' FARM, OF GARDEN.—See BATES' FARM.

CHARLEY-LANCASTER, subs. (rhyming slang).—A 'handkercher.'

CHARLEY-PITCHER, subs. (thieves').

—A prowling sharper who entices greenhorns to take a hand in thimble-rigging, the three-card trick, prick the garter, etc.

1859. G. A. Sala, Twice Round the Clock (2 pm., par. 10), p. 160. Even at remote country race-courses, you may find remnants of the whilom swarming tribe of CHARLEV-PITCHERS, the knawish gentry who pursue the games of 'under seven or over seven,' . . . or inveigle the unwary with 'three little thimbles and one small pea.'

1951-61. H. MAYHEW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. Poor, IV., 32, note. A CHARLEY-FITCHER seems to be one who pitches to the Ceorie or countryman, and hence is equivalent to the term Yokel-hunter.

1877. BESANT AND RICE, Son of Vulcan, pt. I., ch. ix. With them marched the CHARLEV-PITCHERS, who gained an honourable livelihood with the thimble and the pea.

CHARLEY-PRESCOT, subs. (rhyming slang).—A waistcoat. For synonyms, see FAN.

CHARLEY-WAG. TO PLAY THE CHARLEY-WAG (school-slang).—

1. To absent oneself from school without leave; to play truant. Variants are To MOUCH; 10 WAG; Fr., tailler or caler Fécole; Spanish, hacer novillos, and andar à la tuna.

1876. C. HINDLEY, Life and Adventure of a Cheap Jack, p. 57. Nothing could be done with him at school . . .

Joe being, in spite of all entreaties, the greatest rapscallion and ringleader of all mischief, and at all times readier TO PLAY THE CHARLEY WAG than to be the first in any prominent position in his class or form.

2. (common). — To disappear [figurative].

1887. W. E. HENLEY, Villon's Struight Tip to all Cross Coves. It's up the spout and Charley-was With wipes and tickers and what not. Until the squeezer nips your scrag, Booze and the blowens cop the lot.

CHARLIE.—See CHARLEY.

CHARLIES, subs. (popular). — I.
The paps. For synonyms, see
DAIRY.

2. (Winchester College). — Thick gloves made of twine. [Introduced by a Mr. Charles Griffith; hence the name.] Obsolete.

CHARM, subs. (old).—I. A pick-lock.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v. 1881. New York Slang Dict., s.v.

CHARMS, subs. (old).—The paps. Fr., les appas. Once in literary use, but now impossible except as slang. FLASHING HER CHARMS—showing her paps.

2. (American). — A generic term for money. For synonyms, see ACTUAL and GILT.

1875. American English, in Cham. Journal, 25 Sept., p. 610. Money has forty or fifty different names; such singular terms as . . . shadscales, and CHARMS figuring in the list.

CHARTER THE BAR or GROCERY, verbal phr. (American).—To buy up the whole of the liquor at a bar and stand drinks all round as long as it lasts. This freak is not infrequent in the West. In Australia a similar expression is SHOUTING ONESELF HOARSE. (q.v.).

18(7). J. G. BALDWIN, David Bolns, Esq. Bolus was no niggard. He would as soon treat a regiment, or CHARTER THE GROCERV for the day, as any other way.

CHASING, verbal subs. (workmens'). See quot.

1884. RAE, Cont. Socialism, 361. This is shown . . . in their prohibition of CHASING . . . i.e., of a workman exceeding a given average standard of production. [M.]

CHASSE, verb (society). — To dismiss. [From the French chasser.]

1847. THACKERAY, Lords and Liv., III. He was CHASSED on the spot. [M.]

1868. YATES, Rock Ahead, I., p. 185. If Lord Ticehurst married, more than half Gilbert Lloyd's influence would be gone, if indeed the turf were not abandoned, and the confederate CHASSÉD.

CHAT, subs. (thieves').—1. A house. For synonyms, see DIGGINGS.

1879. J. W. HORSLEY, in Macm. Mag., XL., 501. I piped a slavey (servant) come out of a CHAT (house).

2. (common). — The female pudendum. (From French chat, a cat, and by implication the pussy.']

3. (common).—The truth; the real state of a case; the proper words to use; the 'correct card.'

1819. THOMAS MOORE, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, p. 6. And, setting in case there should come such a rumpus, As some mode of settling the CHAT we must compass, With which the tag-rag will have nothing to do, What think you, great swells, of a royal set-to?

1862. TROLLOPE, Orley Farm, ch. vi. Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he-miscellaneous? That's the CHAT as I take it.

4. (low). — Gabble; chatter; impudence; e.g., None of your CHAT, or I'll give you a shove in the eye.

Verb.—To hang.—See Chates, sense I. [This reading, however, is problematical.]

1513. G. Douglas, Eneis, viii., Prol. 126. Quod. I, churle, ga Chat the, and chide with ane vthir.

CHATES, subs. (old).—I. The gallows. (Also CHATTES and CHATS.) [Doubtful as to derivation, see quot. 1610.] For synonyms, see NUBBING-CHEAT.

1567. HARMAN, Caveat (1814), p. 66. CHATTES: the gallowes.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, p. 37. (H. Club's Repr., 1874). CHATES, the Gallowes: here he (Harman, author of a Caveat for Cursitors-date, c. 1570, reprinted as The Belman of London, containing list of cant words) mistakes both the simple word, because he so found it printed, not knowing the true originall thereof, and also in the compound; as for CHATES it should be Cheates, which word is vead generally for things, as Tipme that Cheate, Give me that thing: so that if you will make a word for the Gallous, you must put thereto this word, Treyning, which signifies hanging; and so Treyning Cheate is as much to say, hanging things, or the Gallous, and not CHATES.

1671. R. HRAD, English Rogue, pt. I., ch. v., p. 48 (1874). CHATS: the gallows.

1690. B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, s.v.

1706. E. COLES, Eng. Dict., s.v.

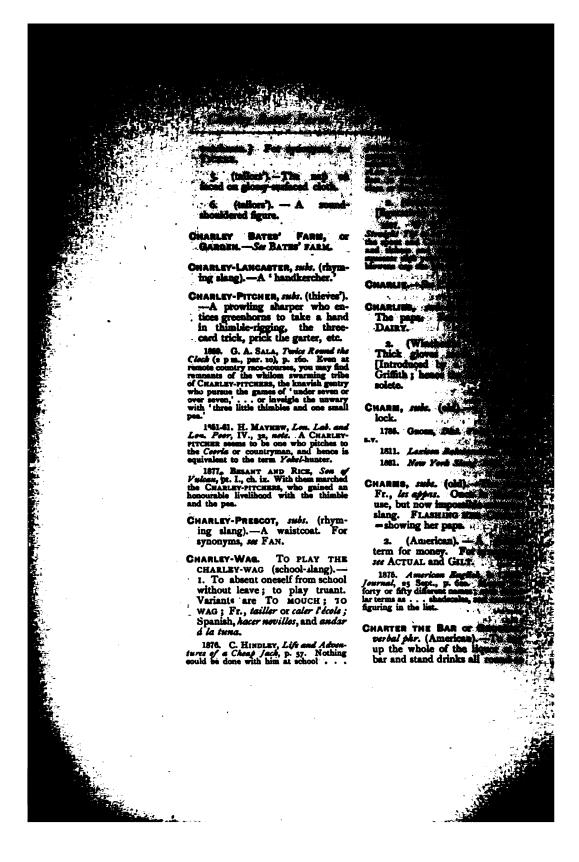
1725. New Cant. Dict., s.v.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

1881. New York Slang Dict., s.v.

2. (old).—Lice. (Also CHATS and CHATTS.) [Grose suggests that CHATTS is an abbreviation of chattels in the sense of cattle—lice being the chief live-stock of beggars, gipsies, and the rest of the canting crew; the his-



This fresh is not MEJ HOARSE.

Literiai suis. (workmens').

Riss, Cont. Socialism, 261.
In their prohibition
Let, of a workman ex-

(society). — To dis-[From the French chasser.]

TRACKERAY, Lords and Liv., Warnet, Rock Ahand, I., p. 185. Resident married, more than half libert's influence would be gone, at the turn were not abandoned, a confidence CRASSID.

W. ande. (thieves'). — I. A house. or synonyme, see Diggings.

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1690. B. E. Dict. Cant. Crys., s.v.

1706. E. COLES, Eng. Dict., a.v.

1726. New Cant. Dict., s.v.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, a.v.

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B. E., Diet. Cant. Crow, a.v.
 Now Cant. Diet., a.v.
 J. H. VAUX, Plank Diet., a.v.

1806. HOTTEN, Slong Dict., s.v.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Active citisens; crabs; crumbs; friends in need; back friends; grey backs; black cattle; Scots Greys; gentlemen's companions; creepers; gold-backed 'une; German ducks; dicky-birds; familiars; saddle-backs; Yorkshire Greys.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Les aspagnols (popular: formerly lice
were called 'Spanish bugs,' poux
espagnols, to distinguish them
from the cimex lectuarius, or
common bed bug); un coquillon
(popular: also 'a pilgrim'); les
goux (thieves'); le garnison
(pop. = garrison); un loupate
(= poux, disguised); un habitant
(= a householder or 'citizen');
un grenadier (popular); un got
(thieves'); un mousquetaire gris
(pop. = a grey musketeer).

GRRMAN SYNONYMS. Huttsrerg' sell'n (perhaps the nearest German equivalent to the English 'gentleman's companion,' the German word signifying 'skinsociety'); Jokel, or Jokelche, Johelcher, Juckel, Juckeler (sing.: also = a postillion, 'one who rides,' the latter, however, being more commonly rendered Post-Juckel. Ave-Lallement derives it from Jäckel or Jockel, diminutives At a comment of the scherol of the s

ITALIAN SYMPHONE

SPANISH SYNORY (m; a low term).

GMAT-HOLE, make (primal made by convicts to to carry on a [From CHAT, an abbin chatter, + HOLE.]

CHATS, suds. (old).--I

- 2. (thieves').—Set and 1891. D. Hagganz, Life, 171. Chars, seels.
- 3. (Stock Exchange), don, Chatham and Dover Stock.

—A practing child. Original

CHATTER-CART, BLADDER, mbs. Taxanto of CHATTER-For synonyms, see

Make girl of aftern with this: who, to do her to for of all the

talker; used conchildren. [From CHATthe+ BOX, a receptacle; exically, a box full of chatter das of Bones.] A variant TEATTER SONES (4.v.). For CLACK-BOX.

GROOM, Dictionary of the Vul-CRATTER BOX, one whose the tredve score to the dosen; a symmet or woman. i. C. DECKERS, Old Curiority D. ed., p. 93. A set of idle

E. JEMKINS, Haverholme, p. 52.

METTER-BROTH, subs. (old). —Tea; beverage and the party. A Yorkshire equivalent is CHATTER-Mater. Quoted by Grose [1785]. finits are CAT-LAP and SCAN-BAL-BROTH (4.9.).

CHAPTERER, subs. (pugilistic).—A bisary blow upon the mouth; or, says Peter Corcoran, 'a blow that blis.' For synonyms see DIG.

REPROCES ("Peter Corcoran"), on The Fancy. I've left the Five-rush,—the finsh—the raily The f. (Go it, Jack — the stop—the shout—the CHATTERING hit—

CHATTERENS, sale, (common The toeth. For synonym GRINDERS.

CHATTERY, suis. (thieves') .- See quot.

1891. D. HAGRART, Life, Glessery, p. 171. CRATTERY, cotton, or Huen goods.

CHATTY, swis. (old).—A filthy man. [From CHAT (q.v.), a louse, + Y.] English variants are CHATTY-DOSSER, CRUMMY - DOSSER. Amongst French equivalents may be mentioned un bifteck à maquert (Maquart is the name of a well-known knacker); un sale patissier (literally a dirty pastrycook); un kroumir; un corgniat; un pégocier.

Adj. (common). -- Filthy; lousy. French equivalent is grashique—itself a very 'telling,' 'speaking,' or 'chatty' expression; also malastique.

1812. J. H. VAUX, Flack Dictionary. CHATTY: lousy.

CHATTY-FEEDER, subs. (old).-A spoon. [A vague reference to the mouth as the place of 'chat' or 'chatter.'] For synonyms see Wedge-feeder.

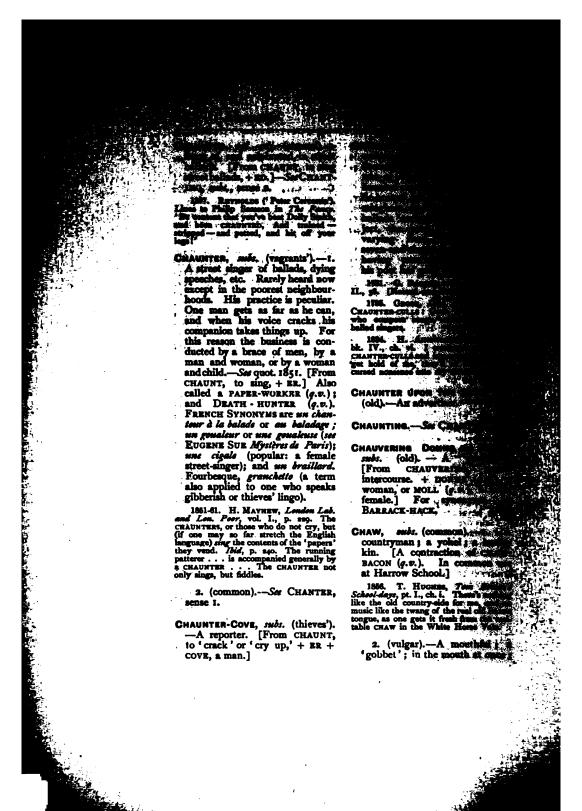
1881. New York Slang Dictionary.

'And where the swag so bleakly pinched,
A hundred stretches hence? . . The
chips, the fawneys, CHATTY-PERGERS.

CHAUNT, subs. (old).-A song.-See CHANT, subs., sense I.

Verb (vagrants').—To sing ballads, etc., in the streets.-See CHANT, verb, sense I.

TO CHAUNT THE PLAY, verbal par. (thieves').—To explain the tricks and manœuvres of thieves.



Thoir their CEAWA, and grine's in our

is spen his mouth, colored was entracted.

Shorty and Shorty and Shorty and Short if Pm fit

Token that within that within that with me wit, a CRAW of tokenoo;

Walvernity).—A trick; de-

(veignr).—I. To eat or claim singly and roughly. To high law quot., 1890). Once things a now degenerate, and uniquely applied; specifically to the tobacco.

The Cont., RUDYAND KIPLING COLORS OF COLORS OF

(University).—To deceive,

To CRAW OVER, verbal par.

ctaw UP, Mr. (American).

Let the better of; to de
'do for'; smash or

CEAWED UP; utterly

1948. Decrems, Martin Chasslewit, and a sia, 'Here's full particulars in particulars based in the Weigs was so CHAWED

CALL IN ME

To CHAW UP ORE'S WORDS, Air. (American).—To retract an assertion; 'to eat one's words."

GHAW-BACON, sais. (colloquial).—
A country bumpkin. [From GHAW, a vulgar form of chew, to masticate or chew, + nacor, the staple food of agricultural labour-tryman are bacon-alicer; clod-hopper; barn-door savage; clod-pole; cart-horse; johnny; cabbage-gelder; turnip-sucker; joakin; jolterhead; yokel; clod-crusher, etc.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum. CHAW BACON. A countryman. A stupid fellow.

1832. Blackwood's Magazine, XII., 379. You live cheap with CHAW-BACONS and see a fine, flat country. [M.]

1864 whythe Melville, General Benner, ch. v. 'Give me the pail, you lop-eared buffoon—do you call that the way to feed a pig?' and the General, esizing the bucket from an astonished CRAW-BACON, who stood aghast, as if he thought his master was mad, managed to spill the greater part of the contents over his own person and gaiters.

CHAWS, subs. (venery).—Copulation. For synonyms, see Greens,

CHEAP. ON THE CHEAP, adv. par. (colloquial).—At a low rate [of money]; economically; keeping up a showy appearance on small means.

1884. Cornkill Mag., June, p. 614, His being's end and aim, both by day and night, is to obtain as much drink as possible ON THE CHEAP.

CHEAP AND NASTY, adv. Akr. (colloquial).—Said of articles which, though pleasing to the eye, are 'shoddy' in fact. For special application, see quot.

6

1-To have a s to be suffering from a night's

Dist cheap or dog cheap, in sir. (colloquial).—Inexpensive ; as chesp as may be. Dog CREAT is the earliest form in which this colloquialism ap-pears in English literature, DIRT CHEAP not being found earlier than 1837.

1877. HOLIMBRIED, Chron. Descr. Irel.,
iii. They afounded their wares so DOGGE
CHEAPE, that etc. [st.]
1897. C. DICKERS, Olimer Twist,
KENTI. 'I sold myself,' said Mr. Bumble
...' I went very reasonable. Cheap,
DIRT CHEAP!'

CHEAPSIDE. HE CAME HOME BY WAY OF CHEAPSIDE, phr. (old).

That is 'he gave little or nothing for it'; 'he got it cheap.'

CHEAT, subs. (old).-A general name for any object. [From Anglo-Saxon ceat, a thing. Cf., quot., 1608.] A term which, with a descriptive adjective, appears in a variety of forms in Old Cant. The CHEAT per excellence was the gallows, also known as the NUBBING, TOPPING, OF TREYNING - CHEAT. word is variously spelt-CHET, CHETE, CHEATE, CHEIT, CHATE. CHEAT. The following combina-tions will serve to illustrate its " use.

BELLY-CHETE BLETING-CHETE = A sheep or calf.
CACKLING-CHETE = A fowl.
CRASHING-CHEATS = The teeth. GRUNTING-CHETE = A pig. HEARING-CHETES = The ears. LOW'ING-CHETE LULLABY-CHETE = An infant.
MOPLING-CHETE = A napkin.

1785. Gitosis, Dici

Sham sleeves to put shirt.

CHECKS, subs. (Americ in general; cash. rived from poker, in

contents, bought at the state of the state o

American).—See American).—See American (or Page III) one's to die. For syno-see American Cy., Chips.

in selloutial).—1. In
in As., zone of

in that and none

in Equivalents are

man, MPRRANCE, MOUTH,

connants, and NINE

sent in last a corrup
senthalance! Among

equivalents may be

the French avoir

the French avoir

and desci
the and desci
the fire de last; and

sent adjectives cari
(mondent) and desci
fire descilor, to skin,

j descellacerus (m; an im
shameless person); pay
(, importinence).

Matheman, Poor Jack, xxii.

Mile of the contract of the co

G. Moone, Mosesser's Wife to be it he gives me any of his the mask Ma down.

Ambacity; confidence; imdefinite; 'brass'; 'face.' Fortions' was used in the Management (Sor quot., 1642.)

Publish, Holy State, bk. IV.,
They were men of more show
thing so ambitious to be known,
and subter to bissed down than
taken upon the stage.

Time, Microston, London Labour and Sales, Too, L., p. 471. They [the Microston of Actually have the CHEEK to Microston on a cork leg. 1864, p. 404

(provided with) a page of your of faire him custon, and make him spath of to his victime.

1888. Daily Now, Oct. 25, y. g. col. 6. Of this fact, I know no more signal instance than the sisting of the Citate of Cairo. As I stood on the spot the other day I realized for the first time flat—if you will pardon me the use of a vulgar bitt expressive colloquialism—estounding current of the fact.

1866. Answere, p. 59, col. s. The whole suggestion avocated so much of what our Transattantle brother call nonunintral. CREER, that the Duke hardly knew what to say, or what emotions to express.

1800. Athensum, Feb. 22, p. 253, col. s. In various disguises Miss Palmer sings, dances, and enhalts her powers of coquetry and CHEEK.

Verb.—To address a person saucily.

1951. MAYHEW, London Labour and London Poor, I., p. 452. (They) persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't CHERK it.

1857. DICKERS, Our Vestry, in Reprinted Pieces, p. sps. Dogginson . . . that if informed another gentleman . . . that if he CHERK'D him he would resort to the extreme measure of knocking his blessed head off.

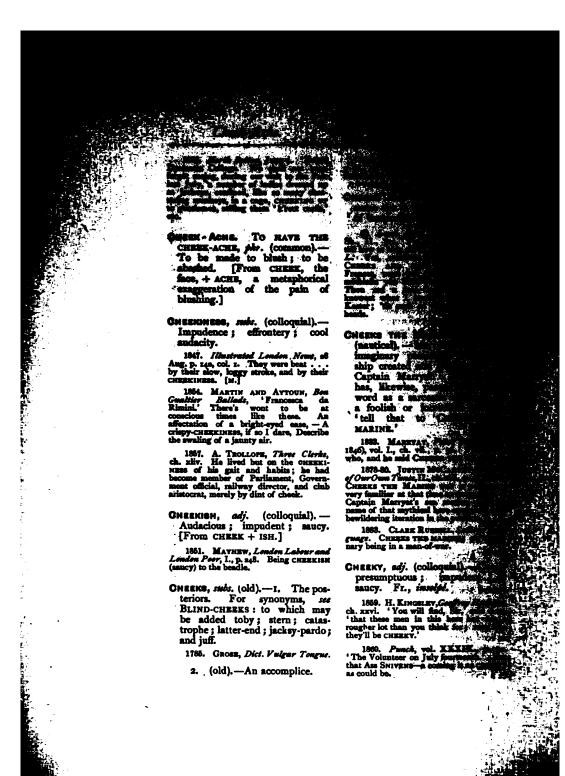
1890. Saturday Review, Feb. 3, p. 151, col. 1. Not only was Dick always ready to CHERK his employer, and by his own account usually capable of getting the better of him, but he was on the same sort of terms with his pupils.

TO ONE'S OWN CHEEK, phis: (colloquial).—To one's own share; all to oneself. Sometimes used in the sense of allowance, 'Where's my CHEEK?'

1841. LEVER, Charles O'Malley, ch. IXXXVIII. And though be consumed something like a prise on to HIS OWN CHEEK, he at length had to call for theses.

1855. Panck, vol. XXVIII., p. 10. [From day to day, for near a week,] 'I had a boiled sait round of best On Monday ALL TO MY OWN CHEEK Whereon my hunger sought relief.'

TO CHEEK UP, verial phr. (colloquial).— = CHEEK, to answer saucily.—See CHEEK, veri



g first-rate or own the whole Scheese nomenclature in Street on, Double Glos-THE PURE LIMBURGER. been variously traced to German, hissen; French, an, chis; Hindu, Ming. Summing up the dance, the expression—(barring things reference in the London ide of 1818, where it is referred to a bald translation of c'est une course, i.e., that is another course, subsequently coming to signify that is the real thing) appears to have come into general ion is borne out in some measure a correspondent to Notes and 1853, I S., viii., 80), who speaks of it as took ten or twelve years old, a calculation which carries it back to the date when it appears to started in literature. Yule, writing much later, says the expreswas common among young Augho-Indians, e.g., 'my new Anab is the real chis,' i.e., 'the wal thing,' a fact which points to a Persian origin.] For synonyms,

HALIBURTON ('Sam Slick'), The Checkmaker, 3 S., ch. xiv. Whatever the go in Europe will soon be THE

MIT. R. H. BARHAM, Ingoldsby Lamback, 18. Cries Rigmarce, rubbing law lands, that will please—My "Controlling cap"—it's the thing;—it's THE

Mile. Panch, vol. III., p. 33. 'I

The same of the sa

1800. Pencil, vol. EXXIX., p. 99.
Ware the Custom [of putting sistings of
garments, fempl. Bib. II.] now service
we can concaive what simple mostor
would be sported by the Chatish-who
always nock and meal the flashion of that
betters:—'I wisk my gul to please: O
acted I just THE CHIMEN! would doubthe
be a nonular device for a new shirt france.

1863. CHAS. READH, Hard Cash, II., 186. 'Who ever heard [said Mrs. Dodd] of a young lady being married without something to be married of 'Well [said Edward], I've heard Nudity is not THE CHERSE on public occasions.

2. sais. (schools and University). — An adept; one who 'takes the shine out of another' at anything; at Cambridge an overdressed dandy is called a HOWLING CHERSE. [An extended usage based on sense I.]

1864. Ries: School-days. 'Do you know Homer, Purefoy?' saked Chudleigh. 'No, I have not looked at the lesson yet.' I am sure I don't know why you ever do; you are such a CHERSE. I want you to give me a construct.

HARD CHEESE, phr. (common).

— What is barely endurable; hard lines; bad luck.

TIP-CHEESE. — Probably the same as TIP-CAT (q.v.).

1836. C. DICKESTS, Pichwick Papers, p. 382 (ed. 1857). All is gloom and silence in the house; even the voice of the child is hushed; his infant sports are disregarded when his mother weeps; his "alky tors" and his "commoneys" are alike neglected; he forgets the long familiar cry of "hanchle drum, and at TIP-CHEREE, or odd and even, his hand is out.

CHESSE IT! phr. (thieves').— Leave off! Have done! Be off! [Thought to be a corruption of 'cease it!'] For synonyms, see STOW IT!

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, CHERRE 1T, the cover are fly; be silent, the people understand our discourse.



Mile Through Drownbon. He shought of the form of the f

1971. London Piters, May 13, p. 3. col. 3. "Categor TRAY, Gried Bill. "The generated a agoin" to read, and I am agoin to listen.

CHEESE-BOXES, sudv. (American).

—A Confederate nickname for vessels of the 'Monitor' type; first applied during the Civil War [1860-65]. C/., TINCLADS (q.v.).

1871. De Were, Americandene, p. 335. The great inventor has not made it knows what induced him to choose the name ('Monkor']: hence etymologists have evolved it out of their inner consciousness that he must have borrowed it from Gray's Monkor Drucema, a large lizard covered with impenetrable armour. Irreverent Confederates called the hideouslooking vessels CHRESE-BOKES, and apparently one designation is, etymologically, though not austhetically, as good as the other.

CHEESECUTTER, swis. (common).—

I. A prominent, squiline nose.

For synonyms, see CONK.

2. (common).—A large, square peak to a cap; the abai-jour of the Zouaves.

3. (in plural).—Bandy-legs. For synonyms, see DRUMSTICKS.

CHEESE-KNIFE, subs. (military).—A sword. For synonyms, see CHEESE-TOASTER.

CHEESEMONGERS. — A popular name for the First Lifeguards until the Peninsular War. The

Composed of COMPANIES COMP

tion. The Street of the control of t

CHEESES.-SW CHE

CHEESE-TOASTER,
—A sword.

ENGLISH SYNORTH ing-fork; toasting half knitting - needle; state knife; toll; poket,

FRENCH SYNOPTHM,
(thieves': from the
Stich); Paignille & bottom
(military: Paignille & bottom
knitting-needle, often in
trectte (popular); and charle
(military; a bayonet color
Bos-Dies (military); a main

British British St. Michel Michel, an Just sweet; also Lang-

STATES BYNONYM. Martina.

Symonynes, Firster, amade (literally 'spark,' lightning'); respect 's suspect'); gerrenche;

Shoon, Dick Vulg. Tongue,

THACKERAY, Virginians,

The opposite of 'dusty.'

The opposite of 'dusty.'

Then CHESE (g.s.) + Y.] For

B. S. SURTERS, Ask Masses, the grant of the same, his CHERSY hat well the same, his CHERSY hat well the same, [M.]

Chemise and Combination

Colombiane, subs. (old). — See

ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, Mark-all, Editor Roya, 1874). CHEPEMANS:

CHEQUE. To MANN. SERRI THE CHEQUE, Mr. (common). To know positively; to be positived of exact knowledge concerning a matter. For synonyms, Mr. KNOWING.

CHERRILETS, suit. (old). — The nipples.

1969. Sylvester, Miracle of the Posce. Then those twine, thy strawbury testes, Curied, puried CHERRILETS?

1664, Witt's Recreations. Then nature for a sweet allurement sets Two smelling, swelling, bashful CHERRYLETS.

CHERRY, subs. (thieves').—A young girl. Cf., CHERRY-RIPE and ROSEBUD.

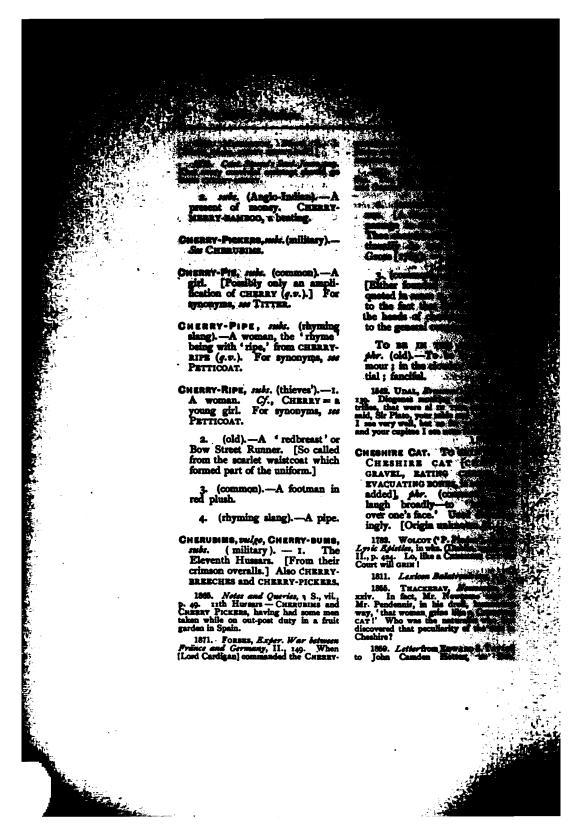
CHERRY-BREECHES.—See CHERU-

CHERRY-COLOURED, adj. (common).—Either red or black; a term used in a cheating trick at cards. When the cards are being dealt, a 'knowing' one offers to bet that he will tell the colour of the turn-up card. 'Done,' says Mr. Green. The sum being named, Mr. Sharp affirms that it will be CHERRY-COLOUR; and as cherries are either black or red, he wins. Grose [1785] has CHERRY-COLOURED CAT for one either black or white in colour.

1884. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Rookwood. And forth to the heath is the scamps-man gone, His matchless CHERRY BLACK prancer riding.

1886, Ill. London News, Jan. 23, p. 78, col. s. A favourite hoax is the great exhibition, wherein a CHERRY-COLOURED cat and a rose-coloured pigeon (the meeting between Wellington and Blucher), etc., are to be shown. The former commets of a black cat and a white

CHERRY-MERRY, edj. (old). — 1, Convivial; slightly inebriated.



-

efficient our one's dir. (common).—To pull legither; stand firm;

story; an old 'Joe'; sequently said or done is to the variants of witheir name is legion. age are CHESTNUT o would foist a stale dored to spare the It tree, not to rustle the MT leaves, not to set the bell a-ringing. [The halfshafe Press 1889] attributes to william Warren, a vetgran comedian. In a forgotten The Broken Sword, there o characters, one a Capt. and the other the comedy Pablo. Says the captain, of Munchausen, 'I entered sork tree —when Pablo inta him with the words : 'A THE WILL UP WILLIAM TO THE WAR know as well as you, heard you tell the tale twenty - seven times.'
who had often played
was at a stage-dinner,
e one of the men told a of doubtful age and origin-A CHESTNUT, quoth
L. I, have heard you
to tale these twenty-seven times. The stuffields and when the party reliable such member below to great the story and the commentary. This is the most plantible of many explanation.

1985. HALKETT LORD, in N. and Q., 7 S., vil., 53. I first heard the wird (constraint) in 186e, in a theartical chop-house (Brown's) in New York. The explanation given to me by Mr. Brown-duce a well-known member of Wallack's company—was 'Cambraut', because it is old enough to have grown at heard, alluding to the prickly bristly husk of the mess.

1886 Drusse. Res., March 27, p. 26-col. 2. Minnie Palmer will give Anoce to any one who will submik to her an idea for legitimate advertising . . . CHESTHUT ideas not wanted. [M.]

1888. New York Sun, Jan. 24. *May I venture to tell the old, old story, Miss Mand,' he said, tremnlously; 'the old, old, yet ever new, story of—' Parden me, Mr. Bampson, if I cause you pain,' interrupted the girl, gently, 'but to me the story you wisk to tell is a CRESTRUT.' 'Yas, Mr. Sampson, I'm already engaged; but I will be a sister—' 'It isn't as wormy as that ode,' nurmured Mr. Sampson, feeling for his hat.

CHETE.-See CHEAT

CHEW, subs. (common).—A small portion of tobacco; a quid. Cf., CHEW THE CUD.

1880. JAS. GREENWOOD, Gast Birds at Large. A piece as large as a horse-bean, called a CHEW, is regarded as an equivalent for a twelve-ounce loaf and a meat ration.

To CHEW ONESELF, verbal phr. (American).—To get angry. For synonyms, see NAB THE RUST.

To CHEW THE CUD, verbal phr. (common).—To chew to-

To CHEW THE RAG or FAT, verbal par. (military). — To grumble.

A The Section of the Confession of the Confessio

CHEWALLOP I set. (American).—
An onomatopora, representing, it is thought, the sound of an object falling heavily to the ground os into water—See CACHUHE.

1886. HALLBURTON ("Sam Slick"), The Chalmacher, 3 S., ch. H. I fait . . . early one stop more [and I] was over head and earn CHEWALLON in the water.

1868. Horrz, Ragliach Deutsakes Supplement-Lexifors, p. 215. It means 'fast down,' and is a strong expression. If a woman, for ex., falls head over heids and fast to the ground, they say, 'she fall CHEWALLOP.

CHEWRS, part (Old Cant).—To steal.

CHIC, rastr. (popular).—Finish; elegance; spirit; dash; style—any quality which marks a person or thing as superior. [Originally a French slang term of uncertain origin, Littre being inclined to trace it to chicans, tact or skill. The French chic originally signified subtlety, cunning, skill; and, among English painters, TO CHIC UP A PICTURE, or TO DO A THING FROM CHIC = to work without models and out of one's own head.]

1856. LEVER, Martins of Crv M., 321. The French have invented a slang word . . . and by the expression CHIC have designated a certain property, by which objects assert their undoubted superiority over all their counterfeits.

1806. YATES, Land at Last, I., p. 170. A certain piquancy and CHIC in her appearance.

1871. London Figure, 88 Feb. Those rollicking break-downs, those acreeching girls who are so much admired for their CHIC, invariably give me a headache.

Adj. (common). — Stylish; elegant; 'up to Dick.' So also CHICDOM. [From CHIC+DOM.]

young man

Ado about Man

CHICKALRARY CHARLES

Air, (content), — in

bor, otherwise, in

(e.s., for synonyme

I'm a CHICKALLANT of two, three; Whiteshield I was born in.

POL Cf., HERE AND EATER

1851. MAYNESS, Loude London Pov. L. B. S. AND CHICKENS, of the low are the publican's persons bigger vesses are house. CHICKERS.

No chicken, and mon). — Elderly. CHICKEN is often applied dren.]

1730. Swirt, Steller Blands sue your trade of scandilistic hints that Stella is no cushing

(conv. i). I swear she's no convenient on the wrong side of chiefs of the state of

1749. Firedene, Joseph Julio bk. II., ch. iz. Adams, who see curcken, and could beer a deph with the curcken as any boxing changing the nature.

Marion Walrols,

Confight and Daylight
Continues (though not the
Continues that insulting Squires

one's CHICKENS
ARE HATCHED,
Are (collequisl). — To
be consented upon a
the Latins said,
your song of triamph
we wen the victory'
triangulary,
be AM you are out of
the fast a similar meaning,
youth to lose a game as
this with torder belle. The
two doubtless popularButler in his Hadibras
total, 1654], but it was
total long prior.

COMPON Actions, up. I woulded to cooner and eneckens on extent [a.]

Supermy Huddens, II., iii., and y gudgeons ere they're an enert they're an enert they are the are they are the are

RESERVE STORER, subs. (old).—A

Lesicon Balatronicum, s.v.

The Pattern, rule. (American).

Start's a heah, stew, or frience of chicken, but the term is specified to any fare out of the season, and also to show of the season, and also to show of the season o

A Trip to the South. An appropriate ware the countless white ware the countless to the car-viadows at

Gordonyille by tenhanal suppressions. Siled with collectupa, eggs, but the low evitable concension-runnes, which is well-bescofferth our fate to most at overy sall-way depot, till we reached New Orleans.

.18(?). CARLTON, Now Procedure, vol. II., p. 240. These preachers dress like big bugs, and go rider' about on hundred-dollar horses, a-quagia' poor press-ridden folks, and a-esten CHICKEN-PERING so powerful fast that shickens has got scarce in these diggrins.

GHI-IKE OF CHY-ACK, sade. (conters').—A street salute; a word of praise.—See Coo-Ey.

c. 1809. VANCE. The Chick-e-leavy Cove. Now my pais I'm going to aloge, see you soon again, I hope, fifty young woman is avaiting, so be quick, Now join in a CHYIKE, the 'jolly' we all like.

1886. Deily Telegrouth, April 6, p. 6, col. r. A prosperous butcher . . . gives him what Hr. Polesner calls a CHT-HIME at his gate as he passes that way in his cart, between five and six a.m.

1864. HOTTEN, Slang Dictionary,

Verb.—1. To salute or hail.

1886. Sporting Times, 27 July, 7, 2. There was no charge for admission. Enough. They came, they saw, and they CHI-HEED.

2. (tailors'). — To chaff unmercifully. For synonyms, see GAMMON, sense 1.

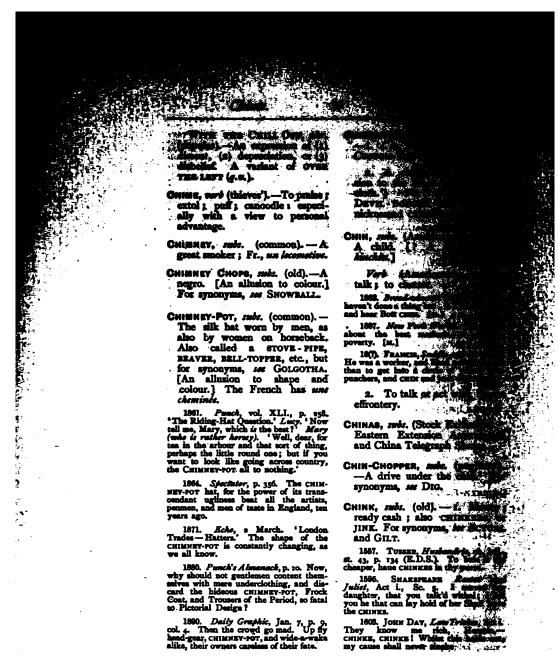
TO GIVE CHI-IRE WITH THE CHILL OFF, Ar. — To scold; abuse. For synonyms, see Wig.

CHILD.—See THIS CHILD.

CHILDREN'S SHOES. — See MAKE CHILDREN'S SHOES,

CHILL OF TAKE THE CHILL OFF [of liquids]. verb (popular). — To warm. CHILL is a contraction of the fuller phrase.

1896. DICKENS, Shetches by Bes, p. s64. A pint pot, the contents of which were CHILLING on the hob.



The state of the s

Larry, Esc. Diet., 2 ed.

Westerman, Glenkenil gines, it's sometimes enough to buy

To synonyme, se

(old).—I. Money

Microson, Ph. cam Arteceld, S. We're vile crossbow-men, and you, But steel is steel, the steel in the steel, So let us see the steel, So let us see

A Slong Ditty.

The day releve us of Chinkens

of the spatialty lagged, Or, was

the spatialty lagged, Or, was

(thieves).—Handcuffs unifields a chain. [Derivation obline] For synonyms, see DAR-

thing, seek, (American).—

This; chatter; oratory. Cf.,

The French say

L. L. CLEMERES ('Mark Twain'), A. p. 33s. The thing I'm now seems, out somebody to jerk a little

C. I. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain'),

Whereupon a young sprig

Some to same [sames] the conductor

CRUP-SUBJEC.

Burant And Ricz, Golden

To an not, said be,

to case. You did not come here,

to hear me pay out Chin-MUSIC.

Helphad Winners, 77. If we have been the cultilation that order to listen to cultition part of our lives.

American).

OHIMAY, adj. (American). Salkative. [From CHIN; auri, stand 1, + NY.]

CHINQUA SOLDI, subs. atr. (theatrical).—Fivepence, [From the Italian.]

CHINEE, sais. (Winchester College).

—a chance. [Apparently a corrupted form of the word.]

CHIN-WAR, swis. (common).— Talk; chatter; officious impertinence.

1879, Panch, No. 206z, p. 4. I'd just like to have a bit of CHIN-WAG with you on the quiet.

CHIP, subs. (American).—I. [In plural.] Items of news, more especially LOCALS (q.v.).

2. A reporter who collects CHIPS, sense I.

3. (common).—A sovereign.
—See CHIPS, sense 5.

18% Miss Braddon, Phantens
Portuse, ch. zli. Where sheafs of bank
notes were being exchanged for those
various coloured counters which represented
divers values, from the respectable 'pony
to the modest CHIP.

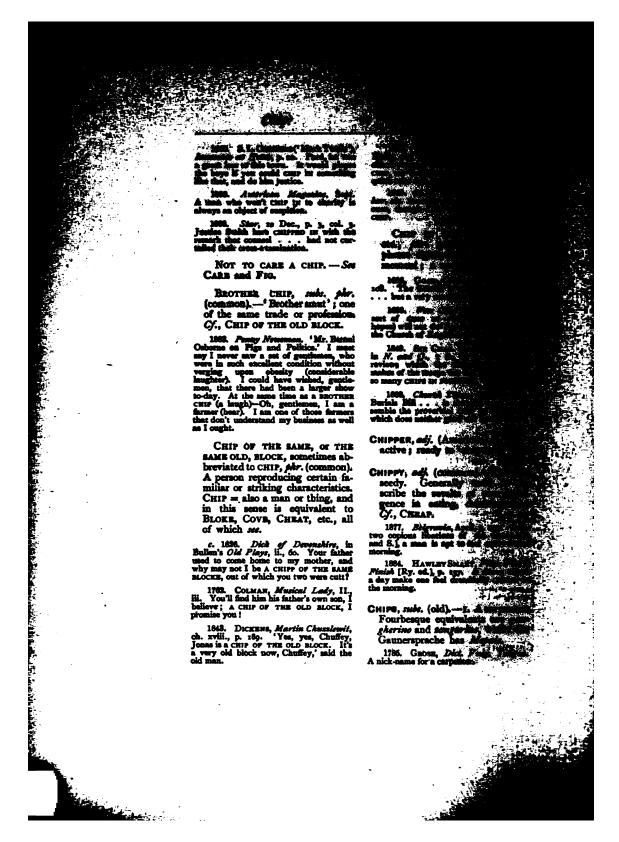
4. (gaming). — See CHIPS, subs. sense 2.

Verb (American).—To understand. For synonyms, see Twig

18(7). Francis, Saddle and Meccarin.
I knew at once that they had got scared, and had treached up like a bevy of quails; so I said to Jim, "Now you let me do the talking, when they begin to sing "Indiana"—don't you CHIP?"

To CHIP IN, verb (common).— To contribute one's share in money or kind; to join in an undertaking; to interpose smartly.

1884. BRET HARTE, In the Tunnel, When you'll hear the next fool Asking of Flynn-Just you CHIP IN, Say you knew Flynn.



And Confession is more

Consisters used Grant Gr

Carda Mr. John States, on 1 May, 1865,

described through sense 2, the hards hattenly to sense 5

W. Baacit, Green Past. and the Fox heat fool away your look da quire.

A country Pienez, ag May. 'The rames.' The landindy came and the decor-(Sing Fulham and the shift have to clear out, and the shift flattain on her wardrobe are mays (Because of the CHIPS she

reserval).—A sovereign.

Committee in sing, and A.—See

mader Chip, sense 3,

See, preceding sense.

(Wellington College). —A

TO HAND IN ONE'S CHIPS, phr. (modifies').—To die. [For problife indivation, see CHECKS.]

thickets with liquor.

1804. J. Granspuben, The Science, Regardents, I fersily resolves to collect, when I was taken before the anglistate to give evidence, as little as possible.

2. To inform. For symonyms, as PRACH.

CHIRPER, swit. (common).—I. A singer.

2. (common). - A glass or tankard.

1862. GRORGE MERICIPE, Juggiles Jerry Pienne. Hand up the CHIRPER I ripe ale winks in it; Let's have consisted and be at peace. Once a stout draught made me light as a limet. Cheer up I the Lord must have his lesse.

3. (common). — The mouth. For synonyms, see POTATO TRAP.

4. (music-hall).—One of a gang frequenting the stage doors of music-halls to blackmail the singers. If money be refused them, they go into the auditorium and hoot, hiss, and groan at the performer. [Cf., CHIRRUP, quot., 1888.]

1880. Daily News, a July, p. s. Singularly enough the Canterbury Musichall . . . was mentioned in one of the night-charges, two men known as CHIRPERS or CHIRPERS being brought before Mr. Biron.

CMIRPY, adj. (colloquial).—Cheerful; lively. [From CHIRP = babble of birds, + Y.]

1887. J. Bayes, in Ht. Martineau; Sec. Amer., III., 232. It makes me CHIRPY to think of Roseland.

1879. JUSTIN McCARTHY. Donnes Quirses, ch. XXXV. To Charlton this appeared gravely ominous . . . Pauline, on the other hand, was what she would herself have called CHIRTY.

1852. BESANT, All Sorts and Conditions of Men, ch. EL., p. 146. Her ladyship pu quite a CHIRPY face upon it.



The solution of the solution o

CHERUPER.—Ser CHIRPER, senses: 1 and 4. . Fn., an intime.

1869. Pall Mall Gasette, 6 Mar., p. 4, sol. s. A CHIRROTER . . encused immelf at the Lambeth Police Court pasterday by allaging that 'he thought there was no harm in it.'

1808. J. PAVN, in *Illustrated London News*, 37 Mar., js. s68. The . . . singers in spusic-halls cannot . . . do without him (the CRIEROPER). [26.]

CHIRRUPING, verbal subs. (music-hall) — Hanging about stage doors to intercept the 'artistes,' and extort money with a statement that the performer who 'parts' will be applauded. [For suggested, but very dubious, derivation, see quot., and Cf., CHIRPER, sense 4.]

1888. Pall Mall Gazette, o March, p. 14. CHREUTING. Mr. Rintoni Mitchell writing from the Savage Club [asks] to add a hint as to the etymology of the word. It is not remote. The French argot for blackmall is cheatage. Such paltry operations as those reported from the Lambeth music-hall do not merit the description of singing—they are simply twittering or CHIERUPING.

CHISEL, CHIZZLE, or CHUZZLE, serb (common). — To cheat. [Possibly an extension of the orthodox meaning of the verb in the sense of 'to cut, shave, or pare with a chisel to an excessive degree.' Jamieson (1808) gives CHISEL as to cheat, or act deceitfully. Current during the first half of the present century,

When the books in a Control to a second to a second

Hotten has given originals of Dictory and He might have the sign of the state of th

1806. G. A. Rette.

ch. zz. To 'carrette' annote or a creditor, in the control of 'chouse' or 'do' bles sent annotes annotes annotes and emissed integration.

To go rull; (American).—To a co 'full drive'; so see to go off brilliantly.

1895. HALLSON TON.
(1860), 93. The long should all a drivin' away like most arter a frog.

1878. Mrs. Stowe, 76. Then he'd turn and sin the way, PULL CHIERL. [18.]

CHISELLING, purbal subta [Cf., CHISEL, purb.] are BAMMING; BITTLE 'ING; GOUGING, etc.

1871. Dr. Verre, descriptions, so. Other efforts at chastle. In nated as CHISERLLING—best es believed from the practice of the this specific property of the safe of banks and safety the term is much older their the duction of safes.

Andrea) --). A

Allers, L. 214. [They]

Marie Calerri, as they

se. [Obviously size of sense t. In section of sense t. In section of writing sense always been sense.]

Mace).—A girl, under solutioned. For general see Terren.

(Scots). Food eaten (Scots) as a THUMBER (Scots) as a CHUMBER (Scots).

sale, sale, (old).—The selfs once fashionable. The entrails of a pig, the they are supposed to the examplance.

emis, (tailors').—An assis-

forme, adj. (old).—Thin;

A. H. You halfe-fac't groat, thin cheekt CHITTI-FACE.

Mirron, Anat. of Melan, [and a film, hean, CRITTY-FACE.

B. H., Diet. Cant. Crow.

Hear Cant. Diet.

Onome, Diet. Vulg. Tongue.

Shipton Balatronicum.

Mirron, Slang Diet.

Se BHYL

CHIVALRY, mile. (cid).—Chilon. [From the Lingua Franca or O. F. cheveulcher.] For synonyms, see GREENS and Cf., RIDE.

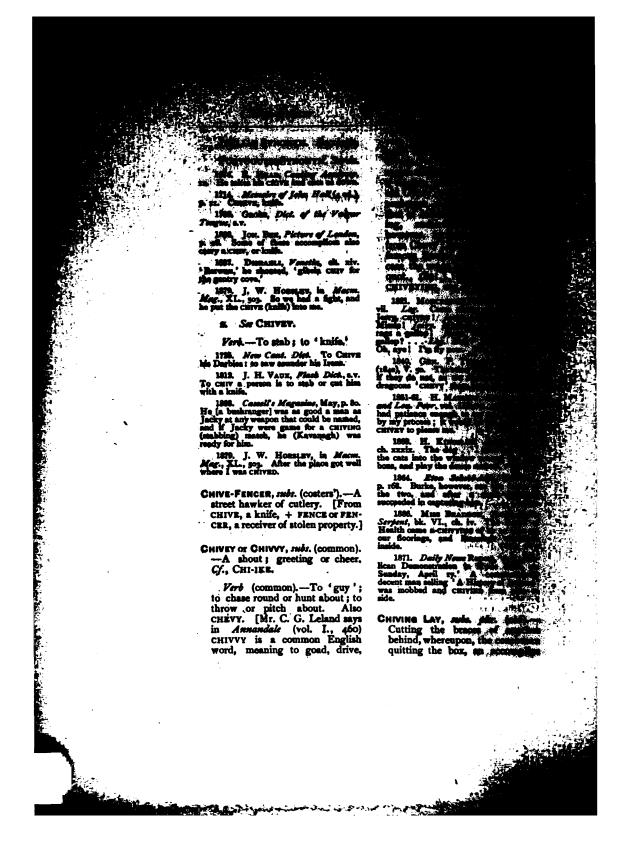
CHIVE or CHIV, sais. (thieves').—

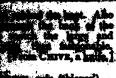
1. A knife. [The Gypsy has CHIVE, to stab.]

English Synonyms. Arkansas toothpick (a bowie knife); cabbage-bleeder; whitle; gully; jocteleg (a clasp knife: a corruption of Jacques de Liége); snickersnee (nautical); cuttle; cuttlebung; pig-sticker.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Un bince (thieves'); un comps-lard (popular: literary 'a bacon slicer,' lard being used as the English 'bacon' for the human body); un comps-siffet (thieves': comper le siffet à quelqu'un = 'to cut any one's threat'); un lingre or lingue (thieves': from Langres, a manufacturing town); un trente-deux or un vingt-deux (thieves': originally terms used by Dutch and Flemish thieves'); un chouris or surin (thieves': possibly from the Gypsy churi, 'a knife'); un pliant (thieves': also a sword, said by Michel to be derived from Planberge, the name of the sword of Renaud de Montauban. Mattre flamberge au vent='to draw').

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Hechtling; Kaut (possibly connected with the English 'cut'); Mandel or Mandle: (Viennese thieves': in the Gaunersprache = 'a man,' especially a little one); Sackin, Sackem, Sackum, Zackin, Zacken (from the Hebrew sockan); Schorin or Schorie (from the Gypsy churi, which in Hanover appears as Csuri).





Por sydonyma, see

The Book Hall Song. "Also be

To make to bullying.

Sw CHOKEY.

(streets).—To strike mades the chin. (Procontinuities of ro quiver, least under the chin.)—
CENCERS.

charter Caro Chocker, and charter Caro Chocker, and charterable with Our charter is not made in contempt; markly, therefore, it significantly man, i.e., one who markly of shocking — See

TO GIVE CHOODLATS

TO GIVE CHOOLLATS

TO GIVE CHOOL

aspecially that made in

the state, seed (common).—To

trage in. [In the fact inchance that idea was associated with the thrutting of bull-dass to track them been their hold; but the griting of a spoung solition of the Sampson of The Regions) adds on persentator, the govern by those who don't know the colentials way used in cause aphibitions and dog-fights—of biting their tails till they round to bite the biter."]

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. To shut off; to shunt; to full off; to sump; to cold shoulder. For synonyms in a more emphatic sense, see FLOOR.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Emerge queles as s'assest (popular: Cf., to set one down'); arriter les frais ('to put a stop to proceedings.')

1618. CORRETT, Pol. Roy., XXXIII., 72. The Duke's seven months . . . made the Whig party CHOAK 65? Sheridan.

1848. New York Exp., 21 Feb. (Bartlett). In the House of Keptessitatives. The operation of choosing of a speaker was very funny, and spanished use of the lawless conduct of lighting school-laye.

1864. Derby Day, p. 155. 'That will do, mother, he said; I'think I have had my five shilling, worth '; but the gipsy would not be CHOKED OFF until she had finished the patter she had bearnt by heart.

1870. Landen Plenen, at November.
The hair-oil vendor was proceeding in
this strain of eulogium on the virtuals of
his particular invigorating application
then he was gently but firmly catour po

1883. Graphic, July 7, p. 11, col. 2. English dealers attend these fails with the object of purchasing these noble-looking animals, but prices have now risen to fao per head, and the English demand is being CROKED OFF.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Neckinger; tie (this is now technical, but was formerly a slang term); crampler.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Un collier or coulant; un blave or blavin; un épiplom (students').

1866. TRACKERAY, Book of Smole, thi i., p. 146. The usual strine of a gendemen, vis., pumps, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a shain fill, and a wairzz CROKER.

1888. Ws. MELVILLE, Digby Grand, ch. xix. Cram on a wrap-rascal and a shawl CHOAKER. Never mind the gold-laced overalls and spars.

1883. REV. E. BRADLEY ('Cuthbert Bede'), Verdant Green, pt. I., p. 72. I'll take off his CHOKER and make him easy about the neck, and then we'll shut him up and leave him. Why, the beggar's salesp already.

1885. THACKERAY, Newcomes, ch. vii. There's Mr. Brown, who oils his hair, and wents rings, and writz CHOKERS—my eyes! such WRITZ CHOKERS!—and yet we call him the handsome such!

1869. Orchestru, so August. I found myself elbowing a fellow-countryman in a button-up waistcoat, and white Choker!

1871. London Pigure, 13 May, p. 3, col. 3. 'Bill ain't hungry this morning,' she repeated; 'or the cove with the wattre choken und be safe to coller. But look!'

2. (popular). — An all-round collar. Cf., ALL-ROUNDER.

1869. New York Hevald, 6 Sept.

'Prince Arthur in Canada.' A neat and elegant black dress coat, closely buttoned, pants. of a light drab hue, a CHOKER collar of enormous size, and a black silk tile, were the garments most conspicuous

3. (common).—A garotter.— See WIND-STOPPER. man's rope of the ter. For symmetric NIGHTCAR

MHITE-CROKES.

most).—A classification to the white the school of the white the school of the systems.

DODGER.

1946. Percel's Alim
Mobumen's Almenack.
All, in May take sale
'All, as they generally supplies. The vive content
gured on dank way know at
prince loff a pocketh de-

1860. Comic Alexandria addressing persons of verification Clergy as a body, yet will be the writte-crionides. The feet dre simply styled. The Mate

CHOKERED, AND MILE COMMENTS

col. 1. A whitehalt william CHOKERED.

CHOKEY, GHÓNY, GRANDES CHOKER, Jude, (contained in prison. [Indian : floth Mind Aug. In use from 100 carried and transferred to English that carly in the present contained the Curant's Choker. The Queen's Bench gains to been called the QUEEN'S CHOKER. For synonyms, see Cash.

1888. MICHAEL SCOTT, Comments
Midge. (ed. 18), p. 209. Lond, build
CHOKEY !

1800. Lendon Mincellans, March 1, p. 58, col. r. I've jiet crupt street of the twenty-sized street two been took that way, and I'm jiet gone twenty.

A cell, specially II. For synonyms,

(common).—See

fold).—I. A blow. inteenth and sevenmaries) literary; and still this chopping '—i.e.,

exchange; a barter.

al).- I. To exbarter : as, TO CHOP give argument for and TO CHOP STORIES one anecdote with les to change quarters : d CHOPPED round to CY., SWAP.

mm, wks. (1845), II., 433. ME to CHOP away this rhich God offereth us.

2. To est a chop.

1841. Mrs. Gonz, Cooll, Ex ald rather have CHOPPED at the ' ts' as I once did, fifteen years be

1887. SALA, Illustrated Londo News, Feb. 5, 244. I went one day . . to CHOP at the 'Cock.' [M.]

3. (colonial). - See quot.

1871. Sheffield Telegraph, April.
West African (New Calabar) slang for cambalistic practice. He's CHOPPED, i.e., he is eaten.

CHOP AND CHANGE, subs. phr. (colloquial). — Ups and downs; vicissitudes; changes of fortune.

1750-67. STERME, Tristam Shandy [ed. 1772], I., ch. xi. [Surmanes] which, in a course of years, have generally under-gone as many CHOPS AND CHANGES as

1885. MARRYAT, faceb Raithful, xvi. At last we were all arranged . . . although there were several CHOPS AND CHANGES about until the order of precedence could be correctly observed.

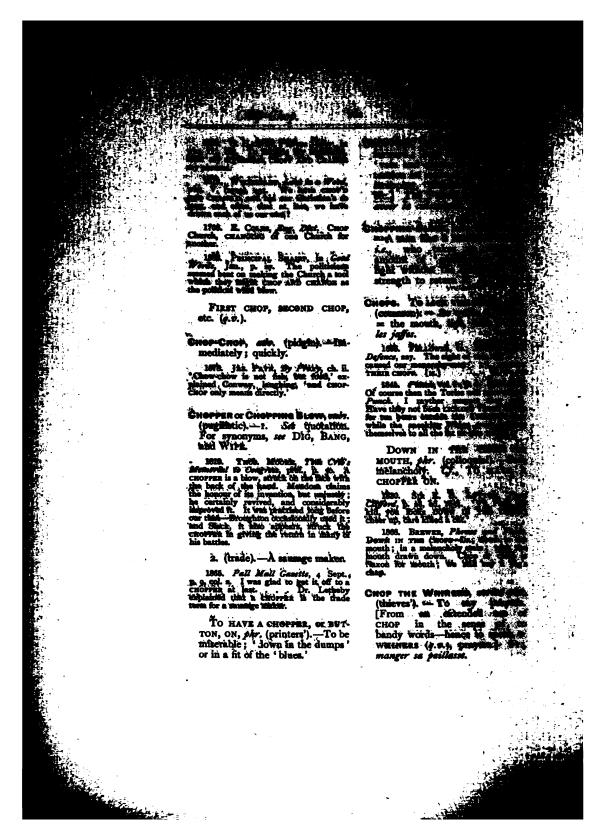
1848. Hood, To Kitchener, iii. Like Fortune, full of CHOPS AND CHANGES.

1849-50. THACKERAY, Pendennie, III., p. 423. I have heard of all that has hap pened, and all the CHOPS AND CHANGES that have taken place during my absence.

1851. MAYHEW, London Labour and London Poor, II., 938. The accounts of such transactions for a series of years, with all their CHOPS AND CHANGES.

Verbal phr., trs. and intrs.-To barter; buy and sell; exchange; change tactics; veer frequently from one side to the other; vaciliate, etc.

1486. Digby Myst. (188a), v., 641. I . . . CHOPPE AND CHAUNGE with Symonye, and take large yitles. [M.]



1830. BULWER LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. a, ed. 1854. I tells you, I vent first to Mother Bussblour's, who, I knows, CHOPS THE WHINERS MOTHING and evening to the young ladies, and I axes there for a Bible, and she says, says she, 'I'as only a Companion to the Halter! but you'll get a Bible, I think at Master Talkins the cobbler as preaches.'

1857. Punch, 31 Jan. For them coves in Guildhall and that blessed Lord Mayor, Prigs on their four bones should CHOP WHINERS I Swear.

CHORTLE, verb (popular). — To chuckle; to laugh in one's sleeve; to 'snort.' [Introduced by Lewis Carrol in Through the Looking Glass.—See quot.]

1872. LEWIS CARROL, Through Looking Glass, i. 'O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!' He CHORTLED in his joy.

1876. BESANT AND RICE, Golden Butterffy, xxxii., sa2. It makes the cynic and the worldly-minded man to chuckle and chortle with an open joy.

1887. Athenaum, 3 Dec., p. 751, col. 1. A means of exciting cynical CHORTLING.

1888. Daily News, 10 Jan., p. 5, col. 2. So may CHORTLE the Anthropophagi. [M.]

CHOSEN TWELVE. - See APOSTLES.

CHOUSE, subs. (colloquial).-1. A trick; swindle; sham; or 'SELL' (q.v.). [From CHOUSE, a cheat, trickster, or swindler, through the verb. The derivation is thus discussed and weighed by Dr. Murray: 'As to the origin of the Eng. use, Gifford (1814), in a note on the quot. from Ben Jonson, says, In 1609, Sir Robt. Shirley sent a messenger or CHIAUS to this country, as his agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy to transact some preparatory business.' The latter 'CHIAUSED the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4,000, and decamped. But no trace of

this incident has yet been found outside of Gifford's note; it was unknown to Peter Whalley, a previous editor of Ben Jonson, 1756; also to Skinner, Henshaw, Dr. Johnson, Todd, and others who discussed the history of the word. Yet most of these recognised the likeness of CHOUSE to the Turkish word, which Henshaw even proposed as the etymon on the ground that the Turkish CHIAUS is little better than a fool.' Gifford's note must therefore be taken with reserve.'] The word is also used at Eton in this sense, but see sense 2, which is the commoner. Variously spelt CHIAUS, CHEWS, SHOWSE, GHOWSE, and CHOUSE.

1610. BEN JONSON, Alchymist, I., ii, 25. 'D. What do you think of me? That I am a CHIAUSE? Face. What's that? D. The Turk [who] was here. As one would say, doe you think I am a Turke?'

1639. FORD, Lady's Trial, II., i. Gulls, or Moguls, Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or CHOUSES.

1672. WYCHERLEY, Love in a Wood, I., i., wks. (1713), 343. You are no better than a CHOUSE, a cheat.

1673. WYCHERLEY, Gent. Danc. Master, III., in wks. (1713), 295. He adancing-master, he's a CHOUSE, a cheat, a meer cheat.

1754. B. MARTIN, Eng. Dict. (2 ed.).

2. (Eton College).—A shame; an imposition.

1864. Athenaum. When an Eton boy says that anything is 'a beastly CHOUSE,' he means that it is a great shame; and when an Eton peripatetic tradesman is playful enough to call his customer 'a little CHOUSER, he means that a leaf has been taken out of his own book by one on whom he has practised.

1883. BRINSLEY RICHARDS, Seven Years at Eton. The boy . . . was told that what he had done was an awful CNOUSE. Fig. (callograph) — As short, and the state of the state

Marie Surman, Honoria and Marie IL, M. We ack in a fall way to be ridicpless . . . Chianto by a scholar ! [st.]

1999. Parra, Diory, May 15. The Puntagalla have Culotumb us, it seems, in the Island of Bunhay, in the East Indys.

"1708. Chirrysvan, Busic Body, Act Hi, Tou and my most conscionable Galerollon hem., plotted and agreed, to caccus: a very civil, honest, honouable guatiemen, out of a Hundred Pound.

1769-6. Rooms Rooms, Lines of the Norths, I., go. The judge held them to it, and they were CHOUSED of the troble value.

1888. Histo for Oxford, p. 26. Everything in common use at Oxford, with the exception, perhaps, of hooks, is charged at an excritiant rate; and, what is worse... you are often having yourself CHOURRD with aboniable trade.

1890. Academy, Feb. 2n, p. 125, col 7. Susan Burney's letters, with charming naïveté, confess that, in the expectation of an early visit from the delightfa mimic, she for four mornings was up a seven o'clock, only to find herself, bor rowing the slang phrases of the day 'CHOUSED, for he nick'd us entirely, and never came at all.'

So also CHOUSED, ppl. adj., CHOUSING, perbal subs., and CHOUSER, subs.

CHOUT, subs. (East London).—An entertainment.—Hotten.

CHOVEY, subs. (costermongers').—
A shop. A shopman is known amongst the fraternity as a MAN-CHOVEY, and a shop-woman as ANN-CHOVEY.

1867. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant e ed.), 444. A shop—Chovey.

FRENCH SYNONYME. Une boutoget (thieves'); we boutonche (thieves'); we boucard (thieves'); we rade or radious (thieves'); also primarily, a till.

CHOW, with the second of castons in the second of the seco

incremently is comment to be comment.

can) — Stupik it
though only it is
land is pretty gait is given by the
of CHOLTER-HEADEN
turn is snother it
jouter-Headen
property a kind of
and applied to the
would imply content
hence idlocy.]

1819. Scorr, Lat.
Lockhart. I heritana little.
. . . (ho) has twice short.
CHOWDER-HADDED PERSON

1861. H. MELVILLE, EV.
What's that stukilying account
CHOWDER-HEADED people? (A)

18(7). S. L. Canada.
Twain ') Learned of the Steenhall The Showman . . . gradies and shook him up, and says, out, you cropy non-maxima and the control of th

CHRISTEN, Seré (thieren)
crase the markings describe
watch, and substitute a distribuinscription, with a distribupreventing identification.
Old Cant variant was reCHURCH (g.v.), the describe
being analogous. Present delivers,
in speaking of a Cartellarian
watch or other "fated distribuuse convert.

1781. G. PARKER, View of Society, II., 74. This alteration is called CHRISTEN-ING, and the watch thus transformed faces the world without fear of detection.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

1857. SNOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3 ed., p. 444. To alter the maker's name in a watch—to CHRISTEN a yack.

1868. DORAN, Saint and Sinn., II., 200. The pictist thieves . . . CHRISTEN daily as soon as they have stolen a watch. This thieves' CHRISTENING consists in crasing the maker's name and supplying another. [m.]

1872. Sisudard, 'Middlesex Sessions Report.' William Miller, the detective officer in the case, being called upon by the judge to state what he knew of the prisoner, said he knew him by his trade as a baker, but he mixed up with watch thieves and housebreakers, and the tools found in his possession he used for CHRITERING Stolen watches and putting new bows to them.

2. (colloquial).—To mix water with wine; to mix liquors generally. Fr., Maquiller le vitriol = to adulterate brandy; monter sur le tonneau (vinters' = to add water to a cask of wine). A Spanish equivalent is exactly translated bautisur el vino. To DROWN THE MILLER (q.v.), = to add too much water.

1824. SCOTT, Redgauntlet, let. xiii. We'll CHRISTEN him with the brewer there he added a little small beer to his beverage).

- 3. (low).—To souse from a chamber utensil,
- 4. (common).—To take a dram; or 'do a drain,' in celebration of something, as the purchase of a new pair of boots, a removal, etc.
- CHRISTIAM, subs. (common).—A good fellow; a decent or presentable person. [A human being as distinguished from the brute creation, in which sense it is used by Shakspeare; the modern slang usage was apparently introduced

by Dickens.] — See quots. in various senses.

1595. SHAKSPEARE, Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iii., Sc. 1, 272. Thee hath more qualities than a Water-Spaniell, which is much in a bare Christian.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, CHRISTIAN: a tradesman who has faith, i.e., will give credit.

1843. DICKENS, Martin Chusslewit, EXXIV. You must take your passage like a Christian; at least, as like a Christian as a fore-cabin passenger can.

1859. Times, 20 April. Grey parrot for sale, the property of a lady. She talks like a Christian, and is in first-rate condition. Price, including cage. £15. Apply, etc., etc.

Adj. (common).—Decent; respectable, etc.—[See subs.]

CHRISTIAN PONY, subs. phr. (old Irish slang).—The chairman or president of a meeting.

GHRISTIANS, subs. pl. (Cambridge Univ.). — Members of Christ's College. — [Of obvious derivation.]

CHRISTMAS, CHRISTMASSING, subs. and verbal subs. (colloquial).—
Holly and mistletoe.

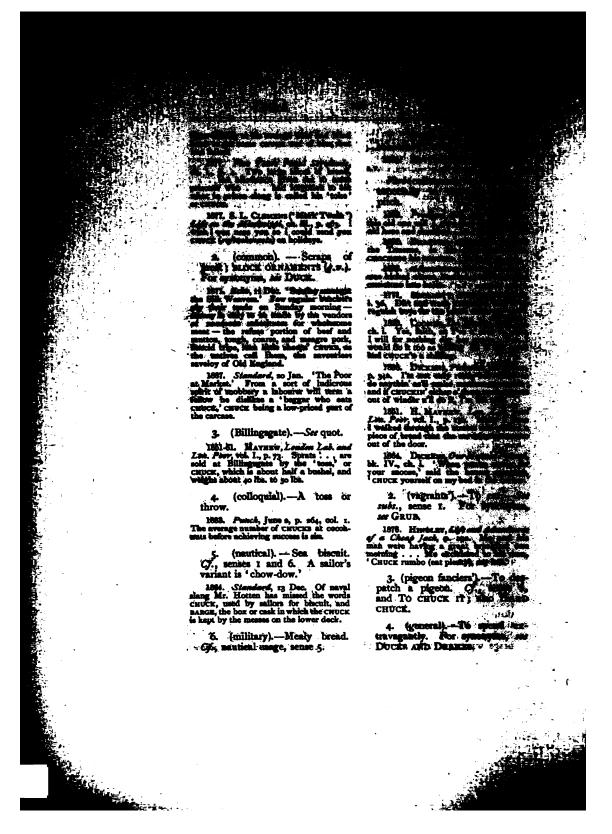
1836. C. DICKENS, Pickwick Papers, p. 228 (ed. 1857). The fat boy pointed to the destination of the pies. 'Wery good,' said Sam, 'stick a bit o' CHRISTMAS in 'em.'

1851. H. MAYHEW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. I., p. 141. In London a large trade is carried on in Christmasing, or in the sale of holly and mistletoe for Christmas sports and decorations.

'Look,' said a gardener to me, 'what's spent on a Christmasing the churches!'

QHUCK, subs. (prison).—I. Bread; meat; in fact, refreshment of any kind,

1850. Lloyd's Newspaper, Oct. 6. 'Inquest on murder of Rev. Mr. Hollest, Frimley Grove, Surrey.' Macey, the village constable, stared that the prisoner,



107

1876. BESANT AND RICE, Golden Butterfly, ch. xviii. Next to unlimited CHUCKING of his own money, the youthful Englishman would like—what he never gets - the unlimited CHUCKING of other people's.

5. (old).—To desire (sexually); to be 'warm,' or a HOT MEMBER (q.v.).

Tochuck, chuck it, or chuck UP, verbal phr. To abandon; 'turn up'; dismiss; turn out of doors; to give up. Also CHUCK IT UP='drop it.' [From the custom of throwing up the sponge at a prize fight in sign of defeat. Often corrupted into JACK UP.— See Sponge. A French equivalent is laisser tout en plan.

1869. Daily Telegraph, 6 Sept. Season at Baden. Why is it that Englishwomen can never combine their colours, women can never common their colours, or put on their clothes? Are their maids used to haymaking when at home, and do they 'pitch' on the petticoats, and give three cheers and have beer when they have been should be common to the colours.

1888. HAWLEY SMART, Hard Lines, ch, xxvi. But here, Cis, if you mean business, take my advice and CHUCK that

1863. MISS BRADDON, Phantom For-tune, ch. xxv. She knows on which side her bread is buttered. Look how easily she CHUCKED you UP because the did hot think you good enough.

To get or give the chuck, phr.—To dismiss, or be dismissed. Cf., BAG and SACK.

1889. Sporting Times [quoted in Stang, Jargon, and Cant]. And I shall get the blooming chuck as well as fourteen days.

CHUCK UP THE SPONGE .- See SPONGE.

To chuck [oneself] about or into, phr. To move expeditiously. For synonyms, see AMPUTATE and SKEDADDLE, Also, to fall into.

1860. Funny Fellow, 7 May, p. i. Hollo, my kiddy, stir your stumps, And CHUCK YOURSELF ABOUT.

CHUCK HER UP, phr. (cricket).

An expression of delight. [From the practice of throwing the ball into the air after a successful catch.]

[The verb, TO CHUCK, is attached in [The verb, TO CHUCK, is attached in an active sense to any number of objectives, and may be taken as equivalent to 'to perform' or 'do.' Thus 'to chuck a fag' = to 'give a beating'; to 'chuck a turd' = to 'rear,' to evacuste; to 'chuck a tread' = to have intercourse; to 'chuck a jolly' = to undertake a bout of chaff; to 'chuck a fit' = to have an epileptic, or apoplectic, seizure; to 'chuck a cram' or 'a kid' = to lie, etc.]

HARD-CHUCK (pigeon fanciers').-A long distance; also a trying flight. From Gravesend to London is considered a HARD-CHUCK, as the low, flat country is bare of landmarks.

CHUCK A CURLY, verbal phr. (military).—To feign sickness; to malinger. [For possible derivation, see general remarks on CHUCK, in a preceding paragraph, + CURLY, 'doubling up,' or writhing, as in pain.]

CHUCK A JOLLY, verbal phr. (costermongers'). -To bear up or 'bonnet': as when a costermonger praises the inferior article his mate or partner is trying to sell. This process is usually commenced with a CHI-IKE (q.v.). Also to undertake a bout of chaff.

CHUCK A STALL, verb phr. (thieves'). -To attract a person's attention while a confederate picks his pockets, or otherwise robs him. [STALL = an accomplice; and as a verb, to keep watch or spy upon.]

. 1884. GREENWOOD, Seven Years' Penal Servitude. I said to my pal 'CHINCK ME A STALL and I'll have that.' What

Mary Mary and the second

Consisten. To us carected or carected up, seried atr. (this was).—1. To encape consisted or released.

1997. Houseart, Jostinge from Jall, Ric Inen. y diale; remanded innocest in two charges of poless, only out a weeks Sir a drag, expects to be fulfied or else cistorizios.

1800. Enough News [quoted in Slang, fargen, and Cant, p. 151, col. 1]. When I was chrucken up they took me to an old Jow's in Dudley Street for my clothes.

1889. Asserts, 9 Feb. He was fortunate enough to get CHUCKED, to escape, that is to say, as the evidence against him was not strong enough.

- 2. (common). [Generally CHUCKED OUT.] To be forcibly ejected. [From CHUCK, 1476, sense 1, + ED + OUT.] Cf., CHUCKER-OUT.
- 3. (common). Slightly intexcicated. For synonyms see SCREWED.

1889. Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday, Aug. 27, p. 255, col. a. His back being mearly broken from your constantly falling over him when you've beap CRUCKED.

4. (prostitutes'). — Amorous; and hence 'fast.' French, galepir une frame-to make hot love to a woman. Cf., Mol-ROWER.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. S'allumer or allumer son pitrole on son gus (the first of these terms is in general use, the others being employed chiefly by prostitutes); battre du beurre (popular: used more in the sense of 'to be fast,' but also = to speculate on 'Change and to dissemble).

GERMAN SYNONYM. Spannen (to ogle prostitutes; to way-lay women in order to make

Services and the services are services and the services and the services and the services are services and the services and the services and the services are services and the services and the services are services and the ser

(common) 467 ted; put cut in sub)

c. 1870. Brindfish again. Caroccus and Ga Whatever any lapses, by Whatever I go, it is Jolly well caroccusts again.

CHUCKED-IN, AND THE LAGNIAPPE. FROM Sense 1,+ ED+24 L

1890. Pomel, Marianth Happy thought | curring the chapter on Learning

1884. Passed, Oct. 51.
Political Pienic. West is presented by Chaeffe; is shall down lark. The Pulls for any with a cid country had a Kosherville Gardane expresses.

A volunteer who are a promise to play.

2. A bowler who that the ball.

CHUCKER-OUT, mbr. colleged A man retained to chuck out 'from public market taverns, brothels, and helia quot., 1880.

1880. Panch, No. 2000, B. Crey was about to resume his affine CHUCKER-OUT to the proposed members in own party.

1868. Saturday Rootes, hard to p. 308, col. r. We hired a mall, wart assistant to act in the apparatu 1884. Good Words, June, p. 400, col. I. He had done twelve months [in prison] for crippling for life the CHUCKER-OUT of one of these pubs. [M.]

1885. All the Year Round, Nov., 2226. Dens to which Brickey is attached in the capacity of CHUCKER-OUT. [M.]

1887. Guardian, 2 March, p. 343. col. r. Bogus meetings, where the chairman, committee, reporters; audience, and CHUCKERS-OUT were all subsidised. [M.]

1890. The Scots Observer, p. 394, col.

2. The result of which was the resolution to appoint a body of CHUCKERS-OUT to keep delegates in order, and to show the Commons what to do with its Healys and its Tanners.

CHUCK-FARTHING, CHUCK, CHUCK-AND-TOSS, or PITCH-AND-TOSS, subs. phr. (common). — Games played with money, which is PITCHED at a line, gathered, shaken in the hands, and TOSSED up into the air so as to fall 'heads and tails' until the stakes are guessed away. A parish clerk was formerly nicknamed a CHUCK-FARTHING.

1690, B.E., Dict. Cant. Crew. CHUCK FARTHING: a Parish Clerk (in the Satyr against Hypocrites) also a Play among Boies.

1703. WARD, London Spy, pt. XIII., p. 317. Where Mumpers, Soldiers and Ballad-Singers, were as busic at CHUCK-PARTHING and Hussle-Cap, as so many Rooks at a gaming Ordinary.

1712. Spectator, No. 500. The unlucky boys with toys and balls were whipped away by a beadle, I have seen this done indeed of late, but then it has been only to chase the lads from CHUCK, that the beadle might seize their copper.

1759. STERNE, Tristram Shandy, vol. I., ch. x. The spinning-wheel forgot its found, — even CHUCK - FARTHING and shuffle-cap themselves stood gaping till he had got out of sight.

1821. CLARE, Vill. Minstr., I., 174. With CHUCK and marbles wearing Sunday through.

1851. MAYNEW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. Poor, II., p. 398. They frequently had halfpence given to them. They played also at CHUCK AND TOSS with the journey-

men, and of course were stripped of every farthing.

c. 1868. Brough, Field of the Cloth of Gold. From PITCH-AND-TOSS to manslaughter's my game.

1878. M. E. BRADDON, Cloven Foot, ch. xlii. 'I remember when I was a little chap, at Dr Prossford's grammar school, playing CHUCK-FARTHING.'

1888. Illus. London News, Summer Number, p. 26, col. 1. Having replaced the musty documents upon the shelf, that ingenious youth adjourned to indulge in the passionately exhilarating game of CHUCK-PARTHING.

CHUCK IN, verb (pugilistic).—To challenge.—[From the custom of throwing a hat into the ring; a modern version of throwing down the gauntlet. Also, 'to compete'; e.g., I shall have a CHUCK IN = 'I shall try my luck'—with a woman, a raffle, a personal encounter, and so on.

CHUCKING-OUT, subs. (popular).—
Ejection. [From CHUCK, rerb,
sense I, through CHUCK UP (q.v.),
+ ING + OUT.] Also as an adj.

1881. Sportsman, Jan. 3t, p. 3 col. 5. We were the first to take the part of the pit against a CHUCKING-OUT policy. [M.]

1887. Pull Mall Gas., Feb. 23, p. 11, col. 1. Evictions in Glenbeigh . . . and CHUCKINGS-OUT in London. [M.]

1887. G. R. Sims, How the Poor Live, p. 83. It is fair to say that the youths seemed quite ready for the emergency, and took their CHUCKING-OUT most skilfully.

CHUCKS! intj. (school).—A boy's signal on a master's approach.
A French schoolboy's equivalent is Veste!

CHUCK THE DUMMY, verbal phr. (thieves'). — To feign sickness, especially epilepsy; a common dodge in prisons to get an order for the infirmary.

Convey, such, (colloquial).—A close companion a bosom friend; an individue. Formerly a chamber-fallow or mate. (Johnson calls it a term used in the Universities, and the carliest quot, seems to bear him out. The derivation is uncertain, and Dr. Murray says, 'no historical proof connects. says 'no historical proof connecting it with "chamber-fellow" or the chamber - mate " has been found.']

1004. CREMCH, Theoreties, Idyll XII.
Ded. to my CRUM, Mr. Hody of Wedham
College. [M.]

1000. E. E., Dict. Gant. Crum.
Companion.

1714. Standard, No. 629. Latter
written by University man to a friend
begins Dear CRUM.

c. 1750. Homeoure of the Flort, quot. in Ashton's Eighteenth Contact Waifs, p. 249. When you have a CHUM, you pay but fitteen pence per week chch.

fitteen pence per week chch.

1826-45. T. HOOD, Perme, vol. II., p. ox (ed. 7846). The very cruux that shared my calm Holds out so cold a hand to shake it makes me shrink and sigh.

1865. THACKERAY, Newcomes, ch. v., The Colonel, as has been stated, had an Indian CHUM or companion, with whole he shared his lodgings.

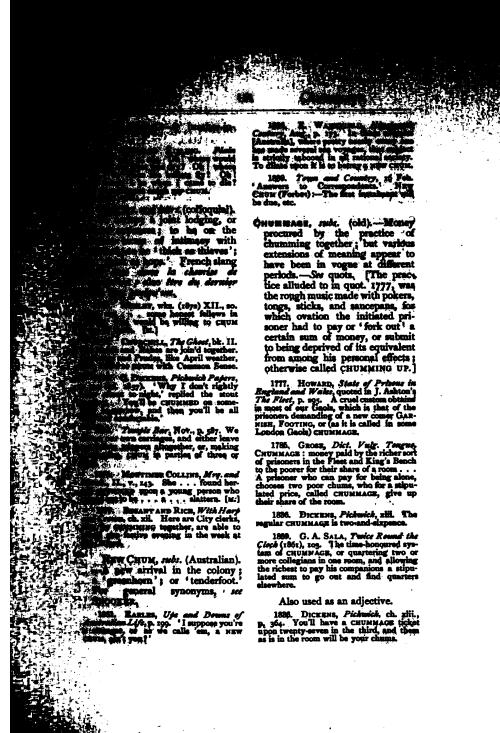
1869. Pall Mall Gasette, Nov. 21, p. 6, col. a. His (Allingham s) own chosen friend was Danie Gabriel Rosecti, his CHUMS the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood.

(also a throth also = a miser. man full of lige).

ITALIAN SYNOW = 'an imposter Also a dog as

SPANISH SYNOHUMS. (m); compinede (m)

PORTUGUESE STRONGE PARTIES (Hiterally Splitters at the crowd).



So the state of the same of th

Combined to the constant of constant of the co

1977: BERANT AND RICH. See, of Profess, p. 196. Just and her fether lived in Inchelor CHURENERY.

County, sair. (colloquial).—1. A chimney-sweep's climbing boy. [A corruption of 'chimney' through 'chimnley.]

1606. DECEMBA Shetches by Box, p. 160. Vacuus he 'ad been a CHIMANY—he begand the chestman's parding for using such a velgar henyression, etc.

1844. THACKERAY, Greenwick, who. (1886) XXIII., 380. The ball . . was deceased with banners and escutcheous of deceased CHYMMES. [M.]

1981-61. H. MAYREW, London Lab. and Lond. Parry vol. II., p. 417. A CHUM-NY (once a common name for the climbingboy, being a corruption of chimney).

1860. W. Grancow, Reyel, I., 154. His shrill voice, high up aloft, like a chumay's on a London summer morn. [at.]

2. A diminutive form of CHUM (q.v.).

1884. Gildert, Bub Ballads, Etiquetts. Old CHUMMISS at the Charterhouse were Robinson and he. [M.]

3. (common).—A low-crowned felt hat. For synonyms, see GOL-GOTHA.

Adj. (colloquial).—Very intimate; friendly; sociable. The analogous French terms are chouette; chouettard; chouettaud.

1884. Harper's Magusine, Sept., p. 536 col. s. I . . saw them form into small CHUMNY groups. [M.]

1888. W. BESANT, Herr Paulus, bk. III., ch. xi., vol. III., p. soq. I liked the fellow, I confess, and we got CHUMMY in the evenings.

1899. Assuers, May 11, p. 380. When I was at Pentonville, a man in the same ward, who had got rather CRUMMY with his warder, saked him to post a letter to his friends in Manchestes.

CHUM, who go,

Policical Picnic and Control of C

3. (popular)
especially in the
OME'S CHUMP (4.5)
nyms, ee Chumping.

CHUMP-OF-WOODS (rhyming slong).—Register a blockhend.

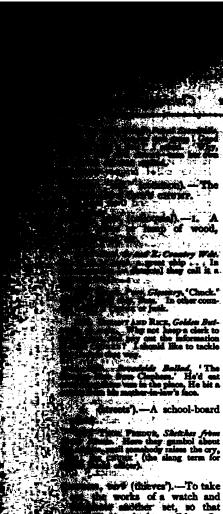
OFF ONE'S CHURCH gat).—Insune. Of HEAD, NUT, etc. I am ar APARTMERTS.

a merry family. The fender's broke, And father's will sister Ann's goes over and fact, we're all alles.

1806. Breadride Bullet. Was Such a Beautiful Glat. Market me, she fiddled me, She cant the CHUMP.

1877. BESAUT AND BUT Volces, IL, EXIV., p. 197.
said, 'have gone orr EIS Carago.

TO GET ONE'S OWN COMME



ion is impossible.—See

l, seri, sense I. Successor, Mag. Assistant, To have the works of a specific close—To Church

Figure 1. Saints and Sint., II., in dislesses Current THEIR YACKS superpose the works of stolen is insyent identification. [M.]

TOTALE CHURCH, verbal phr. quality TO TALK 'SHOP'

variants. ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Alderman; steamer; yard of clay; clay. - FRENCH: SYNONYME. boufarde; une Belge; une chiffarde (thieves'); une marsellaise; une gambier (pop. from a manufac-turer's name). GERMAN SYNONYMS. Lülke (M. H. G. hillen or löllen = to suck; lülken, to smoke); Massel (Swabian: also=a street-walker; masseln = to smoke); Nagel; Pilmerstab (only in Zimmermann); Sarcharstock (from the Hebrew sorach, through särchen, to stink or to smoke. Surcher, tobacco; Sarcherkippe or Serchertiefe, tobaccobox; Sarcherhanje, tobacco-pouch); Selcher (Viennese thieves': from selchen, to smoke); Schmalfink. 1897. HOOD, Pen and Pencil Pictures, p. 569. Give me my willow-tube for a lance, the lid of a cigar-box for a shield. Thrust me a pair of cutties into my girdle for pistols; hang a CHUECHWARDEM by my side for a sabre. 1868. ALEK. SMITH, Dreamtherps, p. sós. He . . . lifted a pipe of the kind called CHURCHWARDEN from the box on the ground, filled and lighted it. 1864. Dr. Richardson, on 'Tobacco,' before Brit. Assoc. Meeting at Bath. Cigars are more injurious than any form

CHURCHWARDER, and general A clay pipe with a long step Ser quot., 1864, under Ci The following are gen

of pipe; and the best pipe is unques-tionably what is commonly called a CHURCHWARDEN or long clay.

CHURL. TO PUT A CHURL UPON A GENTLEMAN. -- See GENTLE-MAN.

Anteriors).—Perpenductions of the famous of

1986-68. Hallspurroup? Heat Side?), Childreniup; z. B., ch. xxi. It is an arrpassive kind of honour that, befar Governor... Great cry and Brile wool? ALL-YALK AND MO CHORE.

1888. Notes and Outries, a S., v., agg. ALL TALK AND NO CIDER. This expression is applied to person whose perferances full for short of their protinces.

1600. C. F. Budwazi, Arteniate Ward: His Book, p. 136. What we want is more CIDER and less TALE.

1871. De Venn, Americanioni, p. ge. This phrast originated at a party in Bucks County, Penssylvania, which had actatibled to drink a harrel of superior cider; but politicis being introduced, apacehes were mede, and distunsion caused, till some malonations whichever on the plea that it was a trap into which they had been hard, politics and not pleasure being the purpose of the méting, or, as they called it, ALL TALK AND NO CIDER.

CIDER AND, sads. phr. (colloquial).
—Cider mixed with some other ingredient. Cf., COLD WITHOUT, HOT WITH, etc.

1948. Frix.Duro, Joseph Androwe, bk. I., ch. xvi. She then saked the dector and Mr. Barnabas what morning's draught they choos, who answered, they had a pot of CIDER-AirD at the fire.

Cie, sais. (common).—A cigar.
[An abbreviation of the legitimate word.] For synonyms, see WEED.

CINCH, were (American).—To get a grip on; to 'corner'; to put the screw on; also, in the passive sense, to come out on the wrong side in speculations. [From the Spanish cincks, a belt or girdle; cincker, to girdle. Properly used of the saddling of horses with the huge Mexican saddle. To CINCH a horse, however, is by no means

A man is tructual

ARE, Mell of Societies in Mell of Societies in Protein state of Societies in Melling in Societies in Carlocal day and Carlocal day and an analysis prices for its institution of the Societies in the Societies in

1860, Dully Pallet Olic and Blue thinks the Elegon both the great strain.

beltor, of which the justice attack in drand, lawly account of the law of Carrier and particular stee, and draw hour or two before the many many account of the lawly account to the lawly account to

CINCINNATI OVERTIMES.

can).—Pign' trotters.

terchange of names occurs
fish, fish, and fowl.

NATI OVERES.

presented in the grain
and the reverse is the occurs
the sturgeon is spale.

ALBANY BEEF. Association
examples may be quoted
HEAD TURKEY, for a seal
also, in Nova Scotla.

CHICKEN = a herches.

In England a BILLINGSGATE PHEASANT is a fresh herring; whilst a Yarmouth bloater is sometimes a TWO-EYED STEAK.

CINDER, subs. (common).—I. Any strong liquor as brandy, whiskey, sherry, etc., mixed with a weaker, as soda-water, lemonade, water, etc., to fortify it.

1884. HOTTEN, Slang Dictionary,

'n

1863. Refered, March 18, p. 2, col. 4. Having rushed out to get a glass of cold water with a CINDER in it to take the chill off.

2. (sporting).—A running path or track; merely an abbreviation of 'cinder-path,' it being laid with 'cinders.'

CINDER-GARBLER, subs. (old).—A female servant. Grose [1785] says the term was 'Custom House wit,' but gives no particulars.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS, Marchioness; slavey; cinder-grabber; cinderella; can (Scots); pisskitchen; Julia.

FRENCH SYNONYMB. Un extrait de garni (popular); un chambrillon; une bobonne (fot bonne); une larbine; une cambrouse; une feanneton; une groule of groulasse.

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Schifche or Schifches; Schammesch or Schammes (from the Hebrew).

Spanish Synonym. Famula

Circlina-Boy, subs. (old).—A 'rook'; swindler. Nares says a species of roarer; one who in some way drew a man into a

snare, to cheat or rob him. See Gifford. — Ben Jonson, Barth. Fair, iv., 3, p. 481.

CIRCS, subs. (common).—Circumstances.

CIRCUMBENDIBUS, subs. (old).—A roundabout; a long - winded story. [From Lat. circum, around, + Eng. BEND, with a Latin termination.]

1681. DRYDEN, Sp. Friar, V., ii. I shall fetch him back with a CIRCUMBENDIBUS, I warrant him. [M.]

1768. LORD CARLISLE, in Jesse's Schwyn, II., 317 (1882). I can assure you it grieved me that anything of yours should make such a CIRCUMBENDIBUS before it came to my hands.

1773. O. GOLDSMITH, She Stoops to Conquer, Act v., Sc. 2. 'And from that, with a CIRCUMBENDIBUS, I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden.'

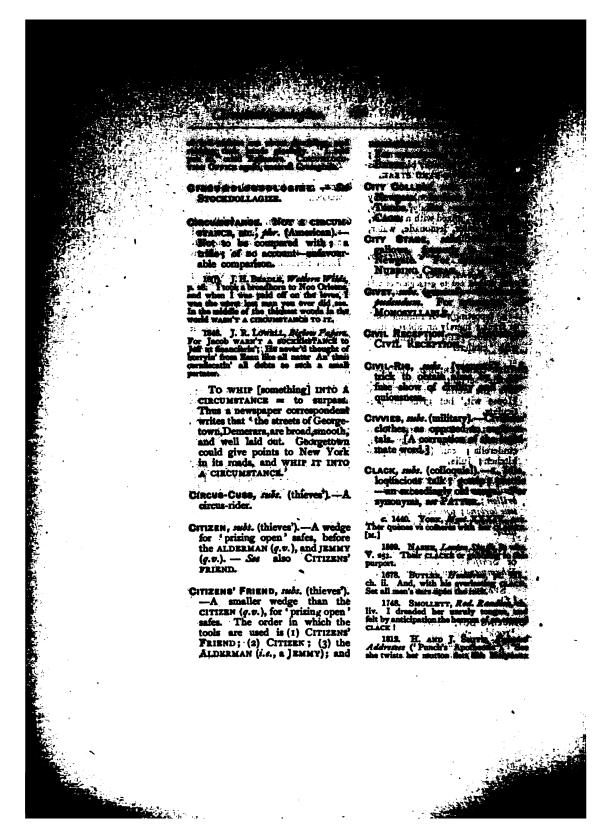
1849. Lytton, Caxtons, pt. VIII., ch. i. The cabman, to swell his fare, had thought proper to take a CIRCUMBENDIBUS.

1890. Notes and Queries, 7 S., ix., 20 March. . . . No choice but to deliver himself of a malediction with a CIRCUMBENDIBUS.

CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE, subs. (common). — A centre of redtape; a roundabout way. [A term invented by Charles Dickens (see quot., 1857), and applied at first in ridicule to public offices, where everybody tries to shuffle off his responsibilities upon some one else.

1857. C. DICKENS, Little Dorrit, I., x. The CIRCUMICUTION OFFICE was the most important Department under Government. Ibid. Whatever was required to be done, the CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How not to do it.

1870. Graphic, Feb. 19, in 'By the Bye.' To complete the contratemes a portion of the telegraphs struck work on the very first day of the Government taking them in hand. Of course the great tribe



CARRY (N.).

State (dable ; rel-

STRONTIAS. La dililianti (piopalar) ; see Astpalare : "also heart," and "throat"); see "see ("a mindle tougne." "major"); see chife or see and resign (popular); see gufo;

Synther Syntherns. Locker

Change Ornoryma, Serier-Changes (literally 'damagla asseries (properly 'a literally trouten').

Meaning Synonym. La desc-

Chanses, Jac. IV., who. (Gros.)
Hand your CLACES, lade. [st.)

T. Ducus, Dictionary (5 ed.).

also a nickname for a practice or busybody.

Finishes, Chas. I., II., L. 23. Sales of their country of the cases. [16]
Sales B. Sangmer, Peculiar, III., L. Sangmer, peculiar, peculiar,

To gabble. For syno-

Common).—1.

2 (martis) & desiring

ENGLISH SYNORYMES, Amough almighty; poll pariot; habblemerchant; slammer.

FRENCH SYNONYES. On parletteur (familiar); an divideur or me divideus (popular: literally 'a winder'); an ingustari (popular: 'cast aus fameux begouldes' = he is the bloke to slam); and chamber: abuter dis crucheir (said of a chatterbox who does too much with the 'spitter').

SPANISH SYNONYMS. Hollatists (st.; jocular); habiantiss or habianchise (m; colloquial); ladinador (m; properly 'a barker'); proceedor (m; properly 'a sarcastic and malicious babbler'); gaschills (f; a farthing newspaper'); gurlador; fuelle (m; properly 'a pair of bellows'); ps escants (it is importunate babbling; escants riguifies literally 'to clean or clear out a place'); estorrers (= a goasip; cotorrers = loquacity; a term specially applied to women); comadre (f; paires de camadres = Cummers' Thursday, the last before Shrore Tuesday); sens chicherus (a prattler; chicherus = 'a froth worm' or 'harvest fly'); charlantis.

CLACK-LOFT, subs. (popular). — A pulpit. [From CLACK, web, + LOFT, an elevated room or place.] For synonyms, see HUM-BOX.

CLAIM, rerb (thieves').—To steal.

(A location similar in character to 'annex,' 'convey,' etc., and derived from a sense of the legitimate word signifying 'to demand on the ground of right.')

For synonyms, see PRIG.

Aug. 11, pr. 5 Towns (see

To JUNE A CLAIM, Ally, (American and objoined). — To take forcible possession; to defined; specifically to esize land which has been taken up and occupied by shother settler, or squatter. The first occupant is, by squatter law and custom, entitled to the first claim on the land, — Set JUMP.

Host. E. H. Seryn, Hiet, of Black Home. When I bunted claims, I want for and neer, Resolved from all others to heap myself clear; And if, through mistake, I printed a man's Claim, As shout as I knew k I jumped off again.

18(h. F. MAREYAT Measurains and Molekilly, p. asy. If a man justice my claim, and encrosched on my boundaries, and I didn't knock him on the head with a pickam, I appealed as the crowd, and, my claim being contribly measured and found correct, the remoter would be ordered to confine himself to his own territory.

1928. R. L. STEVERSON, The Silveracle Spantiers, p. ser. The CLAIN was purpred; a track of mountain-side, fifteen hundred feet long by six handred wide, . had passed from Ronalds to Hanson, and in the passage changed its mame from the 'Mausmoth' to the 'Calinage,'

CLAM, subs. (American).—I. A blockhead. Anglici, as stupid as an oyster.' Shakspeare (Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3) has 'Love may transform me to an oyster; but I'll take my oath on it, till he hath made an oyster of me, he shall never make me such a fool.'—, See CHOWDER-HEADED; chowder is a favourite form of serving clams.

1871. S. L. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain'), Shetches, I., 46. A fine stroke of parcame, that, but it will be lost on such an intellectual CLAM as you.

2. The mouth or lips. Also CLAM-SHELL. 'Shut your CLAM-SHELL' = 'Shut your mouth.' The padlock now used on

CLAME, spiz. (thicker) tankard ; formerly and

1786. Googe, Day Man

The me the classes was a series you are.

CLANKER, spic, (child, in the control of the contro

2. (old),—Silver CLANE,

CLANK NAPPER, and third whose speciality of the plate. [From CLANE, MAPPER (r.P.), A UNION SYDONYMA, as TRESPONDED.

CLAP (or CLAPPEN), and mon).—I, The temper is clapped in the class is said to be lung in the and to sound with both for synonymi, as CLACK.

a. 1986. Amen. R., 79. Sept. Barrier

THE THE

Tim Brown at O. Stord, State of the story of

Mine Paysin, tr. Poems of the Canal Washington of the Canal Canal

fundant). — Gonorrhoza;

polite use. [Origin

g., Old Fr. claseir,

passes inquinis;

the bear, him de débanche,

as y attrase]. For

the set Ladies Fever.

May May, Malin III. Before

Plet bendred a year besides

Swift. Adv. Relly. Works

Parsegor, London, 114. They amon, clean shoes, or cure a

in Spd. Sec. Les.

Med (valeur).—To infect with

Omogra. Jas. I. [1673], 514.

The grant him, a Pox on the Drab!

Boynes, Rem. [1790], L 249.

The last bean CLAP D with a postic

In herdly a to no Space of Charles Space of Their Space of Charles Age has not been Charles

CLAPPER-DUDGEON, said. (old).—
A whining beggnz.

1997. HARRAY, Covert (1914), p. st. These Pallings be called also CLAYTER DOZERS, these go with patched clobs, and here their morts with them which they cal wises.

1666. JOSSON, Single of News, II. Here he is, and with him—what? a CLAPPER-DUDGEON! That's a good sign, to have the beggar follow him so near.

1705-7. WARD, Hudding Radiotous, vol. I., pt. V., p. 10. Says he, these is an old cursusdeen, A hum-drum, preaching, CLAPPERDUGGEON.

1963. Sala, Cast. Dang., II., vil., sss. Rogues, Thieves . . . and Clarges, Dudgeons . . infested the outskirts of the Old Palaca. [st.]

CLAP OF THUNDER, sais. Air. (old).—A glass of gin: a variant of Flash of Lightning (g.e.).

1831. P. EGAN, Tom and ferry [Ed. 1850], p. 70. I have not exactly recovered from the severe effects of the repeated 'fisshes of lightning' and strong CLAPS OF THUMBER, with which I had to encounter lest night.

CLAP-SHOULDER, subs. (old).—Aterm applied to the officers of justice who laid their hands upon people's shoulders when they arrested them. Cf., CATCH-POLE.

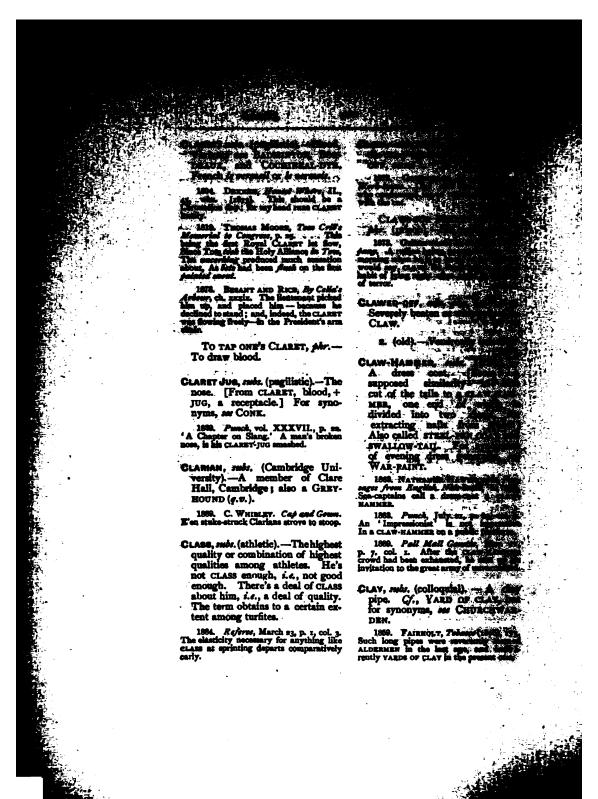
1630. TAYLOR, Worker. CLAP-SHOULDER serjeants get the devill and all, By begging and by bringing men in thrall.

CLAPSTER, miss. (vulgar). — An habitual sufferer from gonorrhoea; by implication, one much and often in the way of getting clapped.

CLARAS, subs. (Stock Exchange).

—Caledonian Railway Deferred and Ordinary Stock.

1987. ATKIN, House Scrape. For we have our Sarahs and CLARAS. Our Noras and Dorse for fays.



James J. Forms and Tr.

sector, so war sector, or war sector, sector,

Montestan Their CLAY, and

A soph, he is immortal, as the sound in the

Character Chebolele (in Whibley, Character Poly your acties With dry acties With dry acties and the soperan your classes of which the soperan your classes of the your

Decreus, Pictorics, ch. xxxix., Miles and shon Mossyrening spe Miles inhouse with a glass of claret.

Reman, I, L. (The Monstre and day're feasing the party, lights resum CLAY, With Johannieman, Mondie, and Tokay.

LOWELL, Pireside Trues, 110

manufactive).—I. Entirely;
manufactive).—I. Entirely;
manufactive; e.g., CLEAN GQNE,
manufactive; e.g., colloquial even

Ballader of a Toyokuni Colour Same. Ballader of a Toyokuni Colour Same. Child, atthough I have forgotten many, I know That in the shade of Fujn-Walk time the cherry orchards blow, Farted you, eace, in old Japan. Shapener A Service Committee of the Comm

2. Expert ; smart.

1876. Canada Hupter, Life and These of James Columb. The Chanter angler on the past, in daylight of the

CLEAN-OUT, veriel sir. (colloquial)

To enhant; sirip; 'rack'; or ruin. Fr., se faire lessioer.

1812. J. H. VAUX, Finsh Dist. CLEAMED OUT; said of a gambler who has lost his last stake at play; also, of a flat who has been strike of all his money.

1819. Twon. Moore, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, p. 38. All Limitard-street to minestone on it. Bobby's the boy would clean them our i

1840. DICKERS, Old Corricelty Shop, ch. Exiz., p. He never took a dice-box in his hand, or held a card, but he was plucked, pigeoned, and GLEANED OUT CORNICATE.

c. 1880. Broadcide Ballad, 'When I was Prince of Paradies.' I introduced 'loo'—in an hope or two, I'd CLEANED all their pockets right out.

CLEAN POTATO, phr. (general).—
. The right thing. Of an action indiscreet or dishonest, it is said that 'It's not the CLEAN FOTATO.'

GLEAN STRAW, mis. (Winchester College).—Clean sheets. [Before 1540 the beds were bundles of straw on a stone floor. At that date Dean Fleshmonger put in oaken floors, and provided proper beds, such as existed in 1871 in Third, and later in the case of the Priefect of Hall's unused beds in Sixth. The term has never been used, as stated by Barrère, in reference to mattresses of any kind, straw or other.]

CLEAN WHEAT. IT'S THE CLEAN WHEAT, par. (general), The

out of the blad. For symmetry of the state o

Canan, add, and ada, (old).— Thick with liquor. [Apparently to the principle deeps a new

1600. SHADWELL, Spr., Alberto, L., iv. Yes, really I was CLEAR; for I do not remember what I did.

CAMAR ; yeary Drupik.

1690. VANERUGE, Relates, IV., III. I suppless you are CLEAR-you'd never they such a trick as this else.

1786. New Cont. Dict., s.v. 1786. Gucon, Dict. Vulg. Tengue The cull is causal let's bire him.

1811. Lanion Balatrenicum, s.v.,

Verb .- See CLEAR OUT,

CLEAR AS MUD, adv. Air. (common) = Not particularly lucid,

CLEAR CRYSTAL, mis. (popular). — White spirits, as gin and whisky, but extended to brandy and rum.

CLEAR GRIT, suit.—I. (Canadian), —A member of the colonial Liberal party.

1884. Fortnightly Review, May, 50s.
There areas up in Canadal a political
party of a Radical persuasion, who were
called CLEAR GRITS, and the CLEAR
GRITS declared for the secularisation of
the Clergy Reserves.

 (American). — The right sort; having no lack of spirit; unalloyed; decided.

1886-40. HALIBURTON ('Sam Slick'),
Clackmaker, 3 S., ch. xxxii. I used to
think champague no better nor mean cider
. but if you get the CLEAR GRIT
there is no mistaking it.

1861. New York Tribune, 20 Oct. Nor do we think the matter much mended by a CLEAR GRIT Republican convention, putting one or two Démocrats at the foot of their tickets.

J. Hill

Market.

have the Court with a court of the court of

To week it. There is a

2. (popular). The to min; to I place and

1949-00. Tracesting
The luck pured from the
name away granger just
afternal chart makes as

1864 Albertantel But Christman Number 2 Co. HAARED you OVT the Com-

CLEAVE, spot (ald), a flact used of vicuses. [8] Gross, 1785.]

GLEFT, and december female fundaments are MONOSTILAMEN

CLEGE, suis, (Sacts)

CLENCHER. Se CLINCHILL

CLERCYMAN, sade, comments of the colour of the colour of the colour men in their turn as sweeps.

English Synonym. draught; knuller; draught; knuller; draught; knuller;

FRENCH SYNORTH AND ARTISTS I JOHN & SA MILES

A Chapter Spirit

BPPEL

is af. (old). Imposed

And to comme

Br. Nicholas'

Tangen, sais. (old).—Red

dutine, phr. (school). —

distribution, seeds, (old).—Artificial

control (puglistic).—A blow.

T. Moonn, Tom Crife Memoles A. Brito-bile in the bread-backet Market March. 1644, p. 30.

Bully Thisyroph, 8 April. C. Vingsing Society. The various strength of herd and put on the strength of heritage and put of the strength of the

The (old). - Ser quots., and Gilenia.

State (h.) . . . or to stand at a thoption and lavine customers in, as missesses and themselves do.

Mild Grass, Dict. Fulg. Tongue.

CLIMICEN, or Mineral colors diff.

—I. A shop-hetper's tout: [For-merly a shoumaker's doorsines or RANKER (p.m.), but in this particular trade the term is nowadays appropriated to a foremen who cuts out leather and dispenses materials to workpeople; a same not altogether wanting from the very first.]

c. 1888. B. B. Dict., Cast. Gvers. CLICKER: the shousehor's journeyment or sevene, that cutts out all the worft, and stands at or walks before the door, out also, What d'ye lack, sir! what d'ye buy, median?

1666. WARD, London Sty, pt. V., p. 117. Women were here almost as Troubissense as the Long-Lone Cuigning.

1746. T. Dyenn, Distingery (g ed.). CLICKER (s.): the person that stands at a shoe-maker's door to invite customers to buy the warm sold there.

hey the wares now times.

1894. HOTTEN, Slang Dictionary, CLICKER: a female teuter at the houses shops in Crashourne Alley, in Meximapoposhire, the cutter out is a showmaking establishment,

2. (popular). — A knockdown blow.—See CLICK, such, sense.

3. (thieves'). — One who apportions the booty or 'regulars.'
1785. Gaoss, Dict. Valg. Tongue, av.

CLIFT, serà (thieves').—To steal. For synonyms, ser PRIG.

CLIMB DOWN, mér. and seré (colloquial).—The abandonment of a position; downward or retrograde motion; the act of surrender. At first American.

1871. REV. H. W. BERCHER, Ster-Papers, p. 41, quoted in De Vere's Americantems. To CLIME DOWN the wall was easy enough, too easy for a man who did not love wetting. Idea. I partly CLIMEED DOWN, and wholly clambered back again, satisfied that it was easier to get myself in than to get the flowers out.

1880 St. James's Gazette, 22 Nov. p. 12, col. 2. I am particularly pleased (adds our correspondent) with the apple



Mr. Clair, 19 Pob., 3. a, cet a. Mr. MacNell's personal statement in the MacNell's personal statement in the MacNell's personal statement in mount of a claim flows.

Cirificia, mak, (thieves).—A prison cell. P From CLINCH, to clutch, grip, and hold first. Cf., CLINC.] Yazhata in English are nox. Con, SALT-BOX, CHOKEY and SHOR.

Fig., save cachemitte, was cachemist call thieves', from technicas (all thieves', from technicas (all thieves', from technicas (military); was maintee, or tenure; was mainten (unilitary); save maintee, or tenure; was mainten (unilitary); save mainten; the name of the condemned cell in the prison of La Roquette, corresponds to the Newgate Salt Box. In German: Nucl. (only in Zimmermann; single cell in a prison; probably from the U.G. Nucle and the M.H.G. Nucle a boxt, from its shape; derivation from the Hebrew Nehef = hole, is also possible).

To get or kiss the Clinch or Clink, serbal par. (thieves').

—To be imprisoned. For synonyms, see Cop.

1864. HOTTEN, Slang Dict., p. 100.

CLINCHER OF CLENCHER, subs. (colloquial).—1. That which decides a matter, especially a retort which closes an argument; a 'finisher,' 'settler,' 'corker.' [From CLINCH, 'to secure or

Company (see

Im Detail

peeced by p. A. design and the company of the compa

CLING-RIG. Ser CLINE CO.

ISIS. BANCLAY, Artista I.A. S. 4. Then set them chapted in Flete or CLINER. [M.]

1643. Mil. Ton, Afel, for Song Mil. in wha. (160) L., say, half the signal right of episcopacy was flow affine seried, when he who would have seried, when he would have seried, when he could refer the Canada with the Gatebouse.

1895. MARRYAT, Jacob Parkers, six. Come along with the provide a slice clink at Wandowerth to lock just at the

CANEL CANEL

Manager Money.

Michael Tand. Mic., 14.

Book, Take and Sk., H., 2, 2.

preliocetal). Also numtive a very indifferent beer there the grie of malt and market of hop bins, and expectally for the tenefit recontrast labourers in har-

All a Ches Dang, L, kz., half of an inn . . .

CLINK, serbel CLINK, serbel CLINK, serbel CLINK, ada, seme 1.]

Wither UNLITY, State of the CA.

and, delt, pt an (Arthry's sel.) Deorm.
then sayling hypocrice, I will
the no longer, if I catche
the no longer, if I catche
the no longer, if I catche
the para. Paut. In deede
There house, White-lyon, and
there has proped your cause
the lame proped your cause

Magazine, p. 598.

Ror synonyms, see

ERRO: the Irons Pulsar water to Apple.
1988. Gazon, Died. Ving. Toughe.
CLINERS: Irons worm by princesers.

2. (old).—A crafty, designing

1600. B. E., Diri. Cand. Cross, Cale-EER: a crafty follow. 1788. Galeer, Diri. Voll. Toppus,

1811. Ecolom Balatrynkum, a.t.

3. (thieves').—A chain of any kind, whether fetter or watch chain. C/-, sense I.

4. (pugilistic). — A well-de-livered blow; a 'hot-'un.'

c. 1868. THACKERAY, Men's Wives, Frank Berry, ch. i. Berry goes gallantly in and delivers a CLIMKER on the gownsboy's jaw.

(colloquial, chiefly sportings.—Any thing or person of first-rate and triumphant quality; also a CLINCHER (q.v.); a settler.' Cf., sense 4.

1788. Swirt, LOV and Character Deem S-t. A protestant's a special chiricks. It serves for acoptic and field thinker. [M.]

1869. Daily Telegraph, 5 April. Despite the indifferent manner in which Vagabond cut up at the finish of the Matropolitan, quite sufficient was seen of him to prove that at a mile and a half he is a CLINKER.

1871. Delly News, 17 April, p. a., col.
2. Ripponden and Cheesewring performed so indifferently as to strengthen the doubts whether they are really CLIMERIS.

6. (common). — Deposits of feecal or seminal matter in the hair about the arms or the female peal netrits.

7. (common).—A lie. For synonyms, sw WHOPPER.

TO HAVE CLINKERS IN ONE'S BUM, phr. (vulgar).—To be una easy; unable to sit still.

Committee Jos, of Committee Profession of Contraction of Contraction, Transporting, Winderston, Barrating, etc.

1808. Dully Tolograph, 6 June. Ver-

1807. Catrolog Times, 12 March, p. t., ctf. d. Frints Hanly mant be a CLINEter good burse when in the humour to go.

1886. Polydeshele Maga as Oct., p. 31. Som sharvards the Priy. obtained a first bick, and Vottag testhed a point for thim. Heard again steered the ball of the Capitan goal, and Tughill put in a convexity shot, which just shaved the applies.

OLIMIC-Rist or CLIMO-Rite, saids (old).—Stealing silver timhards from public-houses, etc. [From CLINE, plate, + MIG, a theft, or dodge.]

1761. G. Paluzze, Flow of Society, IL, 174, 4.0.

1864 Hottest, Sloug Dick, an

Gair, saids (colloquial).—A smart blow, e.g., a CLIP in the eye. For synonyms, he Dig, hang, stid wife.

1880. MARRYAT, King's Own, 22vi. The master fires and late the cut & CLIP on the neck.

160s. HALISURTON (*Sam Slick'), The Chekmaher (180s), 89. He made it pull at the old-fishioned sword . . . and drawing it out he made a CLIP at him.

1800. Police Gasetts, 17 November. He rith up to him, hit him a severe CLIP, and deshed through the window.

Very (colloquial).—To move quickly. For analogous terms, we AMPUTATE. [Probably originally a falconry term = to fly swiftly.]

1888. M. Scorr, Tom Cringle, sil. (1899), s81. He CLIPPED into the Water with the speed of light.

Cure, ser less sales of the fear quantum and

CLIPPER, one. just triangle lies, the women; and indicate in the control of the clipper lies which the test in a back for the plan.

th at A perfect place in a general description of the visit of the vis

Yes have been properly of the school of the

Poor L. p. 135. They find the over here while the threatest for you let cold standard said and kills others.

1945. P. Qu'abran, Bellin and B. D. 1946. O' that at 1946. O' the said at 1946. O' that at

1800. THACKERAY, MARKE of What carpened girls there that barouchs.

1864. E. YATER, Probes to the xrifil. [Mr. Colombidity log. :] Charring ridges cheef that as Kate Melion anyday!

Choase at outer

Mary to these to the same of t

This inde a special wife made a special relief reliefing the lieges of colors. [From CLOAK+18, 18 masch, +2x.] In French cant these rogues with the special firsterns, i.e., wolfers in pull). For synchritarys.

Duran, Ditt. Vales Tongue,

Sinting Billiterinicum, s.v.

Mark. (Stemmon). — Pribet now also applied disther. For synonyms,

We Housest, Macut. Mag.,

determine the clothed which have the character of the cha

Marting Times, quoted in the party of the sear things of the dear things of the dear things of the sear things of the sear things of the search of the searc

Also CLOBBER UP. 1 To nation 1 revive 1 or 'translate' perfect Property applied to citoling of the lowest class. Cf., CLOBERTER.

The Canadis Paper, Article, 'Old St. They are now post 'CLOSSERING, before, or 'translating,' they are, in the lowest point of fortune's wheel. They are they puts them in its highest

a. To drest smartly: to fig. oneself out presentably. Persystemys, see RIG OUT.

1879. J. W. Honezey, Macre. Mag., XLi, psg. I used to get a good many picture about this time, so I med to cacquestmyself up and go to the concert-rooms.

1886. W. R. Hunter, Villed's Good Night. You lades that closum for the streets.

1890. Pres ignorated in S., J., and C. p. 886]. 'Dyes know, if you were constituted up I shouldn't mind taking you out?' Sie promised to be greatenable. In her own words she mid, 'I'll come Constructs us life a delayer.'

To be clossen at a vence, par. (thieves).—To sell stelen dether. Fr., aser les harmens.

CLOBBERER, stiffs. (common).—Set quot. and Cf., CLOBBER, suffs, and verb.

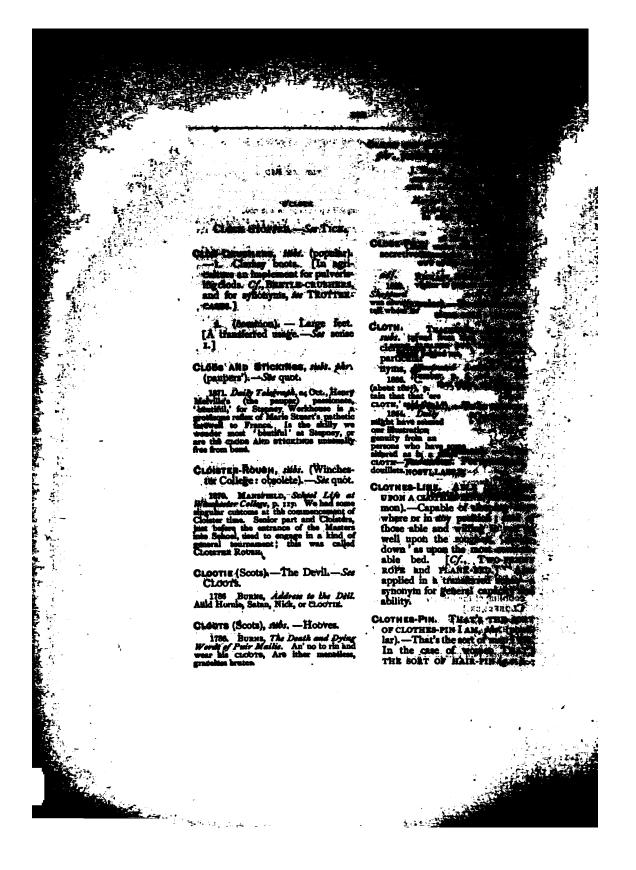
1884. The Times, Nov. a. Old clothes that are indended to remain in this country have to be futored and transformed. This CLORENER, the 'revives,' and the 'translator' lay hands upon them. The duty of the CLORENER is to patch, to see up,' and to restore as far as possible the garments to their printine appearance.

OLOGE, subs. (thieves').—A watch.
A RED CLOCK = a gold watch; a
WHITE CLOCK = a silver watch.
Generally modified into 'red'un'
and 'white'un,' but for synonyms,
tor TICKER.

1888. Tile-Bits, 5 June, 5: sec. Thus: Fillied for a CLOCK and Slang, reveals the fact that the writer stole a watch and chain, was apprehended, and has been fully committed for trial.

TO KNOW WHAT'S O'CLOCK, phr. (common).—To be on the alert; in full possession of one's senses; a DOWNEY COVE: generally KNOWING (q.v. for synonyms). A variant is to KNOW THE TIME O'DAY.

1876. Dickents, Shetcher by Bee, p. 451. Our governor's wide awake, he is,



M. Canthra, dial J. Market Will die you ab Market Will do you ab Market Just come out of

E Ho L in

Manager A CLOUD.

Company signified tocompany. [Gree, 1785.]

Min sweet to smoke a

Company also as griller

and as griller une bouf-

mit, Angel's Pootstool,

CLAME RUSSELL, Sailori Balleri Seilori Balleri Balleri

The Thirty (volgar).—1. A blow; his are For synonyms, see BANG,

Sign a blow (cant) I'll give you a

Jewisse Balatronicum, a.v.

E. B. Braddoos, Aurera Floyd,

S. See, bed a father that'd fatch

S. See of the beed as soon as look at

B. See of the beed as soon as look at

Afficiant (thierest).—A pocket-handpi mithing. [A.S. class, a clout or property of the country of the country

And Tideleson has lost his with a three-pence and

Gin of Cant Words in.] CLOUT:

1964. Punction, Amelibrate the factor of the factor of the factor of the western of the wester only, was planed under her cities.

1766. Gnoss, Diet. Vulg. Tougue.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum. A handkerchief (cant). Any pocket handkerchief except a silk one.

1884. HOTTER, Slang Dict. CLOUT, or Rag, a cotton pochet handkerchief (old cant).

3. pieral (low).—A woman's under-clothes, from the waist downwards. Also hier complete wardrobe, on or off the person.

4. (common). — A woman's bandage'; 'diaper'; or 'sanitary.'

Verb (low). — 1. To strike. Fr., jeter une mandole. For synonyms, see TAN.

1576-1626. Beausont and Fletcher (quoted in Amandale's ed. of Oglivie's imperial Dict.). Pay him over the pate, CLOUT him for all his courtesies.

 (old).—To patch; to tinker.
 14(7). Scots Balled. I'll CLOUT my Johnnie's grey breeks For a' the ill he's done me yet.

1786. BURNS, The Jolly Begress. In vain they searched when off I marched To go and CLOUT the caudron.

CLOUTER, subs. (old).—A pickpocket — especially one who
steals handkerchiefs. [From
CLOUT, sense 2 (q.v.), a pockethandkerchief, + ER.] Cf., CLOUTING, sense 2. For synonyms,
see STOOK-HAULER.

1839. W. H. AINSWORTH, J. Sheppard, p. 158, ed. 1840. Near to these hopeful youths sat a fence, or receiver, bargaining with a CLOUTER, or pickpocket.

CLOUTING, verbal subs. (common).

1. A beating, basting, or TANNING (g.v. for synonyms).—See also BASTE.

herdick Cf. CLOUTER.

CLOVEN, CLEAVER, CLEAV, adf. (old).—Terms applied to a shein virgin, (CLEFT, sade. = the female studentum.)

In CLOVER, adv. phr. (colloquial).—Well-off; comfortable; a.g., like a horse at grass in a clover field.

Clow, subt. (Winchester College). Pronounced clo.—A box on the ear. [Possibly from cLOUT (q.v.) on the model of 'bow' from 'bout,' and 'low' from 'lout.' Halliwell gives 'clow' as a Cumberland word, meaning 'to scratch."] Cf., BAPTE, and for general synctryms, see BANG, Dig, and WIPE.

1870. Manusteri, School-Life at Winschester College, p. 160. The juniors did not gat much fun out of the regular games, as their part consisted solely in kicking in the ball, and receiving diven kicks and CLOWs in return for their vigilance. Ibid, p. 30. Nor, when ordered to 'hold down,' (i.e., put your bead in a convenient position) for a crow, would the victim dare to ward off the blow.

Verb,—To box one on the ear. It was customary to preface the action by an injunction to 'hold down.'—Se quot., 1870, under subs., sense.

CLOWES, subs. (old).—Rogues.—Gross [1785].

CLOY, CLIAM, or CLY, verb (old).

—To steal. For synonyms, see
PRIG. An old Gloucestershire
vulgarism for the hands is CLEES.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, p. 8 (H. Club's Repr., 1674). They are sure to be CLYD in the night by the angler, or hooker, or such like pilferers that line upon the spoyle of other poore people.

To have the

tests. Assessment of the last

Osover, sale. (chil) in traded on the peaking sharpers, by chilapage

P., vi., rry. Then shows a series of the common that dogs any tree are trade, and thest work.

Nation Anthropied Charles pocket.

CLOYING, Period sais (all)

1730. Peer Robb.
hard commodity to get
some will venture their
padding, cuoruse, mile
bing, etc., all of which is pain
culy studing.

GLUB, serb (military), the serbit couvring troops, so to the the the word of companied that the soldiers get into a position them which they cannot entrieste their selves by ordinary traction.

18(7). THACKERNAY, Months.

Eminent Hands.

**CLUBRED, be labora!! reset for the Clancy. "I wish we could show the fighting Onety-Oneth, Captain, design!"

Bounce, ch. xi. If you're in distribution

131

Microbial is that to be desp.

transfel .- The serie

insuren).—A blow, insury one, with the chots, under verbal dynamytes, see BANG,

(Chanton).—To strike; theory blow. Fr., faire White. For synonyme, see

Borde Day, p. gs. 'We can't design now.' . . 'Because the pre- . . . 'Because and No I want to an II will spot sport to call

The W. E. Hinney, MS. Balled.

State of the same the professor, But
The same Regard's Novice, Bloody artful
The same same and a mark on fancy
Constitute.

Mark Dully News, a Jan., p. 7, col. z. Market Parister Children (nertick) both of the and their sen away.

Antibour, sale. (common).—I. A state, heavy boot for walking.

Linux in shoemakers' techniques extra fore or half soles.]

Linux sector trader Clumping.

Res spannyms, see Trotter.

(common). — One that

Continuenton, més. (old). — A

Min. All the Year Round, Mar. 5.

Ministry Camt (Geo. II.). CLUMPER
depends the glant proportions of

the interest new St. Paul's would

the deep their wondering walks to thudder

my during the st the gheatly gallows cahi
them the grant wondering the grant wondering the grant was the gheatly gallows cahi-

Walking heavily and noisily:

1864. [From Hotties o MS. Collection, n.d.] 'Why, weman I dont 'eo think I'se had manght better to do then go tLURIFIED up and down the sky a-cearching for thy Tunness?'

CLY, subs. (thieves').—I. A pocket; purse; sack; or basket. For synonyms, see BRIGH and SKY-ROCKET.

1714. Memoirs of John Hall (4 ed.). p. 12. CLY: a pocket.

1742. CHARLES JOHNSON, Highwaynew and Privates, p. 850. Filing a CLV which is picking pockets of watches, money, books or handkerchiefs.

1748. T. Dyche, Dict. (5 ed.). CLY (s.): the cant term for . . . purse or nocket.

1818. MAGHIN, from VIDOCO. The Pickinches Channel. A regular swell cove huby lay. To his CLIES my hooks I throw in, Tol, lol, etc.

1884. AIMSWORTH, Reciprocal. Ne knuckler so deftly could fake a CLV.

1868. A. MAVHEW, Paved with Gold, bk. II., ch. i., p. 69. They're just made for hooking a fogle [handkarchief] out of a

1878. CHARLES HINDLEY, Life and Times of James Cainack. Frisk the CLV and fork the rag, Draw the fogles plummy.

2. (thieves'). - Money.

1748. T. DVCHE, Dictionary (5 ed.), CLY (a.): the cant name for money, a purse, or a pocket.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Valg. Tongue, CLY: money.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, 2.4.

Verb (old).—I. To take; have; receive; pocket: in fact, 'to cop.'

1567. HARMAN, Carrest (1814), p. 66. The ruffian CLY thee, the deuil take thee.

1609. DEKKER, a Gypsy song, in Lautherne and Candlelight, etc. The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck. If we mawnd Pannam, lap or Ruff-peck.

CLY-FAKER, subs. (thieves').—A pickpocket. [From CLY, a pocket, + FAKE, to steal. + ER.] For synonyms, see STOOKHAULER.

The large, Adding the best

Statement American, Just Statement (1981) p. 10. The 199 plan Bloodin, whiching significantly. Row! she has ci-vacuus of an all suides have done to believe

1888. Panes, vol. XXIII., p. 16s. 1884. Hottzu, Slang Diel., p. 103. Chypakin: h pickpocket.

GLY-PARING, suis. (thieves'). — Pocket-picking. For synonyms, as PUSH.

1881. Boznow, Lavengre, ch. xxxi., p. rrs (2888). 'What do you mean by CLY-PAKING?' 'Lor, deer! no harm; only taking a handlesschief now and then.

1861. H. KHRELEY, Remember, ch. hr. Well, sir, I-won't deny that the young woman is Best, and perhaps she may be on the cross, and I don't go to say that what with filmpling, and with CLV-PAKHO, and such-like, she mayn't be wanted.

CLY-OFF, verò (old).—To carry off. Cf., CLY, verò, sense 1.

1666. BROME, Joviel Crew. Act E. Here asie in our skipper Let's CLY OFF our peck, And bowse in defiance O'th' Harman-beck.

CLYSTER-PIPE, subs. (old).—Anapothecary. [From CLYSTER = an injection for costiveness.] Fr., sun fattencui, a play upon words.
For synonyms, see GALLIFOT.

1785. GROSE, Dic. Vulg. Tongue, s.v. 1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

OLY THE GERKE OF JERK, verbal phr. (old).—See quots.

1567. HARMAN, Caucal (1814), p. 66. To CLY THE GERKE, to get a whipping Q, to COP A HIDING.

1610. Rowlands, *Martin Mark-all*, p. 38 (H. Club's Repr., 1874), s.v.

1706. E. Coles, Eng. Dic., s.v.

1827. LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxxii. You deserve to CLY THE JERK for your patter.

Salara Sa

And Andrews of the Control of the Co

1964. Rice School-days, de 1969. Lord Fitzwinton, constitution and best COACCESS—in Accession in Accession in

1999. Pall Mall Gasetts, as Miles.

col. 3. The schoolmaner is suggested with the education of boys as a sufficient all beyond that falls editor to the disease or the professor.

Verb (common).—To property for an examination by property instruction; to train: in general use both by coacher and conduct

v. The superb Coff blasses. In the bim on with his Latin verse, charges in play-hours.

1870. London Pigure, June 16.

'Quadrille Convertation.' Is in smaller, Quixotic to hope that ladies and guardinate invited to the same hall would charm with the same mater.

Time Month, Tow College A 19 The same in the College of September of Manual Style L. 39 1945

Mattertion; training, etc., Common).

See Section 5, training, etc., Concert, said. French students it is bards.

Park Emmediation Paters for Cambridge of Capture and Cambridge, by Sections Reservives [Oxfood] The State of Capture pupils considerably special by the amaziness becoming

in (Rugby School).—A flog-

Microsom, sais. (anglers').—A flylike to rod. [In allusion to Microsom the stream.]

A stown-piece, or five shillings.

The synonyma, see CART-WHEEL.

Time, George, Diet. Pulg. Tengue.
Spinon wanter; a half crown pleor is a
fine chainst wanter, and a crown pleor is
fine chainst wanter, the fore wheels of a
finely help less than the hind ones.

MAL-Se COLE

Control of the contro

1809-10. MARK LEMON, Up and Down Structs. The slang word for theres, COAL BOX, if we might mention structure to ungenteed. COALEY, sule (common) -- A coaleheaver, or porter.

1880, Jan. Grammwoon, 'Diddies,' Diddies,' Domestion, in Odd People in Odd Pisson, p. 90. With such arguments the bargain is driven to a conclusion, and the grainful COALEY takes his departure.

1880. Star; 3 Dec., p. 5, col. 4. The COALIES demonstrated last night in right novel fashion at St. Panczas Arches.

COALING or COALLY, adj. (theatrical).—Among 'pros' a COALLY or COALING part is one that is grateful to the player. [Hotten says it means 'profitable,' and derives it from COLE = money, but this is doubtful.—See quot.]

1872. M. E. Braddon, Deed Ses Prudt, ch. xiv. The gorger's awful COALLY on his own shumming, ch? . . . I mean to say that our friend the manager is rather sweet upon his own acting.

COAL-SCUTTLE, subs. (common).—
A poke bonnet; modish once, but now reserved for old-fashioned Quakeresses and 'Hallelujah Lasses.' [From the shape.]

1888. DICKERS, Nicholas Nichloy. There was Miss Snevellici . . . glancing from the depths of her COAL-SCUTTLE bonnet at Nicholas.

COAT. TO GET THE SUN INTO A HORSE'S COAT, pâr. (racing).— Explained by quot.

Expansion by quot.

1889. Standard. 'Sir Chas. Russal's Speech in Durham -Chewynd Case,' June 25. An owner says to his trainer, 'I suppose, Mr. Jones, we'll have very good tack to-morrow?' (laughter). 'Well no, sir,' says the trainer; 'I don't think the horse has any chance to-morrow. The fact is, he isn't fit.' A formight elapses, and on comes another meeting at Newmarket, and the owner goes down again, and he sees the horse. To his unincinsted eye the horse seems as well as when he saw it on the previous occasion. In the interval the trainer had 'slipped in a lot of work into him,' I think that is the term, and the owner, who thinks he knows something about horses (laughter) says to his trainer 'You're going to run this horse

The second law of the second l

Spair, ser# (old),—To dissemble in the shops the spiled or neged parts of a pair of stockings.— [Gree, 1785.]

Que, sait. (prison).—I. A punishment cell. For synonyms, ast CLINCIL.

2. (neutical).—Money. Especially given to a Spanish coin formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4s. Ed. Also the name still given at Gibraltar to a Spanish dollar.

1808. Physicath Nountator of Feb. 24, quoted in 'Autobiography of a Samenn, by Earl of Dundonald, vol. L., ch. 2., p. 174. His Lordship sent word to Flymouth that, if ever it was in his power he would fulfil his public advertisement (stuck up here) for entering seamen, of filling their pockets with Spanish 'pswier' and 'cose,' nicknames given by seamen to ingots and dollars.

3. (Winchester College).—A hard hit at cricket. Of modern introduction. Cf., BARTER.

Verb (schoolboys').—I. To detect, catch, etc.

2. (popular).—To humbug; deceive; TO GAMMON (q.v.).

3. To hit hard.—See subs., sense 3.

COSS, serv (general).—To spank; to smack the posteriors with (say) a tailor's sleeve-board.

1830. MARRYAT, King's Own. Gentlemen, sentlemen, if you must come Mrs. Skrimmage, for God's sake let it be over

Court of the Court

Comp old man have been compared to the compare

Conght; determined

CORRERATE KNOWN
CORRERATE KNOWN
AT THE COUNTY
AND (Provincial)
Inney sliding in
raps the ice in trible
foot while programm
the other,

Sam Weller, in particular beautiful fact of famo; elements beautiful fact of famo; elements of fact of famo; elements of fact of famo; elements of famo; ele

Constant Marsens, with the (vulgar),—A corrept posterior tion of chelens services, (part a name for Asiatic cholets, T, 4).

Coppler's Thurs, and fail localism).—A small fail the bull-head, called in English the MILLER'S THUMB.

1830. LEVEZ, Herry Levelant in xxvii. His hands and feet forming personal compensation by their ample properties give to his entire air and approximate somewhat the look of a small short, thick fine, valgarity called a small short. THUMS.

135

er (°C

amon).-1. The Gat., Hahn, Hän-by related to 'cock' hly related to 'cock'.

For synonyms, STICK.

MAKESTRAME, King Henry V.,

Measurement and Flattcher.

Biele Dick, 2.7.

East Att. Trans. L., 185., s.v. MANUSAME. Trans. [LONGMAN'S

Aft. Trans. [BOHN's

(collequial).—A chief or particularly in such the harndoor.] Cf., sense

III. Standarer, No. 131. Service to Make. Sir Andrew is grown the de year curs since he left us, and if it just suttent quickly will make every if the of us commonwealth's men.

Bwiff, Grund Question De-

THARA, Mides, I., L. COCK

MALIGH. W. M. THACKERAY, Mis-make, IL, 975. There is no more shifts or supplying position for a man the man so be a COCK OF SMALL

No. 18 Mar. H. Woon, Channings, siz. "Were I going in for the senior-ind was below me were suddenly michows my hand, and made a cock to walk, I'd know the reason why.

(common) --- A - fan Address; A.S., OLD 600 JOLLY OLD COCK. [Probab rived from sense 1.] Amo similiar expressions may be m tioned OLD MAN, MY PIPPIN, and in French, non views sig, or lopin.

1600. Massingen, Unnatural Con-let, IL, i. He has drawn blood of him yet: well done, OLD COCK.

1748. Finilipino, Tone Jones, Mr. XVIII., ch. z. Then give me thy fist, a't as hearty an honest cock as any in the

1886. The English Spy, vol. I., p. 225. The low-bred, valgar, Sanday throng, Who ine at two, are ranged along On both idea of the way; With various views these reases fells Thesants on fishions, suit and honest folk Descant on fashions, joke, Or mark the sary cook dow

1896. C. Dickens, Pichwick Papers (about 1807) p. 367 (ed. 1837). 'Do you always smoote arter you goes to bed, 62D COCK!' inquired Mr. Weller of his land-lord, when they had both retired for the might. 'Yes, I does, young Bessess,' re-plied the cobbler.

1841. Panch, vol. L., p. sys. The people down here are a queer lot, but I have hunted up two or three JOLLY COCKS, and we contrive to keep the place alive

1868. THACKERAY, Newcomes, ch. avi. Shrewd OLD COCK, Mr. Binnie. Has brought home a good bit of money from India.

1870. Lession Pigure, 19 Oct. What on earth is the meaning of Mr. Santley's voice being over-crossed by a mammoth orchestra? I never heard before that fiddles crowed, or that Mr. Santley was a COCK. He is what is known as a poilty COCK, but there his similarity to the noisy found order.

4. (racing). -A horse not intended to win the race for which it is put down, but kept in the lists to deceive the public.

1987. Pickl, May so. In the phrace-ology of slengy turbes, the horse was a cock; i.e., it had been liberally bucked, but was never intended to run.

The Sunday men, as they are face-tiously called in the fashionable world, are not now so numerous as formerly; the facility of a trip across the channel emples many a SHY COCK to evade the eye . . of the law.

phoenical, bisselly the phoenic settled in the streets, Ramon standard by self-the streets, Ramon standard by Johnny Pits, called the Colburn and Rantley of the 'paper' trade. They fought bitterly, and Catinach informed the world that Pitts had once been a 'bumboat woman,' while Pitts declared—

"That all the boys and girls around, Who go out prigging rags and phink, Know Jeanny Catmach !!! well, Who live in a heat show in the Disks

Catmach got at last to be 'Cock of the Walk,' and remained so till his retirement in 1839. [Hotten thought the word might be a corruption of cost, a 'cooked' or garbled statement, or a coinage from 'cock and bull story.']

Fr., sone generatore.

1861-61. H. MAYHEW, Lon. Los. and Lon. Poor; vol. I., p. sel. What are technically termed COCKS, which, in polite language, means accounts of fabricus duels between ladies of fashion, of apocryphal elopements . . . or awful transities, etc.

Hence applied to any incredible story.

1870. London Pigners, r Feb. We are disposed to think that cocks must-have penetrated to Restern Missouri.

- 6. (thieves').—An abbreviation of 'eockney.'
- 7, (printers'), —In gambling or playing with 'quads,' a cock is when one (or more) of the nine pieces does not fall flat but lodges crosswise on another, The player is then given another chance.
- 8. (tailors').—GOOD COCK—FOOR COCK. A good and bad workman respectively,

2. (common).—In facility

COCK THE SYN

(colloquial). To the control of the colloquial of th

As Dick and Ton it flows to engage, And face to face the color tonic ways; Don't cock voots calls and Dick smartly cries. "Feer set, it may not charged, a friend replies."

The French equivalent is borguer (literally to make one self blind of one eye by classing it ").

ch. ii. He . . . made wry here, see the vulgar phrase, cockers him and the potential of the speciators,

Timothy put on his hat, comman amount of me, and left us along.

Militars, worked pier.
See Corres-MILL-

GOOK WOR'T FIGHT.

Originally cookfield of things proty doubtful

Song of the part o

cock of BY OOCK AND FYE.

Selection, or disguise of 'God.'

Self also 'cocks-passion,'

Self also 'cocks-passion,'

Self also 'cocks-passion,'

Selection,' and other allugions

Selection, or His body, as

Selection of the Host;

Selection surviving the be
Selection surviving the be
Selection surviving the be
Selection of December of Offices is

Self Selection of Offices is

Selection of Selection and Periods,

Selection of Drame, ii., p. 211.

M. Epwanne, Demon and Pythias, C. H. L. and. W. By the masse I will make I will force you. J. By Course I will force you. J. M. SEAKEPERE, Hemlet, iv., 5.

THE SHAKEPRARE, Hamlet, iv., 5.

MARKET they are to blame,

MARKET AND ARTHUR AND THE SIT,

DESCRIPTION OF THE SIT,

MARKET AND THE SIT

Times. Willy, Beguilede. Now my state of the post spoke a truer tende in your life.

Knocked A-cock, adv. Akr. Shap, or 'out of time.' Obstoney adapted from the lings of the cock-pit, and suggested by the sight of the beaten bird laid Cook a Docesta Univide, wife plin. (Pronce physic).—Sir quot.

1894. RELATE, Notice The Little of Manney, the huxey. He complains that the can't pack, yet continues the cases of his inferency, fiving almost extenty upon COCK-A-DOGGER REDTH, edge best up in brandy and a little water.

COCK-A-HOOP OF GOCK-ON (OF IN A)-Hoop, asj. (colloquial).—Strutting; triumphant; high-spirited; 'uppish.' [Ray suggested that it refers to the practice of taking out the spigot (an old synonym for the sense, by the way) and laying it on the top of a barrel with a view to drinking the latter dry; a proceeding that would naturally induce a certain swagger in the actors. There seems, however, no doubt that the true derivative is the French cop à houppé. Houppé, in French, is a tuft, toufe (and toupet, is kindred). Littre says, terme de blason, tuft of silk or tassel hanging from a hat : ' Elle sert de timbre au chapeau des cardinaux, etc. Houppée is the foam on the top of a wave. Houppe is the tust on a trencher cap: 'Qui distingue,' says Tarver, 'le bonnet des nooles de celui des autres' at the universities—hence tust-hunter, coureur de houppes. Also, 'Il trouve à se fourrer parmi les plus kupples'=he contrives to vie with those at the very top of fashion. The Hoopes, (Lat. fashion. The Hoopee, (Lat. Upupa), is a crested bird. Hence coq à houppé is a crested cock, and by analogy one swaggering, trium-phant, exulting; so 'cock-a-hoop' is 'cock-a-top,' 'cock-a-crest,' elated beyond reason— 'cocky,' as schoolboys say— 'cock of the walk,' 'cock at the top,' In cock-fighting, the 'cock-a-top' is he that gets the vantage stroke. 'Abattre l'orqueil des plus hupper'; to bring down the more is plainly the original expression, and OCE-ON-FRE-BOOP
a later form adopted when the
original mauning had vanished.]
English equivalents are 'IN FULL
FRATHER, and 'A-COCE-HORR'
(g.v.), while colloquial French
has 'on particles' to fine and
'imetilleness' (to become cheeful
through repeated potations),

2006. SHAKEPHARE, Remorated Policie, Act 1, So. 5. Am I the master here or yea? Go to ... You will set COCK-A-MOOP! you'll be the man.

1625. Jourson, Take of a Tak, V., H. John Clay agen! may then—apt cock-a-moor: I have lost no daughter, nor no meany, justica.

1707. WARD, Huddings Radiolous, ot. II., pt. XII., p. so. Those creel, specifyd Pretenders, New spirit by Fortune, COCK-8-800P.

News Summary.' All the COCK-8-ROOF Bays in the Sultan's dominions Have taken to expressing their individual continues.

1885. D. C. MURRAY, Rainfew Gold, bk. IV., ch. vi. He's a fine lad, a fine lad, but COCK-a-WHOOP, and over certain for his year.

COCK-ALE, subs. (old).—A homely approdisinc. — [Gress, 1785.]
[An allusion to the penis and the stirring tendency of strong beer.]
Nares says it was 'a sort of ale which was very celebrated in the seventeenth century for its superior quality.'

1978. Woman Turn'd Bully (quoted in Neres). Spr. How, Mr. Trupenny, not a drop worth drinking? Did you ever teste our COCK-ALS?

1608. WARD, London Styr. My friend by this time (knowing the entertainment of the house) had called for a bottle of COCK-ALE, of which I tasted a glass, but could not conceive it to be anything but a mixture of small beer and treacle. If this be COCK-ALE, and I, e'en let cockscombe drink it. [N.]

1733. Poor Robin. Notwithstanding the large commendations you give the

٠....

Also cock and the

Gegratomus of comments of comm

Movey, 7 Dac, 16th a 2 m was developed in 1 m and the first of a young i he can an analysis of the first of a young in the first of a young and the first of the

When I went to Harrow, his ago, I found a winter evening said force there, called "high contrast of which I send you at that he had been as to the said of the last of the said of the said of the said of from twelve to fluetons, but in fact, the more the menries. One went down, so as to constitute a said went down, so as to constitute a said of pillows between himself and the said of pillows between himself and the said of the said of

the man of the control of the contro

Standy, Hitle man, or

An idle or silly story, many from some old of a cost and a bull, that the French equiva-

District. Some Day, Low Twicker, Act. 18 M. Didde marks what a take of a Buzz. he tolde my father things they and the rest away.

Granus, Tristram Shandy, What is all this about? Al Cock what is all this about? Al Cock and Brill, said Yorick—and one of the this lated I ever heard.

1801. Q. W. HOLMES, Assistant of Symphotic Table, ch. v. That sounds for a country and the strang fallow whem they call John. I become from making Hamlet's remarks to Hamlet's and continued.

1676. Mins. H. Wood, Johnny Ludlou, S., zulv., p. 43a. "Giving our to a cockkin-boul. srowy that can't be true!" Doors AND-HEN-CLUB, and: (common).—I. A free sind stargathering, or 'sing-comg,' where females are admitted as well as males. [From COCK-AND-HEN, the male and female bird, and used figuratively for meaand women, + CLUB.]

1819. Thos. Moore, Tour Colles. Mem, to Congres, p. 76. A Mangaemde, or Fancy Ball, given lately at one of the most fishionable Cour-AND-HEN CLUBS in St. Glier's.

1998. G. Shibeton, Days in London, p. 46. Introduced him to one of the Cock-ANT-HEN HOUSES near Duny Lane Theatre well primed with wine.

2. A club for both senes; e.e., The Lyriq.

COCK-AND-PINCH, such. (old).—
The old-fashioned beaver of forty years since. [From its being COCKED back and FINCHED at the sides.] For synonyms, see GOLGOTHA.

COCKATOO-FARMER, subs. (Australian),—In Victoria and New South Wales a small farmer or selector, A term of contempt used by large holders in describing agricultural squatters with small gapital. [Probably an allusion to their numbers: a comparing to the rush for land, the swooping of cockatoos in myriads in new sown corn.]

1865. H. KINGSLEY, Hillyars and Bursons, ch. lz. The small farmers (in Australian wool districts) contemptuously called COCKATOOS are the fathers of fire, the inventors of seab, the sedeous of bush-hands for haymaking and harvesting (and many other beinous crimes).

1886. G. SUTHERLAND, Australia, p. 64. The shepherd king tries to steal a march upon the poor CCKATOO, as he contemptuously calls the small farmer.

1887. G. A. Sala, in Ill. L. Nome, 12 March, 282, col. 2. I venture to differ from my correspondent when, in tailing

The selection of the control of the

See 1600. Best Joseps, Cymth Rep., IV., with the without without, calls me at his pleasure I know not how many COCKATRICES and

MARSTON AND WESTER, Malthe Hashingtons, O. P., iv., 93. No courtier but hashing the mistress, no captain but has his Court of the court of the court of the court

Mires: And amongst souldiers this sweet

1064. KILLEGERW, Panders. Some

will this month be so penurious that they will not part with a crack'd groat to a poor body, but on their COCKATRICE or punquetto will bestow half a done taffery gowns, who in requital bestows on him the French post.

2. (common).—A baby.

COCK-A-WAX, subs. (common).—I A cobbler. [From COCK a man (g.v.), + A + WAX, an adjunct of the cobbler's trade.] For synonyms, see SNOB.

2. A familiar address.

COCK-BAWD, subs. (old).—A male brothel keeper. [Quoted in Grose (1785).] The

plated," as it form insulation (production)

Japany.

pudendem.

3. (Youery

COOKED HAT. TO
INTO A COCKED
(common).—To be
to be doubled
flat under the
COCKED HAT of an

ENGLISH SYMONYMENT doubled up; kneeded up; kneeded up; kneeded up; cated; beaten to a jelly; a-cock; wiped out; heap; bottled up; get beans, or small; or smalled to See also TAN, T. WIPS.

FRENCH SYNONYME. Manufer quelqu'ses (popular: literally its dig into one; effonders in manufelle to draw a fowl); animality quelqu'ses (popular: a slang term for a threshing; seigner quelqu'ses (popular: properly 'to take care of, on instend,' 'to nurse'); as discontinued in the column a quelqu'ses (popular); different la column a quelqu'ses (popular); decreaser quelqu'ses (popular); manger le ness à quelqu'ses (popular); manger le ness à quelqu'ses (popular); iterally 'to cat one's nome.

1870. Daily Telegraph, so Aug. Speech of Mr. Ralph Harrison of the Crystal Paleca. The publishment of the

in the moral sense to be to stupefaction and

ACCORDING TO COCKER, (collequial).—According to rule; properly, arithmetical, or sourcetly done. [From Cocker, a famous writing the rule of the college of the col het of a treatise on arith-tic. Professor de Morgan that it became a proial representative of arithfrom Murphy's farce of The Apprentice (1756), in which the strong point of the old mer-tions Wingate is his extreme intuitence for COCKER and his interior a differ location is according to Giverna (q.v.). Gunter was a febous arithmetician a century Cocker, and the American s no doubt the older phrase. yii The old laws of Rhode Island chang, 'All casks shall be gauged the the rule commonly known transfiguring by Gunter." Among sallors, the standard of appeal is ACCORDING TO JOHN NORIE the compiler of a popular Napigator's Manual.

1881. MAYNEW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. COCKING. See COCK, verb, sense L.

1868. GRANT ALLEM, This Mortal Coil, ch. ii. According to Cocker sought and nought make acthing.

COCK-EYED, adj. (common). — Squinting. [Cf., COCK THE EYE.] For synonyms, see SQUINNY-EYE.

1884. Daily News, Nov. 27, p. 2, col. 2. I am told the proper description of him would be a little man with a COCK-EVE.

COCK-FIGHTING. THAT BEATS COCK FIGHTING, Ar. (common).—A general expression of approval —up to the mark; A I. [From the esteem in which the sport was held.]

1666. GAUDEN, Tears of the Church, p. 226. Ministers' scufflings and contests with one another is ENVOYD ANY COCK PROTTING OF Bear-baiting to the valgar envy, malica, profanences, and petulancy.

1884. W. C. RUSSELL, Jack's Court-ship, ch. vi. "Well, roast me!' cried he, viewing me with a kind of admiration; 'if this don't BEAT COCK FRONTING."

COCK-HORSE, adv. phr. (old).-Triumphant; in full swing; cock-a-hoop. Halliwell says, a some-what slang expression not quite obsolete.'

desister, ad. (old):—Wenter on best [From cock, the setting of the setting of the little door ock.

1984. Guices, Phie. Palif., Thispite. A coloribit which: a forward, coming girl.

Court tr, seré (tailors').—To ensualme; sée j or speak of (a thing).

Openistis, itida (ventry).—The

Contilida of the Heart, side. plos (Contilida). A jococe valgarism encountered in a variety of combinations; e.g., 'that will rejoice' or 'tickle' or 'warm the COCKLES OF YOUR HEART,' etc. [It is suggested (N. and Q., 7 S., iv., 26) that a hint as to its origin may be found in Lower, an eminent atlatomist of the seventeenth centility, who this speaks in his Tractions de Corde (1669), p. 25, of the muscular fibres of the ventricles.

"Fibria, quichen riccis hisce exteri pribus in discreto ventriculo proxime subjectus oblique destrorsum ascendentes in bain opidis terminantit, et spirali suo ambita helicus sive oscilosse satis aptirithrunt."

The ventricles of the heart might, therefore, be called cockles cordis, and this would easily be turned into COCKLES OF THE HEART.] The French say, The t'en poter-lickers is face (that'll rejoice the cockles of your heart).

1671. EACHARD, Observations [Wright]. This contrivance of his did inwardly rejoice the COCKLES OF HIS MEART.

1822. Scott, Nortunes of Nigel, ch. xxvl. Which would have cheered the cockles of the reigning monarch.

1884. MARRYAT, Jacob Faithful, ch. xii. 'There now, master, there's a glass

To car cold

COCK-LOFF, seek coling [A COCK-LOFF | Cock

1645. Tuckets Frincis.

Profess State, And. Ad.

the COUNLAST is emply.

Referre bath built many market

CORNEY, salv. (salks will be born within the sound beld.)

If he origin is has been inted debited as an exhaustive enteressed debited an exhaustive enteressed debited of the word, so fat as a function when the senses (2) function with the state of the child, but continued to the child, but continued as squeamish and effection to which he grows up to micknaine applied by continued towns, whom they continued towns, whom they continued the initial sound towns, whom they continued towns, whom they continued towns, whom they continued towns, whom they continued to initial sound incapacity for a sale.

COCK-ROOM, and THE -A se easy fellow.—Green 1991

Gook-Resili Showatsiasing the ters', --A small printing office for cheap work done at via 1888.
In Other trades a SLOP SHOP.

1888. R. R., in Note and Chaplers: † S., v., y.j. Let me advice collecters diseased things (cheep books) to avoid this regular books likes, and try the coccu-nouse throise, and the inneral dealers in small wares, down back, problem.

Cock, side. (popular).—t. Swam.

24 (trade). — Explained by quotation. The word appears to be slang for anything fictitions. C/1, COCKS, subs., sense 2-44

1880. Daily News, Nov. 4. [Quoted in N. and Q., 6 S., ii., p. 387.]

3. (Charterhouse). A lavatory where changing for games, washing before meals, etc., goes on. [From the taps over the basins.] It is equivalent to the Winchester MÖAB (g. iv.).

COCK'S EGG, phr. (common).—
To send one on a fool's errand; to GAMMON (g.v. for synonyms).
The expression is of the same type as 'to send one to buy pigeon's milk,' 'oil of strappum,' 'strap oil,' etc

COCK · SHY, subs. (popular). —A. mark, butt, or target; any person or thing that is the centre of jaculation.

c. 1884. MARRYAT, Rattlin the Reefer, p. os. What a fine COCKENY he would make, said Master Blubberlips.

18(?) LORD STRANGFORD, Letters and Pajers, p. 215. This was as if the great geologists . . . had invited two rival theorists to settle the question of a

London, Perugia,
to Harman, all
(3) By about
the man to be
to Londoners,
ar excelOne
the disgust with
savalier in 1641 would
the approach of Easter
with their predigious

Mel. Durgen. Westerful He, Act have a first process to be bold with the first process of the

Sink Foorn, Misser, Act i. But you enceptains now beat us suburbians at litt dry viapous.

Tracuratary, Paris Shrick Seed a ga. 'You 'ad such an 'endach', the life bridge, salenty, who piques himted the grammer and promunciation, the bridge occurry.

Lendon pilet, when turned into the lendon pilet, when turned into the lendon pilet, when turned into the lendon pilet in the lendon and philipticus and pilet with a real to the lendon pilet with a real temper to bealth and 166

Landon. [From COCKNEY,

Time, steller (old).—The husbits, real or supposed, of a fond or procures. [From cock, sale, + First, a procurer.]—Gruse

And who interests himself in some is cotquent. Cf., Molly.

COCKROACHES, veries per, (old), in To practise musturbation. For apposityma, see Frig.

345

K-STAMD, such. (venery).—An pellon of the femil. For syn-tyme, see HORN and Cf.,

quen, tols. (ventry).—A

Consulting, siff. (collequial).—Confidently certain; pertly sure. [Probably a corruption of cocky sure.' We call a self-confident, overbearing prig a cocky fellow, from the barnyard despot. Shakspeare (I Heavy IV., ii., 1) employs the phrase in the sense of 'sure as the cock of a firelock.'

We steal as in a castle, cocusums:

and still earlier usages imply its derivation from the fact that the cock was much surer than the older fashioned match.]

1549. LATIMER, Sermes on the sughers, p. 32 (Arber's ed.) For the nyll was dysapoyated of his purpose he thoughte all to be hys owns. And one he had once broughte Christs to the use, he thought all COCK-SURE.

1603. JOHN DAY, Low Trickes, Act ill., p. 30. Then did I learn to Make false conveyances, yet with a trick, Close and COCK-SURE, I cony-catch'd the world.

1667. DEVIDER, Sir Martin Marrall, Act. iv. Nothing verse me, but that I had made my game COCK-SURE, and then to be backgammoned.

COCKTAIL or Co (military).— Use even; showing b its specifically thing unworthy of For è army. For time the Vol were described as TAILED CREW.

1877. Pier Years ch. ii., p. 67. He ear urged his brother laid him to be as bad as threshed him many

COCK-TEASER, OF -IC subs. (venery).—A habit of permitting a but the last.

part and the house of the state of the state

1872. The Santoman, up Oct. 'Sky J Publisheron at Stornbeldge.' He death he inclined to offer him a litch beauty advice, and to tell him in noncorbest plain language 'Not to be too cocky.'

1894. Corniell May., April, p. 44s. 'Davis,' said Toddy, ' you haven't had a banging this term, and you've getting COCKY.

2. (Stock Exchange).—Brisk; active—applied to the money market.

1871. Pigers, 3 June. 'Notes on Change.' Everything again brisk, and the market, what is expressly termed conver.

COCOA-NUT, sais. (general).—The head. Fr. le cece. For synonyms, see CRUMPET.

1884. W. H. Ainswortt, Resistant, p. 176 (ed. 1864). 'A thousand pities that so fine a fallow should have a sounce like a OCCOA-NUT!'

1840. Haliburrow, Cleckmaker, 3 S., ch. iii. "The Major a-pokin' along with his coccoa-nur down, a-studyis' over somethin' or another quite deep."

of saucy; forward;

is; over confident, ierly COCKING. An

Fr., se gourer, 3 also se genfer,

Ass., Poems of Rural Life, facto, st. s. I've long been backing, To see our gentry

T. Hugsens, Tom Broun's i, pt. II., ch. vi. 'It seems so the he selvising you.' c. 1800. Breadside Ballad, 'Walts ing Round the Water-butt.' Gaily th troubadour will walts round the water butt. Blissful the happy thoughts the float round my Cocoa-sur. Moonlight and spooning neath the old hazel tree!

THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT, phr. (common). — A rejoinder upon having a thing explained for the first time.

TO HAVE NO MILE IN THE COCOA-NUT, Air.—To be insane; silly; 'cracked.'—See APART-MENTS.

Cocum, Kocum, subs. (common).

—I. Shrewdness; ability; luck; cleverness. [From the Hebrew 10

Come is destined. Hereign seems, but it have been the production of the control o

Estation Analogues. Real jam (this in the sense of anything enciptionally good or incky); all there and skittles (extremely pleasant, or well appointed); to be in clover (happiness and luck); to stand on velvet (a variant of the last mentioned); to be cracking a tidy crust (to be doing very well); to be having a good swim (thieves' for a good run of luck, i.a., being a long time out of the policeman's clutches); well balasted; on the spot; up to Dick; on it; right; and so forth.

FRENCH ANALOGUES. Etre de la bonne (popular: to be lucky); dicrocker la timballe (popular); ttre de la fête (popular and thieves'); avoir des as dans son jeus (popular: to have an advantage, 'to be in luck's way'); avoir l'assistés au beurre (popular: to be fortunate in life); bidard (se. lucky); être de la bate (popular).

GERMAN ANALOGUES. Chechem, Chechem, Chechemer (which Hebraism is the root of the English COCUM. Among German thieves the practice of

ITALIAN ATAMES

sanov (literally in the literal ly place)

(this applies to care a seated by placeure; have spring).

SPANISE ASSAURATE

chern (/ a velgation
good fortune); Assaura
cucarachers (to
fortunate); estrine
quialism agustion
literally afficied with
ture"); characquar (as
fellow, one with coccinity
la palline blance is salar

1851-61. H. Mayermen, John and Lon. Peer, vol. L. a. 1866. decent and comfortable ton, or of the first to me for degline Another tap-room. That's my context tage).

1861. RARL, Use a little part of the control of the

Jack's got cocuse, he's sale or getting the sale of getting the starts under threatening the stances.

147

c. 1886. Broadside Ballad, 'The Flippity Flop Young Man.' I once was a Member-for-Slocum young man, And for Parliament had a strong fancy, A knowpretty-well-what-is-kocum young man When addressing a constituency.

2. (publishers'). — A sliding scale of profit. [Publishers sometimes issue books without fixing the published price. These they sell to the retail trade at a fixed sum, leaving the bookseller to make what he can.

To FIGHT or PLAY COCUM, verbal phr. (common). To play double; to be wary, cunning, or 'artful.'

1857. SNOWDEN, Mag. Assistant (3 ed.), p. 445, s.v. To be cunning, wary, or sly.

1885. Referre, April 26, p. 1, col. 2. The best show in the Crawfurd Plate—that is, unless a lot of the pulling-up division were PLAYING COKUM—was that of Ptolemy.

COD, swbs. (common).—I. A fool. [Cf., COD's HEAD, of which it is possibly an abbreviation.] For synonyms, see BUFFLE and CABBAGE-HEAD.

- 2. (tailors').—A drunkard.— [See verb, sense 2.]
- 3. (thieves'). A purse; a COD of money = a large sum of money. [A.S. cod or codd, a small bag.] For synonyms, see POGR.
- 4. (street). A 'pal' or friend; generally prefixed to a surname. [Here COD is the diminutive of 'codlin,' an old endearment.] Cf., CODD.

Verb (common).—I. To play the fool; to MONKEY (q.v.).

2. (tailors'). — To go on the drink; generally, to act loosely.

3. (common). — To chaff; hoax; 'take a rise out of.'

1885. Evening Citizen, 28 Nov. Codding a Town Council.—The Fife Circular, Kirkcaldy, says:—According to usual practice, several members of the new Town Council attended divine service at the Parish Church on Sunday forenoon last. The Rev. M. J. Bryden officiated, and preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon to the Council from these words in the 10th chapter of St. Matthew:—'Ye are of more value than many sparrows.'

1884. W. C. RUSSELL, Jack's Courtskip, ch. xxxi. 'What do you think of that, cook?' 'Think?' answered the cook, who had a rather sour eye; 'why, that that rough sailor man was a-CODDIN' of you. sir.'

CODD or COD, subs. (Charterhouse).

—A pensioner of the Charterhouse.—See quot., and Cf., COD, sense 4.

1856. THACKERAY, Newcomez, II., p. 333. Yonder sit some three score of gentlemen, pensioners of the hospital, listening to the prayers and psalms. You hear them coughing feebly in the twilight—the old reverend blackgowns. Is Conp Ajax alive, you wonder?—the Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen Condo, I know not wherefore—I know not wherefore—the visue old Condo Soldier? or kind old Condo Conforman? or has the grave closed over them?

CODDAM or CODDOM, subs. (common).—A public-house game played three, four, or more a side. The only 'property' required is a coin, a button, or anything which can be hidden in the clenched hand. The principle of the game, which is simplicity itself, is that of 'Guess whose hand it's in.' If the guesser 'brings it home,' his side takes the 'piece,' and the centre man 'works' it. If the guess be wrong, a chalk is taken to the holders, who go on again.

1884. J. GREENWOOD, Seven Years Penal Servitude. The convicts take advantage of that to the extent sometimes of playing a gambling game called CODDOM

The laye were phylog a gam

Consume, serial sais. (common).— Nonsense; humbug; chaff. [From COD (4.5., serb, sense 3).]

CODERR, sais. (common). — A familiar term of address, especially in OLD CODERR; a curious old fellow; an odd fish; a 'rum' character; a precise, and sometimes a mean or miserly man.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Most of the general slang terms for a man or fellow correspond in usage to 'old codger,' e.g., old chap; ben cull; old man; my pippin; old cock, etc.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Un biquillard (popular: French thicves give the same name to the executioner); vieux canasses (popular: 'old man,' 'old cock'); un birbe; ma vicille branche.

ITALIAN SYNONYM. Fuino (literally a pole-cat).

1760. COLMAN, Polly Honeycombe, in whs. (1777) IV., 39. A clear coast. I find. The OLD COMER's gone, and has locked me up with his daughter.

1760. SMOLLETT, Sir L. Gresses, vol. I., ch. iii. She twisted her hand in Grove's neckcloth without ceremony, crying—' Sha't then, I tell thee, OLD COGER.

1796. MAD. D'ARBLAY, Casseilla, bk. IX., ch. iv. He gave himself the airs of an old justice of the peace, and said if he did not find the affair given up, nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere CODGER that lad has turned out!

1887. BARHAM, I. L. (Ley of St. Nickeles). How a thirsty OLD CODGER, the neighbours call'd Roger, With them drank cold water in lieu of old wine.

match; also carried and carrie

1800. Polyschinist in the state of the state

The second secon

. (American).—New-O., Cod-Preserves.

- Sar Cope

Atlantic Ocean. [An Of., CODLAND alondand; also BRINEY.]

(vanery).—t. The E. [From A.S. cod or Also COD-

histon Synonyms. Bawhiston or hobbles; bolhis; beef (the sense of hird's-eggs; bobbies; bim-balls; cannonbalants weights; culls (old); (old); gingambobs; laga (more properly in mains arrowm); knackers; lags; marbles; aick-nacks; lag; seals (Cf., WATCH-ANDthemale pudends); spunking stones; thingambobs.

TARRICH SYNONYMS. Les anlideven': f. pl.); les virolets milete: in allusion to a man's lide); les sonnettes (common: matignishie); les frères siamois matignishie; an allusion to the milete twine); les prunes (comlies grains (layer de deux matignishie). GRANAM STRONTE PARment (also 'an egg' and 'the funi.' Dick = entired ; dick maches, to deflower and quicken. Dick means literally 'thick').

SPANISH SYNONYM. Cojemes.

2. (old).-See quot.

1871. Besteeller, 4 Nov. The Cone and Hooks were the Whige and Tories of Dutch William's land.

COD'S-HEAD, subs. (old).—A stupid fellow; a fool.—See BUFFLE and CABBAGE-HEAD.

167h. The Woman turn'd Bully. Desk. Sweet sir, I think it is neer acts Aors. Your servant, gentlemen. Good. Farewell, CODS-HEAD.

1694. DUNTON, Ladiet' Dictionary.
You confounded toad, you, where were your eyes, in your been! that you should be such a bungling CODE-HEAD to see no better.

COFE. -See COVE.

COFFEE, subs. (American thieves').
—Beans.

1850. G. W. MATSELL, Vocabulum, or Rogue's Lexicon, p. 19, 2.v.

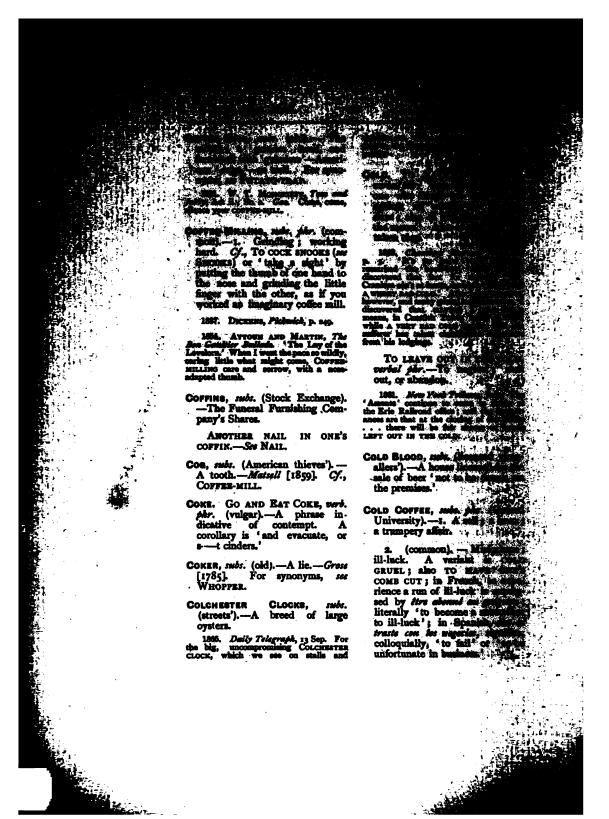
GREASED COFFEE, subs. phr. (American). -- Pork and beans.

COFFEE-HOUSE or COFFEE-SHOP, subs. (common).—I. A watercloset. For synonyms, see MRS. JONES, and Cf., BURY A QUAKER.

2. (venery). — The female pudendum. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

COFFEE-HOUSING, subs. - See quot.

1877 HAWLEY SMART Play or Pay ch. iv. 'Not going to hunt? Why Miss Basing told me you had a regular string of horses coming down!' 'Ah, Bessie's wrong. I always was a changeable beggar, you know. The string consists of a hack, just good enough to do a little bit of coffeenhousing occasionally.



per control of the co

ish (pepalar).—An [Literally one who wish sold ment, i.e., home body.] Cf., and its derivatives.

BEACK Worker (see BLACK

Suppose Sympowyses. Un emlight de refroids (thieves'; an include's uses; literally 'a wither of cold meat').

Onom, Diet. Vulg. Tengus,

MOTTEN, Slong Dict., s.v.

Contained — An undertaker's See COLD COOK.

GREAT CREAM .- See CREAM OF THE

DECK, subs. (American lifever).—A prepared pack of concavers and concavers and concavers and strock Broads. More mathely a good hand obtained on list dealing and without drawing fash cards.

Someoners. I never have grantled from that day to this—never have withdent a COLD DECK in my pocket. Seement even tell who is going to lose masses that are being played unless I

compared to butchers' waters.)
For synonyme, see DEAD Milly.
Among medical students the term
COLD MEAT or FICKLES (q.st.) as
specimens direct from the subject.

1819. Thus. Moone, Tom Criffe Mon. to Con., p. sg. In the Twelfish and Last Round Smithy inteled him a descrip, That left him all's one is COLD MART for the Courses.

TO MAKE COLD MEAT OF ONE, verbal phr. (common).—To kill. For synonyms, see COOK ONE'S GOOSE.

1886. C. Dickenn, Pichwick Payers, p. 148 (ed. 1857). 'You mustn't handle your piece in that 'ere way, when you come to have the charge in it, sir, said the tall gamekeeper, gruffly, 'or I'm dammed if you won't MARK COLD MAAT OF some of sai!

COLD-MEAT BOX, subs. phr. (common).—A coffin. [From COLD-MEAT, a corpse, + BOX, a receptacle.] For synonyme, see ETER-NITY BOX.

1669. Sterring Times, 3 Aug., p. 1, col. 3. 'Well, spose I perched first?' 'Well, replied Pitcher, I should just come in where you were lying in the COLD-MEAT BOX, and I should whisper in your ear,' etc.

COLD-MEAT CART, subs. phr. (common).—A bearse. [From COLD-MEAT, a corpse, + CART.] Fr., mannequin à refroidis. Cf., COLD-MEAT TRAIN.

1890. REYNOLDS (' Peter Corcoran').

The Fancy, p. 46. He's gone—how very muddy some folks die i—He's for the COLD-MEAT CART, and so am I.

COLD-MEAT THAIN, subs. phr. (popular).—Generally, the funeral trains to Brookwood, Kensal Green, and other cometeries. the state of the land and a state of the first supering deties. It came that a state first should be a supering deties. It came about a sun drom bline first such a supering a goods train, but a carriage is standard which is known as the 'Larky Subaltern,' [It is an error to suppose that this particular train received its nickname for taking corpues to Woking Cometery. It carries nothing more dreadful than a portion of the beef and matter for the morning ration to the troops in camp; and, as before stated, a few belated officers.]

1976. R. M. JEPERSON, Girl He Left Babbind Hims, ch. xi. The train by which Domins journeyed to Aldershot was that one knows as the COLD-MALT.

COLD Pic. TO GIVE COLD PIG, verbal phr. (common). — To waken a sleeper either by sluicing him with cold water, or by suddenly stripping him of his bed-clothes.

1818. J. R. PLANCKÉ, Amorese, King of Little British. For if the Queen should come this way, As sure as fate and quarter day, COLD PSG will be your fare.

1887. Comic Almanach, June. I ve given him strap,—a thick rope's end,—cond red.] In vain!—There lies the stupid clown, As if the Night Mare held him down.

1846. THACKERAY, Josones's Diary (in Pancel, vol. 11., p. 7s). 'What was it I red there? What was it that made me spring outabed as if sumbady had given me COLD FIG?—I red Rewin in that share list—the Pannick was in full hoporation.'

1869. W. Bradwood, The O. V. H., ch. xxxv. Then he came back rosy and hungry, and revenged himself by an administration of COLD PIG to the still slumbering Ralph.

Subs. (thieves').—1. A person robbed of his clothing. Cf., sense 2.

2. (thieves').—A corpse. For synonyms, see DEAD MEAT.

or TURN THE COLUMN TO TURN THE COLUMN THE CO

1816. SCOTT, And The countries of the same at first than just smowned as a smoother.

1840. DECKEMS, Old Contact Ch. Ixvi. He GIVES was SHOULDER on this very station had had nothing to do wall to be heart to receive the first to receive the f

1860. G. R. Sree, They bear the pledge iii. They were not a where with open arms. He was but the wife was occasionally and the page of the

c. 1863. Breadside Belle cat? She GAVE with the Cat? She GAVE with the Cat? She GAVE with the Cat. She cat.

COLD SLAW.—Ser CASSAGE

Constant of the last of the la

COLD TEA:

Marie of the Satchern, Marie Tr., pos. Since the same of court TRA).

thing and Queries, . S., III.,

B. Dangers, The Change is in worthy of remark that the changers for Brandy in

Marrie Astery, said. Air.

Mirmour, subs. Abr. (com-Spirits and cold water Mirmour, Cf., CIDER AND; Mirmour, Cf., CIDER AND;

R. H. BARMAN, Involdely 150 (ed. 1860). On the fire, the paper wome also sustion-chops, And the April 2 (artifulation of COLD WITHOUT.

Fame, Fame, ar! not worth a

Money. For synonyms, see ACT-

Mil. E. HEAD, English Roym, pt. I., dening us (1894). The the Cour to Adam Babin ples what money you pocket-pickt to discuss party, presently.

1678. A Warning for Househoepers teaming some). But when that we come that high As we walk along the street, the the Calley of his COLE.

1806. SHADWELL, Sq. of Alestia, I., in white (1920) IV., 16. Chest. My lusty pushing, learn, and be instructed. COLE is, in the insugange of the witty, money; the regardy, the riema.

18(1). Some of Seventeenth Century, Consend in Halliwell and Wright's ed. of Seventeenth a trapan, B's call he doth meet, He nap all his cools, and turns him i'th' street.

1741. Wanggan, influiding fathers at Mann, L, and This on Justice at Mann, I have been supported to come the come of the later of the l

1607. R. H. Bannan, The Ingeldaly Legends (ed. 196a), p. 308. Mércove the whole Of the said cost or corn, Shall be spent for the good of the said Old Woman's soul !

1844. Puch, p. 145. Thank you for the offer of your bill; but I can wait until you can fingur the COLE, when I shart stand on ceremony about taking a cool hundred or two.

TO POST OF TIP THE COLE, phr. (common). — To hand over money; to 'shell' or 'fork out.'— See 1671 quot., subs. sense.

1899. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Jack Sheppend [1890] p. 13. 'Will be norther coll?' Will be come down with the clues? Ask him that, cried Bleeskin. Ibid. If he don't TIP THE COLE without more ado, give him a taste of the pump, that's all.

1868. G. A. S[ALA], in III. L. Nowe, Nov. 10, p. 451, cel. 3. The lamented J. R. Buckstone, at a Theatrical Fund Dinner, once entreated the guests present to FOST THE COLE, i.e., to be prompt with their subscriptions and donations.

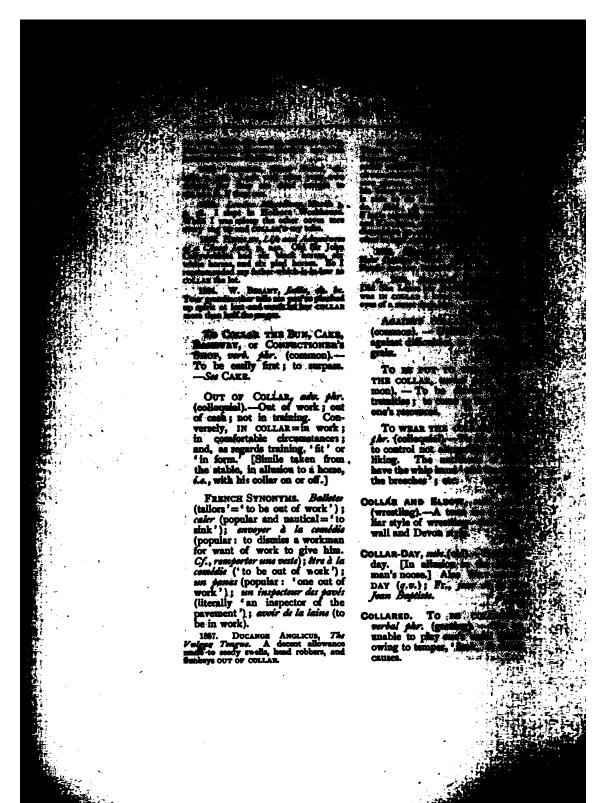
COLFABIAS OF COLFABIS. - See quot.

1864. HOTTEM, Sleng Dict. COLFABLAS, a Latinised Irish phrase signifying the closet of decency, applied as a along term to a place of resort in Trinity College, Dublin.

COLIANDER OF COLIANDER-SEEDS, subs. (old). — Money. — Gross [1785]. For synonyms, see ACTUAL and GILT.

COLLAR, verò (common).—To seize: appropriate; steal; e.g., 'COLLAR his dragons,' i.e., steal his sovereigns. [Properly 'to seize by the collar'; hence, by transition, 'to lay hold of anything forcibly.'] For synonyms, see NAB and PRIG.

1841. LEMAN REDE, Song, 'Kit Clayton,' in Sixteen-String Jack, Act L., Sc. 3. Ve COLLAR'D the blunt, started of



the true has bring.—

Minute, mile. piles. (collo-Laborious work.—See

dies Tabyroph, Johy 3 p. 1.

The hold patches on their
the control being being to the control
the control work and ingtion and with heavy loads

gart. Proctices, What I Rewise Laces was reached all fluction miles, marry all prices, between that and the

history, suit. (old).—A high-

mison the inmates are called obtained or collegiates or collegiates in the Crity Collegiates. The Spenish Germanis has colege and callies is found in the argot of pench thieves.

1998. Title, 'The History of Whitthings Cottangs otherwise (vulgarly) mass Newgate. London, Printed in the Test size.

1988. Guten, Dict. Vulg. Tengue.

MOS. DICKENS, Pickwick Papers
Shout Story, p. 270 (ed. 1877). Mornin',
Self-Shout, said San, entering at the
Shouts with the shoes and gatters;
Shout with melancholly, as the little boy
and we his schoolminus died. Velcome
to the four large, sen'll men.

1990. MATSELL, Vacabulum, or Engal's Lexicon, p. 20. COLLEGE: a State prison.

2008. Assessers, 8 June, p. 25. I have since that several men whom I knew in utilize at one time or other, and most of line him stopped me to remind me that the wafe at "COLLEGE" together.

College Charles By College Co.

Ochinen, and: (University and public schools).—A spense cap otherwise known as a montain mount of the policy of the contract o

COLLEGIAN. -- See COLLEGIATE.

COLLEGIATE, COLLEGIAM OF COL-LEGE CHUM, sade. (thiever).—The immate of a prison.—[See Col-LEGE.]

1743. Nonrus, Life of Lord Guildford, L, 222. His beginnings were debouched, and his study and first practice in the gaol. For having been one of the faccest townrakes and spent more than he had of his own, his case forced him upon that expedient for a lodging, and there he.....busied himself with the cases of his lifton-COLINGIATES.

1785. Gnoon, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

1886. Dennina. Picloshib Papere (about skey), p. 169 [ed. 1887]. It septod you expect enyedy this moining? Three men—devillab gentlemanly follows—have been saking after you dewnstain, and knocking at every door on the half flight: for which they we been most infernally blown up by the COLLEGIAUS that had the trouble of comming 'on.'

1860. G. W. MATSELL, Vocabulum, or the Rayme's Lexicon, COLLEGE CHUM: a fellow-prisoner.

1884. DICKERS. (Queted in Supplement to Annandale's ed. of Ogilivie's Imperial Dict.) It became a not unquesal circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown... for the father of the Marshalses, with the compliments of a collingian taking leave.

LADIES' COLLEGE, swis. (general).—A brothel. For synonyms, see NANNT-SHOP.

COLLOGUE, vert (colloquial).—To confer confidentially and secretly; to conspire; to wheedle; or flatter. The term is also used in a humorous sense. [From Lat. est, togeMag 4 Lat. Argury to speak, to finested probably by 'colleague'

Marin, Safter Faller, In the III. 224 For once below I had the contractor, shough the contractor, shough the to be a second to

1076. Kall or Rockmeries, Hist. of Junititée, et. 9. When to give Money he confide cancers 'am, He doth with Sours proregies, proregue ism.

1708. T. Decam, Dictionary (5 ed.); cont.cour (v.): to treat with a person underhandedly, to cheek, flatter, conx, or south a person in order to get a secret out of him.

1616. Scott, Rei Ray, ch. xxxvii. It was hardly possible two such d—d sneeds should cott.0000 together without mischief to house people.

1897. Bannan, I. L. (Hono-merming). Miss Alice, in short, was supposed to con-LOUVE-I Don't much like the word—with the inibile old regue, I've heard call'd by so many names,—one of them's Bogy.

1966. G. ELIOT, Mr. Giffe's Love. Story, ch. iv. 'We shall be poisoned wi lime an 'pleater, and hav the house full o' workmen COLLOGENIO wi' the maids, an' makin' no end o' michief.'

1861. G. ELLOT, Siles Marner, ch. iz.

'And how long have you been so thick
with Dunsey that you must collogue
with him to embessie my money?'

COLLY-MOLLY, adj. and adv. (old).

—Melancholy. [A jocular corruption of the word. Cf., So-LEMONCHOLY and (in Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions) LEMON-JOLLY.]

17(7). Decl. of Post Imp. sign. O. 3. (quoted in Nares). The devil was a little COLLI-MOLLIE and would not come off.

COLLY WORBLES, subs. (common).

—The stomach-ache; also the rumblings of flatulency; figuratively, the stomach.

English Synonyms. Wiffle-waffles; gripes; mulligrubs.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Mal au brichet; also gargenillade.

handherchief saids prins departed in the transport of the provided with a follows:—'That seems the provided with a family, and that the centre of the provided with a family, and that the seems to entwine chart chiefs at the upper said the centre stakes of the transport of the battle at least these handkerchiefs called the COLOURS, without the possession as the transport or the battle at least tory.' For a description of fancies,' see BILLY, circles the COLOURS owner's and are about it is jockeys' caps and jackets.

1818. P. EGAN, Berlines, 170. The Chichen new quantities apotted silk handkerchief, as the charge COLOUR.

1866. A. MAYMEN, Personal Color II., ch. xii., p. xip. Ench of the land, previous to the fight, deley as profitable business by selfing such handbarchiefs, which they called the COLOTES.

2. (popular).—Used of section of his money '= I have not seen the popular of his money '= I have not be ceived payment.—See contract.

1736. Firstness, Dos Dollars II If I have seen the COLOUR of and fortnight, may I never see Twent To 1836. MARRYAT, Midshipman Easy, ch. xix. The padrone informed them that he should like to see the COLOUR of their money before they went on board.

COLOURED ON THE CARD, phr. (racing). — Having the colours in which a jockey is to ride inserted on the card of the race.

Off colour, adv. phr. (common).—Exhausted; run down; seedy.'

c. 1876. Broadside Bailad, 'That's Where The Money Goes.' London's Police will be made up of men, Cold Rabbit Pie will be OFF COLOUR then.

COLOUR ONE'S MEERSCHAUM, verbal phr. (common).—To get brandy-faced; to drink one's nose into a state of pimples and scarlet.

COLQUARRON, subs. (old) — The neck. For synonyms, see SCRAG.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue. COLQUARRON: a man's neck (cant), his COLQUARRON is just about to be twisted, he is just going to be hanged.

1830. SIR E. B. LUTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 5 (ed. 1854). 'Tis a rum business, and puzzles I! but mum's the word, for my own little COLQUARREN.'

COLT, subs. (popular).—I. A person new to office, or, to the exercise of any art; e.g., a professional cricketer during his first season; a first - time juryman; a thief in his novitiate. [Properly a COLT is a young male horse.]

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tonque, S.V.

1885. Daily News, 28 August, p. 3, col. 7. A match arranged for the benefit of the young players of the county was commenced yesterday at Manchester, when the Lancashire Eleven were opposed to Twenty-six COLTS.

2. (nautical). - See quots.

1830. MARRYAT, King's Own, ch. viii. He always carried in his pocket a COLT (i.e., a foot and a half of rope, knotted

at one end, and whipped at the other), for the benefit of the youngsters, to whom he was a most inordinate tyrant.

1836. MARRYAT, Midshipman Easy, ch. xii. 'He knocked me down—and when I got up again he told me that I could stand a little more—and then he took out his COLT, and said he was determined to ride the high horse.'

- 3. (thieves'). —A thief's weapon; otherwise known as a BILLY (q.v.). For synonyms, see NEDDY.
- 4. (thieves'). A man who hires horses to burglars. In America he is called a COLT-MAN. [Quoted by Grose, 1785.]
 - 5. (legal). -See quot.

1887. SIR F. POLLOCK, Pers. Remembr., vol. I., p. 212. In April I accompanied the newly-made Chief Baron [of Exchequer] as his COLT (the so-called attendant on a serjeant at his making) to the Lord Chancellor's private room at Westminster.

Verb (nautical).—I. To thrash; [From colt, sense 2.] Cf., BASTE, and for synonyms, see TAN.

1836. MARRYAT, *Midshipman Easy*, ch. xii. 'Then he COLTED me for half-anhour, and that's all.'

2. (common). — To cause a person to stand treat by way of being 'made free' of a new place; to make one 'pay one's footing.' Cf., subs., sense I.

COLTAGE, subs. (old).—The footing paid by COLTS (q.v., subs., sense 1) on their first appearance.

GOLTING, verbal subs. (common).—
A thrashing. For general synonyms, see TANNING and BASTE.

COLT-MAN. — See COLT, subs., sense 4.

Acceptance the convergence of th

4. Hay, we will break the hedges of their mouths, And pall their kicking cours out of their austrum.

1806. Six Gyrins Goomeant, v., a. in Station's Old Plays, ill., by. I should dobe my shounty, and Count-ship good service to heate thy COALTS TENTH out of thy lend, for millering such a reversed wind to page their generie.

1697. Flatchen, Elder Bredeer, II., III. He should love her now, As he hath a cour's rooth yet.

NATIONAL Lett. So Micros.

y April (1823). Vol. III., p. 50. I hear
that my Lord Grasville has cut another
contr's Tooris—in short, they say he is
going to be married again . . . there are
not above two or three-and-forty years
difference in their are.

1770. COLMAN, The Periswit, in with (1777) IV., 215. The not in the bloom of my youth, Yet still I have left a col. "s Troots."

1812. C. K. SEARTH, in Correspondence (1882), IL, 5. Tyndell and I always fought about noblemen, the I suspected his COLT'S TOOTH with regard to Lord Apaley, who is a mighty good sort of man, but only captivating.

COLUMBINE, subs. (theatrical).—A prostitute. For synonyms, subbarrack-hack and Tart.

COLUMBUS, subs. (theatrical). — Failure. A REGULAR COLUMBUS=an utter failure; 'dead frost.' Fr., Il plost/=the play is a failure.

COMB-BRUGH, subs. (old).—A lady's maid. [A word compounded from the names of two familiar toilet requisites. Cf., WHIP=a coachman.]—See ARIGAIL.

Come Down - Sin &

Courses, and Addition funding abbreviate blastice rooms. The which college determines that are COMMINATED.

COMMNATION, and a woman's underpointed drawers in one. Also contact (American) canadary in itself a combination of and and a pantaloon.

COMB ONE'S HAIR, and intr. (common). task; to scold; to Sometimes to the rally ill-treat. Vi COMB DOWN; TO NODDLE WITH A THE O.E. kemben; Germ = to comb. Hall (a Border form)=to t COMB=to cut a pen disable him. The w personal castigation cal or figurative. nection, of, quot tete; but for i sense of 'to scold in the sense of TAN.

1593. SHAKSPEARE, Taming of the SARW, i., 1. Kath . . . doubt not her cares should be to come your noddle with a three-legg'd stool, And paint your face, and use you like a fool.

1709. JOHN WALLIS, Antiquities of Northumberland. [Speaking of Wark Castle.] On the west side are the outworks, now called the Kemb, i.e., the camp of the militia designed to KEMB or fight an enemy; KEMB being a word often used by the borderers when they threaten in a passionate tone to beat an assailant,—they will KEMB him, i.e., drub him heartily.

1836. W. Kidd, London and all its Dangers. 'Magistrates,' p. 12. The Magistrate of Hatton Garden has lately HAD HIS 'HAIR COMBED' by the Home Secretary for his brutal conduct.

1852. DICKENS, Bleak House, ch. xxvii., p. 236. 'If you had only settled down, and married Joe Pouch's widow when he died in North America, ské d have COMBED YOUR HAIR for you.'

1866. G. ELIOT, Felix Holt, ch. xliii. But you see, these riots—it's been a nasty business. I shall HAVE MY HAIR COMBED at the sessions for a year to come.

1869. Ino (played at Strand Theatre). 'Since Ino's COMBED MY WOOL it's ceased to grow.'

COMB THE CAT, verbal phr. (nautical). —See quot.

1867. SMYTH, Sailors' Word Book.
COMBING THE CAT: the boatswain, or
other operator, running his fingers through
the cat-o-nine tails to separate them.

COME, verb (venery).—I. To experience the sexual spasm; to achieve emission; TO SPEND (q.v.). The expression (which applies to the agents only: never to the proof, or effect, of their activity) is common to both the sexes. Cf., CREAM (q.v.); SPENDINGS; q.v.; and LETCHWATER (q.v.);

2. (general). — To practice; to understand; to act the part of. Cf., COME OVER and COME TRICKS.

1883. GREENWOOD, Tag, Rag, and Co. We ain't two by ourselves as COMES that dodge.

(old).—To lend.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue. Has he come it? i.e., has he lent it?

TO MAKE DRUNK COME, phr. (American).—To become intoxicated. For synonyms, see SCREWED.

COME ABOUT [ONE], verbal phr. (old).—I. To circumvent. Cf., COME OVER and COME ROUND.

1755. JOHNSON, Dict. Eng. Lang. (11 ed., 1816), s.v. 'About' in common language they say to COME ABOUT a man, 'to circumvent him.'

2. (venery). — To copulate. (Said only of men by women).

COME A BUSTER. — See BUSTER (subs., sense 3).

COME A CROPPER.—See CROPPER.

COME AND SEE YOUR PA, phr. (common). — An invitation to drink. For synonyms, see DRINKS.

COME CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.—See CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.

COME-DOWN, subs. (popular).—A fall, whether of pride or worldly prospects; an abandonment of something for something else of less value or moment.

Verb.—[Used either independently or in combination: e.g., TO COME DOWN; TO COME DOWN HANDSOME, Or TO COME DOWN WITH THE DUST, DUES, DIES, READY, OOF, SHINERS, BLUNT, NEEDFUL, etc.] (common).—I. To pay, i.e., to 'part'; or

Services (Services)

1701. Straigen, The Pensional, Act S., See S. I must do according to my order langue that you talk of: — You don't condidor the charges I've Joan at already.

1787. Gav, Baggar's Ofers. Act ill., So. 2. Did he to handsomely !—How much did he cours power with ?

Bolt! She falserd, "from the gov.nor."
Oh, my Colin, that won't pay; He will ne'er coam Down, my love, nor Help us, if the ren hunter.

1968. THACKERAY, Pendamis, ch. lake. My uncle augus everything from the Begunt's generalky, and says that the will come nown very handsomely.

1889. BARRER, S.L., Jar., and Cant, (quoted in). Do you heap the gentleman in discourse while I speak to the prisoner, and see how he can costs DOWM.

2. (trade). - To abate prices.

Come bown from the Walls, verbal phr. (American). — To abandon a position. Cf., BACK SEAT.

COMEDY-MERCHANT, subs. (common).—An actor. For synonyms, see Cackling-cove.

COME IT, verb (colloquial).—I. To proceed at a great rate; to make a splash and dash (in extravagance); to 'cut a figure.' Cf., COME IT STRONG and GO IT.

1840. TWACKERAY, Paris Shetch Book, p. ss. 'I think the chaps down the road will stare,' said Sam, 'when they hear how I've been coming rr.'

2. (thieves'). — To inform. For synonyms, see PRACH.

1857. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3 ed., p. 444. To inform=TO COME IT.

1884. HOTTEN, Slang Dict., p. 126. The expression come it (so inform, tell, or disclose) is best known to the lower and most dangerous classes.

(popular) — () and the contract of the contrac

1997. Rammant.
Geographical, ed. 1984.
shook his band.—Bighe has
be thought the war changle?
\$770000.

check. Mr. Densine though mester was a general good breeding; and sure to expression), with he mint for one of the tente.

1840. Buse Harry.

Chines. In his abserue.

He had twenty-free sold to be consumer to symmetry free sold to be consumer to symmetry free sold to be consumer.

Come John, of Lone See John Auditor.

COME OFF, wirked Air.

—To happen; to occur
sult from. — See this sense I.

1600. Joseph Company Company 1811. His muse aparethment of the more proposedicate, and company 1811. As a should; no matter, JE has a paraphrase for the myself.

THE GRASS, OF THE i par. (American). our airs ! 'Don't Don't tell any The French say, d hes manières or no fais donc pas ta nd me fais donc pas ton

To make an appearance; to make an appearance; to express onecousty; to make an im-(especially in sense 2). DEER OUT STRONG. Cf., IT STRONG.

The first quot. is doubtful, but it is an enticipation.]

The RUTHERFORD, Letters, No. 1, 72, 390 (ed. 186s, 2 vols.), who hash given you eyes to the day'll coming out in his

THACKERAY, Newcomes, II., impre he [Clive] worked, the more fluciationsed with his performance, is lest I. I. was coming our motion; J. J. was going to be a

G. F. BERKELEY, Life, etc.
Our inclination to quis him
full Likhnon' on the subject inm and reviews, as a

18(1). Avtour, The Druesdaily Burghs, p. s. Let me couling it: I had of late come out raffice too strong. When a man has made money easily, what prone to launch into expe

s. (common).—To turn out; to result; e.e., How did it COME OUT? Cf., COME OFF.

3. (colloquial).—To make a first appearance in society.

To come out of the little END OF THE HORN, phr. (American).—To fare badly; in allusion to the thin end of the CORNU-COPIA.

COME OVER, verbal pår. (colloquial). -To influence; to overreach; to chest: (If the quots, are compared chronologically it will be seen that there has been a gradual deterioration in the meaning of this colloquialism.) Cf., COME ROUND; GET OVER.

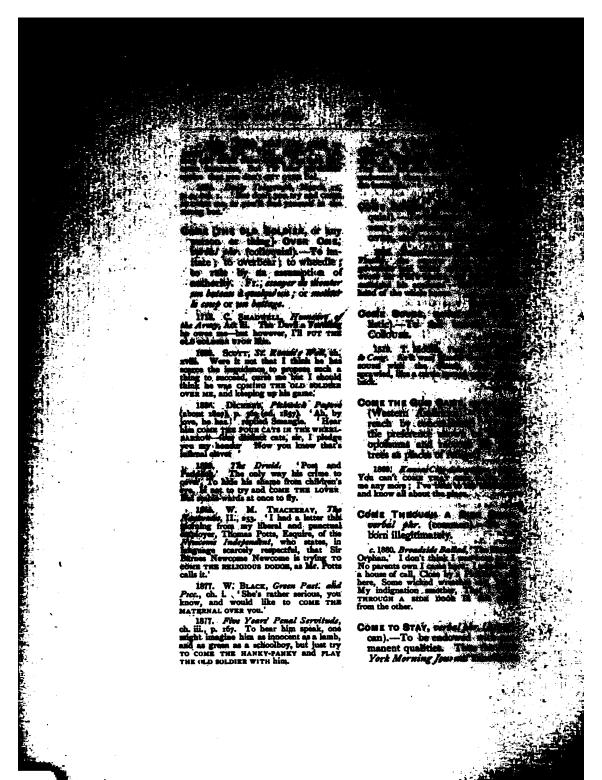
1609: Dekker, Gule Horne-Books, ch. ii. Care not for those course painted cloath rimes, made by ye. University of Salerne, that COME OUER you, with sweete candied councell.

1667. Shirley, Love Tricks, Act ii., Sc. 1. I do not see what fault she can find with me; and if I had some good word to COME OVER her—but I must help it out, an need be, with swearing.

1786: GROSE, Dict. Valg. Tongue.
To COME OVER any one: to cheat or over-

1794. Gent. Mag., p. 1085. I lately CAME OVER him for a good round sum.

c. 1860. Breadside Ballad, I'm a young man from the country, But you don't GET OVER me.



that earth fuel, a new material for cooking and firing purposes, has COME TO STAY, i.e., its commercial success is assured.

1888. Pittsburg Bulletin. In the realm of advertising, the illustration has evidently COME TO STAY. It attracts and retains the eye, and so serves a double purpose.

COME TO, or UP TO, TIME, verbal phr. (pugilistic).—To answer the call of 'Time!' after the thirty seconds' rest between round and round; hence, by analogy, to be on the alert; to be ready.

1889. Whyte Melville, M. or N., p. 11. The surprise staggered him like a blow. From such blows, however, we soon come to time, willing to take any amount of similar punishment.

COME TRICKS .- See COME, sense 2.

COME UP SMILING, verbal phr. (pugilistic).—To laugh (or grin) at 'punishment'; hence (generally) to be superior to rebuff or disaster; to face defeat without flinching.

1887. JOHN STRANGE WINTER, That Imp, p. 67. And yet come up smiling at the end of it.

COME UP TO THE CHALK!-See SCRATCH.

[Some other slang uses of the verb To Come are To Come the Artful = to essay to deceive; To Come the Heavy = to affect a vastly superior position; To Come the UGLY=to threaten; To Come the Nob, or The Don=to put on airs; To Come the Lardy-Dardy=to dress for the public and 'look up to your clobber; To Come the Earleant=to issue peremptory orders; To Come the Spoon=to make love; To Come the Gypsy=to try to defraud; To Come the Gypsy=to try to defraud; To Come the Gypsy=to try to defraud; To Come the To Come the Tranviata (prostitutes, now obsolete) = to feign consumption, to put on 'the Traviata cough (g.v.) with a view to beguiling charitable males.]

GOMFLOGISTICATE, verb (American).

—To embarrass; put out of countenance; confuse; or hoax.—See
BAMBLUSTERCATE.

COMFOOZLED, adj. (rare).—Overcome; exhausted.

1836. DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xxxix., p. 340. 'Well,' said Sam, 'he's in a horrid state o' love; reg'larly COM-FOOZLED, and done over with it.'

COMFORTABLE IMPORTANCE OF COMFORTABLE IMPUDENCE, subs. (old).—A wife; also a mistress in a wife's position. Fr., Mon gouvernement. For synonyms, see DUTCH.

Comical, subs. (common). — A napkin.

To BE STRUCK COMICAL, verb. phr. (popular).—To be astonished.

Coming, ppl. adj. (old). — I. Wanton; forward; sexual. — See COME, sense I.

1750. FIBLDING, Tom Jones, ch. xii. I dares to swear the wench was as willing as he, for she was always a forward kind of body. And when wenches are so COMING, young men are not so much to be blamed neither, for to be sure they do no more than what is natural.

1785: GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v.

2. (old).—Sexually capable.
—See COME; sense 1.

COMMERCIAL, subs. (thieves')—See quot.

1886. Tit-Bits, 31 July, p. 252. He is one of the cleverest COMMERCIALS (this is the polite name for rogues and vagabonds generally) on the road.

2. (common). —An abbreviation of 'commercial traveller.'

Commission or Mish, subs. (old).

—A shirt. [From the Italian.—

1805. MARNAN, Counts (check p. 64.

1804 ROWLANDS, Martin Markell,

1888. Jone FLETCHEN, The Respect-Such. I crown thy mb with a gag of bunhome, And stall thee by the animon into dideres To massed on the pad and strike all the cheeks To mill from the Ruffmana, and COMMISSION, and shakes.

1600. TAYLOR ('The Water Post'), who, quoted in Rarca. As from terr beds we doe oft, cast out eye, Cleane linner yealds a thirt before we rise, Which is a garment ad/7sing in condition, And in the cantles tongue is a consursation; in washe or was, in joy or dangerous drifts, A shirt will not a man unto the add/2s.

1671. R. HRAD, English Rogile, pt. I., th. v., p. 48 (1874), s.v.

COMMISTER, subs. (old).—A cleigyman. The same as CAMISTER (g.v.). For synonyms, see DEVIL-DODGER.

Commodity, subs. (old). — The female pudendum. For synonyms, see Monosyllable.

1894. SHARSPEARE, King John, ii., s. Tickling COMMODITY—the bias of the world.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v. 1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

COMMON-BOUNCE, subs. (low).—
One using a lad as a decoy to prefer a charge of unnatural intercourse.

1886. M. DAVITT, Leavet from a Prison Diary, p. 109. THE COMMON BOUNCE Of all the scottadrels that stalk abroad in the world unbung for u detected enormities, this is the most intamous.

COMMON-DOINGS, subs. (American).
—Every-day fare. [A phrase of Western origin, at first restricted in its meaning, but now including ordinary transactions as compared to those either large or peculiarly profitable; applied

The Comments of Co

Charter Collins on the College after the College after the formation of the College after the formation.

A clay marking 13

1896. C. December (about ribry), F. W. in corasion he patted the large and after inquiring also any alley took or Chapter (about the large control of the theory), and a markable expression—Bird like to have another the

Common-Jack, pulse in A prostitute. For the BARRACK-HACK son St.

Common-Plume, sale (1)

Quial).—Marked walksense.

1880, France Manager The manner in which a Russell) bugins make have commonstants. mind Maclaren.

Common Sawan, and mon).—I. A dried; 'go.' [From common drain.'] For synchronic

2. (venery).—A prostitute,

COMMUNICATOR. AGITATE THE COMMUNICATOR, verbalphr. (common).—To ring the bell.

COMP. subs. (printers').—A compositor. [An abbreviated form of 'companion' now peculiar to compositors, but originally applied to pressmen who work in couples, as well as to compositors who work in a 'companionship,' or SHIP (q.v.).] GALLEY-SLAVE (q.v.) is a variant; so are ASS (q.v.) and DONKEY (q.v.).

1870. Sportsman, 17 Dec. 'A Chapel Meeting.' I stood before the world a journeyman COMP.

1886. Tit-Bits, 31 July, p. 252. At provincial newspaper offices and other establishments applications for work from travelling COMPS are frequent.

1888. W. BLADES, in *Notes and Queries*, 7 S., vi., 365. The printers who work together in one room are to this day called COMPS.

COMPANY. To see company, verbal phr. (prostitutes'). — To live by prostitution; to take in fancy work (q.v.).

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

COMPETITION WALLAH, subs. phr. (Anglo-Indian).—One who enters the Indian Civil Service by examination. [From COMPETITION + Hindustani wallah, 'a man' or 'person.']

1863. G. O. Trevelyan, Title, The Competition Wallah.

1886. Ill. Lon. News, 9 Jan., p. 31, col. 3. It is quite certain that, if justice is ever to be done to India, our COMPETION WALLAHS must not be encouraged to look upon it as a mere Tom Tidler's

ground, where they are to remain just so long as they require for picking up gold and silver (in the form of pension and savings).

COMPO, subs. (nautical).—A sailor's term for his monthly advance of wages.

COMPY-SHOP, subs. (workmen's).— A truck-shop. [Probably a corruption of 'company-shop': workmen before the passing of certain Truck Acts, having been frequently compelled to make their weekly purchases at shops either kept by, or worked to the profit of, their employer.]

1870. Globe, 24 Sept. The Acta of Parliament which have been passed from time to time in reference to truck are easily evaded, for as a rule no workman is told that he must buy at the compy-shop, but the workmen well know that if they did not resort thither they would soon be dismissed their employment.

CON, subs. (Winchester College),— A rap on the head with the knuckles, or with anything hard, such as a cricket ball. [For suggested derivations, see verbal sense.]

Verb. — To rap with the knuckles. [The derivation formerly accepted at Winchester was from κονδυλον = a knuckle, but the editors of the Wykehamist suggest its origin in the North Country con, 'to filip,' with which the French se cogner exactly corresponds.]

CONCAVES AND CONVEXES, subs.

ph. (cardsharpers'). Cards prepared for cheating. All from the eight to the king are cut CONVEX, and all from the deuce to the sever CONCAVE; so that by cutting the pack broadwise you cut CONVEX, and by cutting them

The state of the s

CONCERN, subs. (general).—The pudinds, male of female.—See CREAMSTICK and MONOSYL-LABLE respectively for synonyms.

CONCERNED, ppl. adj. (old). — Drunk. For synonyms, see Screwed.

1666. Magdalen College and King James II. (Oxford Hist. Soc.), quoted in Athenaum, 8 Jan., 1887, p. 56. When Mr. Anthony Farmer came to the Lobster about eleven at night, he came much CONCERNED in drink.

17(7). Swiff. [Quoted in Davies' Suff. Lex.] (Mary, the cook-maid to Dr. Sheridae.) Which, and I am sure I have been his sureput, four mars since October, And never call'd me whose than

Company .

e company

1886. Scort St. Seines h. Twit de de Company Speine so de Edukardis de the desvice

Conson, serif displication of conson is

CONFAS, sale for Familiar talk. fa concentration; Latin and

yol. L. s. y. We had a serious hoole. It is a live of the live of

1841. Punch, vol. In the meeting Peel in the Money of Safety congratulating her revisible position. Middle with the following unrivaling the safety of the s

leso, F. E. Shenese, Mar. Heigh, Ch. XXV. 'Mr. Heigh, Mr. Archer into his one, many had a COMPAR.'

ship, ch. viii. This meles and all an hour afterwards I at the hall staking heads all amplies

manner; to chat.

167

1778. D'Arblav, Diary, etc. (1876), vol. I. p. 85. Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and, as usual, CONFABBING.

CONFECTIONERY, subs. (American). -A drinking bar. An analogous term is GROCERY, but for synonyms, see LUSH-CRIB.

CONFIDENCE TRICK, DODGE, or BUCK, subs. phr. (common).—A process of swindling, the basis of which consists in obtaining trust with the deliberate intention of betraying it to your own advantage. A greenhorn meets (or rather is picked up by) a stranger who invites him to drink. The stranger admires him openly, protests his CONFIDENCE in him, and to prove his sincerity hands him over a large amount of money [snide] or valuables [bogus], with which to walk off and return. The greenhorn does both, whereupon the stranger suggests that it is his turn next, and being favoured with certain proofs of 'confidence,' which in this case are real, decamps and is no more seen. This is the simplest form of the trick, but the CONFIDENCE MAN is inexhaustible in devices. In many cases the subject's idiosyncrasy takes the form of an idiotic desire to overreach his fellows; i.e., he is only a knave, wrong side out, and it is upon this idiosyncrasy that the operator works. He offers a sham gold watch at the price of a nickel one; he calls with presents from nowhere where none are expected; he writes letters announcing huge legacies to persons absolutely kinless; and as his appeal is addressed to the sister passions of greed and dishonesty he seldom fails of his reward. Fr., mener en bateau un pante pour le refaire = 'to stick a jay and flap him.'

CONFLABBERATED, ppl. adj. (common).—Bothered; upset; 'flum-moxed.'

CONFLABBERATION, subs. (common).—A confused wrangle; a 'hullabaloo.'

CONFOUNDED, adj. (colloquial).-Excessive; odious; detestable; e.g., a CONFOUNDED nuisance, lie, humbug, etc. [CONFOUND is properly to mistake one for another,' or 'to throw into consternation.' In its colloquial sense CONFOUNDED is misused much as are 'awful,' 'besstly, and other 'strumpets of speech.']

1766. O. GOLDSMITH, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. vii. (ed. 1827), p. 42. Mr Thornhill, log.: 'For what are tythes and tricks but an imposition, all CONFOUNDED imposture.

CONFUBUSCATE, verb (popular).
—See quot., and Cf., CONFUS-TICATE.

1880. Broadside Ballad, 'You mustn't tickle me.' I hope I don't CONFUBUSCATE, I'se Topsy from the Georgia State.

CONFUSTICATE, verb (American). -To confuse.

CONIACKER, subs. (thieves'). - A counterfeiter; smasher; queer-bit' faker. [Obviously a play upon COIN, money, and HACK, to mutilate.] Fr., un mornifleur tarte.

1871. DE VERE, Americanisms, p. 296. False coins, the makers of which are curiously called CONIACKERS.

CONISH, adj. (old).—See quot.

1880. SIR E. B. LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 29 (ed. 1854). 'Paul, my ben cull,' said he with a knowing wink, and

THE PARTY

Charte, suche. (popular).—The none.
[Hotten says: possibly from the
Latin reache, a shell. Greek,
adjaye.—hence mything hollow.
A parallel is test= an earthenvery pot, a shell, in Latin; and in
hand Latin=a shell; whence the
"Well-Lanto-or title = head. Cf.,
quar., 18-38.]

ENGLISH STRONYES. Boleo or been; proboscle; smeller; bowsprit; claret-jug; gig; muzzle; choese-cutter; beak; sauff-box; storter; post-horn; paste-horn; handle; snout; nozzle; smellingcheat; snotter; candlestick; celestial; snottle-box; snuffler; trumpet; snorer; peak.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Une bouteille (popular: literally 'a bottle'); see Bourdon (popular: an abbreviated form of nes à le Bourdon. In allusion to the thick, prominent, and almost aquiline Bourbon stone); see blair or blaire (popular; properly 'a fliat.' In allusion to a Bardolphian, a light-giving, quality); see tubercule (familiar: applies to a big nose. In medicine 'a tumour,' 'swelling,' or 'protuberance'); see pirase (popular: a nose of large dimensions. Michel derives the word from pive = 'a grog-blossom' or 'pin-point,' properly a fir-apple); see piton (popular: literally a geographical term meaning 'a peak.' Un piton passé à l'encastique, a red or 'copper-nose'); see pifor (general); see trompe (literally 'a horn' or 'trumpet'); see truffe (popular: literally 'a

Ohmokete) was

GERRAR Syring or Afaffer (technique) or maryides furnishing or Schulmille, North German Strate. Schnut is a Brouds among thiores, those who punish also a pet mans furnish or day, "Schnutenhing; the or nosey out; Schulling or nosey out; Schulling

ITALIAN SYNONTHING
(this exactly correspond
English 'smorter';) &
literally 'blowing 'or
'a flute'); mercanges

the market or
'a flute';

1686. Comic Afrancia of have inserted a small base geon's bill, for regain of his more noses, damaged by his profile CHOLOGY.

1840. H. Cocarres, ch. zavili. He finicised it his mose before he allested the 'Oh! oh! there's a category smeller! Oh! oh!' sandler! voices in chrus. design vol. EXEVIL, p. st.
Post-many, judy of Monley gradement in Pry and complex
for product terms to not out of
the part of p. stheding to no pacific
may be designated as asthe control to SOPE.

Mat. Chamber' Journal, vol. XIII.,

ATERS, House Scrude. His CONE'S desired of back.

Accessor, 9 Feb. That portion the investment of the complement of the complement of the leading of lower London of Court.

COMMODIE .- Ser CANOODLE.

Thus explained in Slang, Jargon, and Case: A kind of association is a small company for the allot-man of shares in the profits, etc.

This mean who is lucky enough to have a concern of his own, generally, a very small affair, however backy he may act, must be the heading man or first low comedian, pathage both. He becomes the manager, of course, and thus has incompany one and a half for memory, one and a half for management, one for wardrobe, use share of the property, who are share is given to the wife, who, of course, will not play anything but the juvenile lead, that who at any other time would be glad to play first old woman.

CONSIDERABLE BEND. TO GO ON THE CONSIDERABLE BEND. 2000. Solin (common).—To go in for a bost of dissipation.

OGENOMANT - CHOKER, subs. (commont). — One that clips his G's and muffles his R's. CORSTABLE. TO DOTAL CHARLES.

THE CONSTABLE, seeind life, (common).—To live beyond out to means and get into debt; also, in a figurative sense, to escape from a bad argument; 'to change the subject'; to talk about what is not understood.

1003. BUTLER, Haddlens, pt. L., conto iii., L. 1367, Quoth Hudflens, Friend Ralph, thou heat OUT-RUH THE CON-STABLE at lest; For thou art fallon as a new Dispute, as senseless as untrue, But to the former opposies, And contrary as black to white.

1748. SHOLLETT, Red. Random, ch. xxiii. He inquired, 'how far have you overrum the comstant?' I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds.

1766. ARSTEV, New Bath Godde, letter vii. And some people think with such baste he began, That soon he THE CONSTABLE greatly GUTEAN.

1762. WOLCOT ('P. Pindar'), Rights of Kings, ode xi, Got deep in debt, THE CONSTABLE OUT-RAN.

1896. DICKERIS, Piolevick, ch. zli., p. 357. 'He RUH a match agin THE CONSTANLE, and van it.' 'In other words, I supposa' said Mr. Pickwick, 'he got into debt.' 'Just that, sir,' replied Sam.

CONSTICIAN, subs. (theatrical). —
A member of the orchestra.

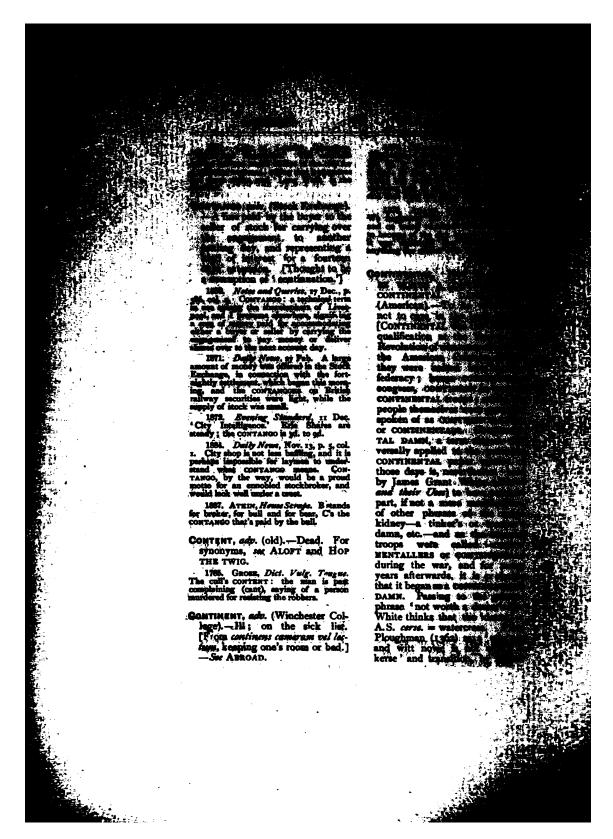
CONSTITUTIONAL, subs. (colloquial).

—A walk undertaken for the sake of health and exercise [i.e., for the benefit of the constitution].

Tronchiner, from Doctor Tronchin, is French for the verb, tronchinade for the act.

1850. F. E. SMEDLEY, Press Pairleigh, ch. xxix. One evening, about a week before the examinations were to begin, I was taking my usual CONSTITUTIONAL after Hall.

1863. REV. E. BRADLEY ('Cuthbert Rade'), Verdant Green, pt. Ils., p. 41. At one time he was a great friend of Cocky Palmer's, and used to go with him to the Cock fights at Wheatley—that Village just on the other side Shoover Hill—where we did a CONSTITUTIONAL the other day.



Communa (Mark Market of Hamp Vin-Contract of Hamp Vin-Contract of Hamp for compre-

Panel, vol. I., p. 4, col. I.

The Limbus districts, the Newmarket

The Arthur propagatic vendors, or buyen

The tie, or the Albert CONTINUATIONS

of the propagation to be made

applicated for the same.

Wavrs Muuvilla, Digby Chand, ch. Mr. To whose wonderfullything continuations, 'pants' he calls her, 'de 'Assayridians' themselves are the Datchman e drawer.

CONTRAPTIONS, sucs. (American).
Small articles; tools; and so

Min. J. C. NEAL, Charcoal Shetches. The Aff part, I can't my as how I see what's to be the end of all of them newlating tentral arrows. [22 v.]

Ciero-sharpers'). To cheat at gards.—See Rook.

A unter-closet or chamber-pot.

COMPENSATE, sais. (old).—A mixtype. For synonyme, see BAR-BACK-RACK and TARE.

M. in the Coult of Dorinahi's

be by captain, and its analysis of the beautiful and the beautiful

1786. Gaces, Diet. Verly. Tyngys, a.e. 1881. Lenten Balatomianu, a.e.

CONCAVER .- See CONCAVER

CONVEY, seed (old).—To steal. [In law, to transfer from one person to another; by which it will be seen that there is a certain humour in the expression.] For synonyms, see Paris. Co., ARNEX.

1506, Suakarnana, Morry Witness of Window, Art i., Sc. 3. Nym. The good humber is, to steal at a minute feet. Part. Convey, the wise is talk.

1607. MARSTON, What You Will, IL, soo. But, as I am Crack, I will convey, crossbite, and cheat spon Simplicius.

1888. A. Dosson, Old World Repille, p. 237. If they hint, O Musician, the piece that you played Is nought but a copy of Chopin or Spok; That the balled you sing is but merely coervivum Front the stock of the Arnes and the Percells of yore.

1889. Pall Mall Gaz., 31 Oct., p. 3. col. 2. Three great works of research and collaboration have been projected and partially or wholly executed in England within the lifetime of the present generation. They are the Encyclopadia Britannics, the Dictionary of National Biography, and the New Bag lisk Dictionary. Each of these, but especially the last (from which the Century crew have conveyed fiely) is as perfect in its way as any human undertaking can be.

1890. Scots Observer, 24 June, p. 98, col. r. Lest this may seem an ungenerous suspicion. I hasten to say that it would never have crossed my mind had not so filling of the other characters in this remarkable production (3) been obviously gostvaren (delicious word) supen well-known nowsky.

Course and Course

With Seastingson, J. Hon. VI., L., y Single Beauty's death, I fear these in paintenance.

1/13. Speciator, No. 305. Provided the convervance was clean and unsusgeomet, a youth might afterwards boast of it.

CONVEYANCER, subs. (old).—A thief. [From CONVEY, to steel. In law, one whose occupation is to draw conveyances or transfers of property, deeds, etc.]—Sw CONVEYER.

1897. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant (3 ed.), p. 445. To pick pechets: to buss, bussmen, clyfakets, conveyancess.

CONVEYANCING, wrotel subs (common).—Thieving. [In law, the actorpractice of drawing up deeds, leases, etc., for transferring the title to property from one person to another, Cf., CONVEY, to steal.]

1888. Mr. SMOLLETT, in House of Commons, 14 March. 'Speech on the Nawab of the Carnstic.' Pickpociests in London, when they appropriated purses or watches, called the transaction CONVEYANCIAS.

1888. Modern Society (quoted in S., J. and C.), p. 269. The green youth who attempted to decamp with — 's watch ... was properly punished for his verdancy in the art of CONVEYANCING.

CONVEYER, subs. (old).—A thief. [One who conveys or steals.] Fr., emposteur.

1807. SHAKSPEARE, Richard II., iv., sub., fin. O good convey! Conveyers are you all, That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

CONY or TOM CONY, subs. (old).—
A simpleton. [From the proverbial simplicity of the rabbit or CONY.]—See CONY-CATCH,

demonstration of the color of t

1500. Strategians.

1806. Nasane States whe III., 198. Hereby and CONNY-CATCH the single was a second control of the s

1604. DREKEN, Frank. (1873) II., 12. Why, date & He CONNY-CATCH YES, when the conny-catch yes, which y

COMY CATCHER, and cheat; sharper; or fine [From CONY-CATCHE media + RR.] For symonyma and fine cheat c

1802. JOHN DAY, MANAGEMENT, Sc. 3, p. 57. We'll those CONY-CATCHERS; and settlem, I'll make them pay tempts their requesty.

1800. MINSHEW, Dick, av. at CATCHER: a name given to deather a metaphor, taken frost bless the warrens, and tonic-grounds, means, sleights, and causies them, as pitching of heles to holes, faching them in by manking.

1602. ROWLANDS, Grames
3. (Hunterlan Clab's Best
name of counterArcanas by
pay a dayse it is had ye, not
opprobrious, hame for a second

And the second of Micel, ch.

Componence, vertel subs. (old).

Chincing: trickery; swindling star the manner of colvertures (g.v.). Shakspeare, and Marea, has once used it to expense harmless requery, playing jooder tricks, and no more propose, 1593]. For synonyma, and Nath.

Control D. S. . . . this books, wherein the standard and the ground-works of Conny-

SHARESPEARE, Tenting of the Shares, is, z. Come, you are so full of CHAYCATCRING.

MEDILETUS, Trick to Catch the Old One, III., iv. Thou hast more convergence devices than all London.

1784. WARD, London Sty, pt. XI., 2. ella. And being almost Drunk, their Sinks van on CONEY-CATCHING.

1886, Daily News, Jan. 5, p. 5, col. s. Comme-Carchine, or its modern equiva-

Pol. adj. (old).—Mutatis mutimets, the same as the substantive (q.v.).

1890. SHARSPHARE, Merry Wives of Windsor, i., z. Marry, sir, I have matter in my head against you; and against your Themre-Attening rescale, Bardolph Nym, and Pistol.

1996. Bun Jonson, Rvery Man in . The Human, iii., z. Whoreson Consycateman rascal! I could eat the very lifts for anger.

COO-E-E-E, or COO-EV, subs. (Australian).—A signal cry of the Australian blackfellow, adopted by the invading whites. The final 'e' is a very high note, a sort of prolonged screech, that resounds for miles through the bush, and thus enables parties that have lost each other to ascertain their relative positions.

1888. Greathit, July 5, m. 15, and 5. Coo-st in the American crysting the first When the two lands are used, and discoo properly pitched, it can be latted a wonderful distance. Whenever a coo-st is heard in the bush it is a mintur of copscience to answer it and see what is amise.

1867: Ot L. Arrenson, in All the Year Resent, to July, p. 67; col. z. A common mode of expression is to be "within court" of a place. Originally, no doubt, this meant to be within the distance at which the well-known court or bush city, could be heard; now it simply means within easy reach of a place. To be "within court" of Sydney is to be at the distance of an easy journey there-

1800. E. S. RAWSON, In Australian Wilds. 'A Queensland Mystery.' It is solely on this or the mad theory, that one could account for the startling effects of Jim's coom or otherwise to the belated wanders it would have been a revelation of joy and rescue;

COOK, verb (colloquial).— 1. To tamper with, garble, or falsify. Accounts are COOKED when so altered as to look better than they are. Pictures are COOKED when dodged-up for sale. Painters say that a picture will not COOK when it is so excellent as to be beyond imitation.

1751. SMOLLETT, Pergrise Pickle, ch. zeviii. Some falsified printed accounts, artfully COOKED up, on purpose to mislead and decive.

1856. Pseuch, vol. XXXI., p. 180. 'Advertisement of Bubble Bank Book-keeping,' by Prof. McDoosil. It is remarkable especially for the facilities it offers for COOKING the accounts, as it entirely prevents any possibility of checking them:

1863. C. READE, Hard Cash, II., p. 19. When A has been looking up to B for thirty years, he cannot look down on him all of a sudden, just because he catches him falsifying accounts. Why, man is a cooking animal; commercial man especially.

1871. The Athenaum, 4 Feb. The great work of art of Ivan Turgeneff, the Notes by a Sportsment had been what is vulgarly called COOKED for the French matters.

The Manney Poly Poly page of the property of the problem of the problem of the problem of the Poly Whiteless of the Poly Whiteless of the poly Whiteless of the Whiteless of the

a. See Cook one's coose, of which it is an abbreviation.

3. (colloquial). — To swelter with heat and sweat. In this sense the Fourtusque has quarry literally 'to be out of breath.'

To cook one's coose, serial Mr. (common). — To 'settle'; 'worst'; kill; or ruin.

ENOLISH SYMONYMS. To shodyne; to put to bed; to spuff out; to give, or cook one's givel; to corpee; to cooper up; to wipe out; to spifficate; to settle, or settle one's hash; to sought to short to show to some to pot; to smash; to finish; to do for; to bugger up; to put one's light out; to stop one's little game; to stop one's galloping; to put on an extinguisher; to clap a stopper on; to bottle up; to squelch; to play hell (or bugge y) with; to rot; to squash up; to stash; to give a croaker. For synonyms in the sense of circumvention, see FLOORED.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Avoir son affairs (familiar: this also means to have got 'a settlen,'

Mass for the D centuries); /sire (popular=to coo like a corpect; er (popular: literally the mattress') ; & la saignante (the linen in blood): à quelqu'un (popul (popular: sie Mic vuiller (popular= la vis, or to guita Arrer (thieves: to

: in reference to M. who was murdered Decaceville miners in The Decease of the English to a); mencher le quinquet site: 'to amiff the lamp'); mencher di sies (thieves' - pre a bliody nose'); sabler the proper comment); re (thieves' : from suer, 'to

Grittian Synonymis. Adjusted to kill by cutting or stabbing; admeden. (Hebrew maches to destroy, or to give 'tit for tat.' North Garman aprimerkson; believe maches (from the Hebrew paper. Used of animals it is the equivalent of breakerson); haraceien of Vised of animals it is the equiva-lent of herpieren; hargenen or having selfs (* to kill ' or 'niurden'. Minny, the murderer; Horne; the murdered; mahrog, murdered; mahrog worden, to be murdered; Morse or Harips, the murder); hainthinn, or haimerlich spielen (haint, a corruption of the Helitew chapita — life); Kappere statches or fetam (literally ' to maches or fetnes (literally to

chat).

ITALIAN SYNONYM. (literally 'to ensure to faint 'or 'arroom.' Sharier on it faint on to swooth on the rope, vis., wi he hanged).

SPANISH SYNONYMES. Allereder desse la mise (properly to chatch the Adam's apple, i.e., the throat); accider (properly 'to gyve a hawk' or 'to die game together by the lega'; and metaphorically, 'to selse' or apprehend); despective (literally 'to stuff a candle.' Cf. Fr. siduction is quickquist and the Edge, 'to put on an extinguisher'); describbler (also, 'to selse one by the collar').

1851-61. H. Marristy, London Lak.

the collar ').

185.-61. H. Mariniw, Lindon Liel, and Lon. Poor, vol. III., p. 365. White the clarency, the cabe that carry four, came in, they cooked the hadding-chadsism in no time.

1868. Raw. E. Bandeley ('Cathhert Bede'), Advantages of Verdand Green, p. 270. Billy's too big in the Westphalia's gig-lappa, you're the boy to cook Fosbrooks's gooss.

1861. A. TROLLOFE, Franky Par-issage, ch. zill. Chaldicotes, Gagebee, is a COOKED GOOSE, as far as Sowerby is concerned. And what difference could it make to him whether the Duke is to own it or Miss Dunetable.

Achilles.

1817. Pive Years' Penal Servitude,
ch. ii., p. 108. Seeing how the fellow was
acting he sent him two 'shise' notes, which
gave him a dose that coormo him. I saw
the man myself, serving his time at
Dartmoor.

COURTE, world ple. (American).

—The custom of preparing the cases still known in Scotland as COOKES, was part and parcel of American life. [The COOKEY, files the English pancake on Shrove Tuesday, and the hot cross bun on Good Friday, forms 4 special old-fashioned dainty at Christmas-tide and New Year. From the Dutch habje; diin. of hab, a cate.]

1870. BRET HARTH, Lock of Restting Count, p. sey: Don't know what he all He lost every hosf and hide, I'll met a COOKEY!

1872. Lieps's Weekly, s6 April. ' Prohate Court Report.' Might have mid she would mer' A COOKEY that the will was in America. (Liesghter.)

1868. Detrett Free Prets, 31 March. A book has just been published to instruct reporters in the use of proper phrases. We BET A COOKEY no reporter will ever fead it.

COOKEYSMINE, subs. (old Scots).

—An afternoon meal at which COOKIES (q.v.) form a staple dish.

Cf., TEA-FIGHT, MUFFIN-WORRY, etc. (q.v.). [From COOKEY, a small cake, + SHINE (q.v.), an entertainment.]

1863. C. READE; Hard Cash, I., 103. Dr. Sampson, log.: We shall she whether we are on the right system: and if so, we'll dose her with useful society in a more irrashinal form; conversationes, COOKEV-SHIMES, et cetera. And if we find ourselves on the wrong tack, why then we'll hark back.

COOK-RUFFIAN, subs. (old).—A bad or indifferent cook, 'who would cook the devil in his feathers.'

Cool, adj. (colloquial).— 1. Impertinent; audacious; calmly impudent.

1771: Supraint The

1685: Mass Enterprising

Low, i., a. Suppress you do

pence coasts, and has start in

y it, still it's a great street.

bk. II., ch. z. Bernsent by presence of investing h. in it. Anti-Dry-Rot Company, and it's only just good six.

8, col. s. I made throught but if I have good bulk this

3. (Eton College) All

Verb (Eton College), with hard.

Shroud, or winding about

COOLER, subs. (old).—I. A did —Grad [1785]. For sealing see PETTICOAT.

1742. CHARLES JOSSESSES, men and Pyrates p. ses. His Jones, very readily, I notice The same of the sa

American thiever').—A

description and water. Somedistribution and water. Somedistribution of the beggar of the gentleman'; also DAMPER

R. Rinary Two and Jerry (ed. 21 Jerry 1985). Honey persons . . . In order the first a rising from the substitute is not of which quantities of ardent quantities of ardent quantities, disposably take a place of porter, which is business a-COOLER, "a damper," etc.

When a BEHIND (q.v.) or hink' gets a kick with no one

Cocs-Lasy, sais. (old).—A female follower of the camp who sells braidy.—Grees [1785].

GOOL-MANTE, subs. (old).—Brandy.

The course Coppens, verbal par.

To allay the mora
The thirst after a night of drink.

The thirst after a night of drink.

The coppens and Dry as a

Line hasker.

Capture of Humans, Tone Brives at Capture of H. We were playing Van John in Hale's rooms till three last night, at highway as divilled bones and mulled the Assertion of the Human Capture of the Huma

1870. Stortsmen, 17 Dec. 'A Chapel Meeting,' Bring me a mouthful, George, signatured a grasping Typo one day to his china, who, at the trough in the furthest enter of the room, was cooling his copyram with cold water.

Coon, swis. (American).—I. A man. [COON, a curtailment of 'mcoon' (Procyon leter), is thought to be of Indian origin (Algonquin, arrangement, the attaited in though some trace it to the Presidentiality. The contraction dates from about 1840, when the racoon was used as a kind of political toten,]

1800. Pence, vol. XXXIX., p. sey. 'The Baby in the House.' I sign him, said the Curate Howe, O'er Sansoel Bushott George Stettuna, Then baby kiched up such a row As terrified that reverend coost.

2. (American). — A nigger, s.g., a coons' bawdy house = a house where none are kept but girls of colour.

GONE COON, subs. phr. (American).—One in a serious or hopeless difficulty. A Scots equivalent is GONE CORBIE, i.e., a dead crow. Cf., GONE GOOSE. [The explanation generally given is that during the American War a spy dressed in racoon skins ensconced himself in a tree. An English rifleman (the nationalities are reversible) levelled his piece at him, whereupon the American exclaimed: 'Don't shoot, I'll come down. I know I am a GONE COON.']

1845. Mr. Giddings, in Congress (quoted in De Vere). Besides the acquisition of Canada, which is put down on all sides as a GOME COOM:

1867. DICKENS, Lythe Acoule, in Reprinted Pieces, p. 19a. I must think of something close as I lie awake; or, like that sayacious animal in the United States who recognised the colonel who was such a dead shot, I am a GONE COON.

1864. Derby Day, p. 51. We shan't get to your advice till the crack's housesed and done for, and we're all RUINED AS SAFE AS COOMS.

1967. London Herald, '93 March, p. 921, col. 3. 'We're safe to mab him; safe as houses. He's a GONE COON, sir.'

1883. CALVERLAY, Fly Leaves, p. 83.
'On the Brink.' She stood so calm, so like a ghost, Betwixt me and that magic moon, That I already was almost A FINISHED COOK.

County Anny mile, plin (American).

The pacon is hald to be a large lived arrival.

A 1986, of 1861. Attourant, Life, L. p. 196. Wall, Puts; wher have you been? I her's's seek you this copy of Acc.

for syndnymis, see CAGE.

1800: Lesides Milesilhov, 3 Mar-4 p. 184 ed. 3. I don't direk that's no little let-admit for a cove as her been tip-separe in the time, and smalt the incides of all the focus in that they high the focus in that they hingidens.

1977. J. Galmerwoods, Dież Temple. Von say that you have been in the coor as many times is I have.

Cooras-up, ppl., adj., ple. (old):
—Imprisoned. [From coor(q.v.),
a place of detention.] For synonyms, see Limno.

Chopes or Spores up, surf-(thiever and vagrants).—1: To destroy; spoil; settle; or finish.

2. (thieves'). - To forge:

3. (American).—To understand. For synonyms, see TWIG.

thiever', and vagrants'). — Hocussed; spoiled; ruined; a.g.,
a house is said to be COOPERED
when the importunity of many
tramps has caused its inmates to
cold-shoulder the whole fraternity; a COOPERED horse is a
horse that has been 'got at' with
a view to prevent its running.

1851-61. H. Marriew, London Lab. and Lon. Poor; vol. I., p. 23. 'COOPER'D,' golded by the impredence of some other patterer.

COUTERL-See COUTER

men. [From Co., and For synonymen, and Correspondent Corre

1600. Maximum, Figure 1600. Regards Learling. The base of the base

1878. Addid, a Many, a language of the 10th reg. Chevron a stroy, a train, booties, or tember in the 10th reg. Chevron a train, a temperature of the 10th reg. Chevron a train, a temperature of the 10th reg. Chevron a train of the 1

Varb (comment) with the start of the start o

The state of the s

For symonyme in the sense of to stell, our PRIG; and in the shape of to seize, see NAR.

1888. Memohester Chierler, 23 Justi. "Quague" - a shang namé for a policies west deglered from 2015 which is a well leaving said generally used valgarism for

Mary No. J. W. Heaterty, in Mares. Mary No., N. god. I was taken by two part foliamentous) to an orchard to col-

"Mile her such a hold at you think; He'll cale a very translation of the her such as the her such that the whitelesses my mouth, and stretch the Peeler and mouth, and stretch the Peeler and the her such the peeler and the her such the peeler and the her such the peeler such the peeler such the peeler such the peeler such that the peeler such t

Ment. W. B., Higgst.hv, Pilloh's Straight Tip to all Cryse Cours. Boan and the blowes cor the lot.

* dri. and intry. (thieves').— To apriet; imprison; betray; coases.

iting Line Symonyme. To give the clinch; to make one kins the clinch; to make one kins the clink; to accommodate; to mobble; to beg; to box; to fist (old); to man in; to give or get one the heat; to backle; to smug; to mak; to collar; to pinch; to mak; to rope in; to make; to pall up.

Figure Syndingus. Empicier (thieves'); tember au plan (thieves' = to be apprehended); dre mie au plan (thieves' = to be imprisoned); enfourailler (thieves'); bácter ar boucker (thieves': literally to buckle, put a ring to); bloquer (military: properly to blockade); åtre le bon

faire caire (popular = to be arguand-room or cell); celler as blee (popular: celler is properly to stick, as with glue, but in a slape sense it carries the meaning of to stick, as with glue, but in a slang sense it carries the meaning of to place as put; blee we prisent; place as put; blee we prisent; place as put; blee we prisent; place (as place); place (familiar); place; (popular and thieves'); grimer (popular); coquer (thieves'); metre or fluerier dedens (familiar) literally to put inside); metre of fluerier (common: literally to put in the shadi!); metre as violes (popular); see violes (popular); see violes (popular); see violes (popular); place (popular); see violes (popular); see violes (thieves' we to lime, as in sharing birde); sempsigher (popular to fast; possibly a dictionary word); place (popular); suballer (popular and thieves'; properly to pack up); gripper (this has passed into the language); sengirer (popular:—to "box up"); sincaper (familiar at to cage); accrucker (properly to hook); ramasser de la bette (military: also ramasser quelqu'm and se faire remasser); sougher (thieves'); faire tomber malade (popular = to make one ill); agrafer (literally to hook or clasp; sveir sone lines land ill); agrafer (literally to hook or clasp; svoir son lings lave (thieves' = to have one's linen washed).

GERMAN SYNONYMS.—Bekann scheften (from the Hebrew hunn); im Kühlen sitsen (literally to sit in the cold. Cf., Fr., metter d l'emère); krank worden (literally to full, M.; equivalent to the Prifaire Anales included; inc. Lack home (Viennese thieren.' M.H.G. home; vo lock up); milich seis tio be imprisoned); trafe palles (to be apprehended under grave chromatances; a.g., with barglar's instruments or stolen goods); surangen (to imprison for a long time); adjusces (students' slang); surangen (to imprison for a long time); adjusces (students' slang); surangen (to imprison for a long time); adjusces (students' slang); surangen (M.H.G. hiembern — to press heavily); laffen, hipsenschison, this labechnen, or tojes labichnen (from the Hebrew cholul; also to bind or gag).

Copsusy, veri (thieves'). — See quot.

1887. SNOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3 ed., p. 445. To hand over the booty to a confederate or girl—to corsusv.

COPPER, subs. (popular).—Apoliceman. [From COP, verb, senses I and 2, (g.w.), to catch, + ER; literally a catcher.] Equivalents are ROBIN OF ROBIN-REDERRAST; M.P. (i.a., member of police); COPPERMAN (an Australian prison term); but for synonyms, see BRAK, to which may be added the following.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Unchasse - coquim (popular: also = a 'beadle' and 'bad wine.' Literally 'a beggar-driver': Cf., chasse-chien = a beadle employed to drive away dogs); un chasse-noble (thieves'); le cadratis (police; a term applied to the detective force; properly what printers call un 'em quad'); Penplaque (thieves'); une jausette à the moire (thieves'; literally 'a black-cap'); un bricul or briculé (thieves': an inspector of police);

path ; and path ; and ;

GERMAN SYNG armed blue collar, uniform); Bl 'the is involved in derived from th meat. literally butcher, or literary Germa In the first half of the a certain Lieut mann was especial 'persecuting' the infesting the dis Frankfürt and Dars hunter of rogues and has since then b Bosser - Isch Hence its application police); Greiferci (4 plied to the crim

Harren (the police ; literally usche, Huscher. Iltis or - Iltisch Ador (from the i literally to r,' or intransitively ; applied to a clever : Karten (the police. = guards); Koberer cer in charge of the reover registered prosti-(a mounted in from the Hanogypur glisto); Kreusritter mene thieves' — a policeman is also a soldier; more corin a police soldier); Lailesch-(a night policeman; from Hebrew laile, 'the night'); w (Viennese thieves'); Le-(a mounted policeman); heche (a Hebrew wording 'the family,' 'the ma'; gang of robbers; the taken as a whole); Polenk lesse (Hanoverian slang for police; possibly from the polystockers — 'the night-climan' or 'herdsman'); [instept] (5 term applied either force or to a single ber); Quetsch (Cf., forethe Hebrew letter p, for turnkey of a prison, a policeetc.; ein platter Schin, a policeman who is hated); Macroschier (soldiers' for a lice-soldier; in allusion to the om winiform); Spits or Spitsl vigliant policeman, from Spits pointed, from which is deved Spits-bubs, a thief); Teckel

(Hanoverian for font-police); Zaddik (from the Hebrew signifying 'the just' or 'pious one'; used sarcastically as a nickname for the guardians of the right); Zansarei (Viennese thieves': Zansarei en Januarenty the modern form of the old Sans, Sins, Sins, or Sinser, of which the derivation is clearly to be found in Zant or Cant, from the Cantena of the Frankish kings, who divided the counties into Cantena and Decamie for the purposes of administration).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Falcon de draghetti (literally 'a hawk preying on schoolboys'); sbirre.

SPANISH SYNONYM. Abrazador (m; literally 'one who embraces'; abrasar = to hug, or clasp).

1850. MATSELL, Vecabulant, as Reguls Lexicon, p. ex. 'The knock was copped to rights, a skin full of muck was found in his kick's poke by the corres when he frisked him'; [s.e.] the pick pocket was arrested, and when searched by the officer a purse was found in his juntalous pocket full of money.

1864. Manchester Courier, 13 June. The professors of slang, however, having coined the word, associate that with the metal, and as they pass a policeman they will, to annoy him, exhibit a copper coin, which is equivalent to calling the officer COPPER.

1889. Pamel, 3 Aug., p. 49, col. s. Young 'Opkins took the reins, but soon in slumber he was sunk—(Indignantly) When a interfering COPPER ran us in for being drunk!

COPPERHEADS, subs. (American).

—A nickname applied to different sections of the American nation: first to the Indian; then

April Wiert Wirritat, Didy, so and in Confery Mad, Cots, sittl. Entiting times in Congress. The Correstions are setting forloss, and went to thingsitts the Stuthern Confederacy.

Milk Dolft Tolograph on Aug.

South in Pilit Greater) be decreed to will

south his victory to

panap sing of the Democratic party.

hall. W. D. Howman, Br. Brown's Presside, ch. iz. He lived to cast a dying yous for General Jackison, and his non, the first Dr. Malbridge, carrived to illustrate the magnanisativ of his follow-townsmen during the first year of the civil war, is a silicaned Chrystaman.

1888. Dally Inter-Ocean, a March. Gay was executed, I think, in November, 1868, at Indiampolia. He was a virulent correspondent.

COPPERMAN, swis. (Australian prison).—A policeman, G_{11}

Copper-Nose, subs. (old).—The swollen, pimply nose of habitual drunkards. A 'jolly' or 'bottle' nose; in Fr., sine lette-ress, s.s., a bectroot; also an pilon passe à l'encaustique. Cf., GROG-BLOSSOM. For synonyms for the nose generally, see CONK.

1832. Scott, Pertines of Nigel, ch. z. 'The stoutest raven dared not come within a yard of that COPPER NOSE.

COPPER'S NARK, sair. (thieves').

—A police spy; one in the pay of the police. [From COPPER (g.v.), a policeman, + NARK, a spy; used as a verb NARK signifies to watch or look after.]

1879. THOS. SATCHELL, in Notes and Queries, 5 S., zi., 406. COSPER'S NAME: A police spy.

Correguerrit, 185. E

Corus, sein (Tales)
beer ten villes,
imposed is a company
talled Laste is in
other broncher as
Johnson thefers, is
and if this be ass
less the processor.

Copy of Countries and Countries (old).—A shatti hand

1871. Goodel. A Company of the Compa

1. 1607. DEEXER. Washing it., 16. 1. I shall love a supplier to worse, whilst I live, for that COUNTENANCIE.

1687. FLETCHER, MAC V., i. Nor can I change in

1784. FIREADERO, for the first chief of the first c

Paris, Act i. And if the spall my advice in dut a core of a core of ANTIC a spall; if you are set you right.

Counce Basilion, sale, pile, (venery).

doug Consine, and and surfel and surfel

Billion D. Habston, Life, Chanty, S. 17th. Country; picking up equal articles is shops.

Commerce, sade. (old)—A brothel.

For synonyma, see Nanny-Shop.

Commercial and C

1600. SHAKSPHARE, Timon of Athens, Act. L. Sc. a. Would we could see you at Calmit!

1986. Ganas, Dict. Vuly. Tongue,

1950. MATERIL, Vocabulum, or Regue's Lasticen, s.v.

Communication of the proverties of the provertie

Non culvis homini contingit adire Co-

Also used as an adjective, a verbal form being TO CORINTELANIZE. Cf., Shakspeare's use of Epersonans in II. King Henry IV., il. 2. For synonyms, ass Molgower.

MOS. SHAKSPRARS, I Henry IV., Act B., Sc. a. And tell me fietly I am po proud Jack, like Falspaff; but a Conte-THAM, a lad of metric, a good boy.

6.1800 d.1074. Mil. Ton, sipalogy for Street. And rupe up, without pity, the supe and shounded old preinting, with all her young Communications.

col. 7. In S. John Committee of the property of the second of the second

2000. Huntav And Stavencon, Best Asselle, H., t. I admit you, And Eveline, we are Communicate to the hist degree.

2. A dandy; specifically spplied in the early part of the present century to a man of hubion; e.g., Communicate Tom, in Pierce Egan's Life in London. For synonyms, see DANDY.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vudy. Todgue,

1819. T. Moonz, Tom Crib's Momortial, p. 9. Twas diverting to set, as one agled around, How CORINTELES and Commoners mixed on the ground.

1833. Primer Eggs. Seek of Specie, p. 210. 'I would be a Communication of the chapter if I could—but the trith is, I was not tacky enough to be bett a swell.'

1868. Wu. MELVILLE, Digig Grand, ch. iv. Where the hospitable 'Jein' received his more aristocratic visitors, and to which, as Committants, or 'swelli,' we were immediately admitted.

1884. TRACERRAY, Listed's Pictures in Quarterly Review, No. 192, Doc. Con-INTRIAN, it appears, was the phrase applied to men of fashion and ton . . . they were the brilliant predecespors of the 'swell' of the present period.

CORINTHIAMISM, subs. (old and modern).—See CORINTHIAN, in both senses of which, mutatis mutandis, CORINTHIANISM is employed.

CORK, swös. (common). — I. A bankrupt. For analogous terms, see QUIZBY.

s. (Scotch). — The general name in Glasgow and neighbourhood for the head of an establishment, e.g., of a factory, or the like.

اللفائضان والا

To say the a county the state of the party of the state o

1814. P. Roan, Septeme, vol. L. p. 186. Revers blows unchanged, but as

1819. These Moder, Tow Criff's Minn, to Gray, p. 25. . . . This being the first Royal eleved let flow, Since Tom test the Holy Alliance in true, The UNCORRING pictured much semantion about, As but had been during many the first terring many.

1897. S. WARREN, Diery of a Late Physician, ch. zii. Tap his claret cack many sea const.

CORK-BRAINED, adj. phr. (old).— Light besded; foolish.

GORKER, said. (common).—I. That which closes an argument, or puts an end to a course of action; a SETTLER; a FINISHER-(q.v.); specifically a lie. Cf., WHOPPER.

2. Anything unusually large, or of first-rate quality; remarkable in some respect or another; e.g., a heavy blow; a monstrous lie.—See Whopper.

1886. HALLEURTON, Clockmenker, I.S., ch. xiv. 'Then I lets him have it, right, left, right, just three CONKERS, beginning with the right hand, shifting to the left, and then with the right hand ag'in.'

TO PLAY THE CORKER.—To indulge in the uncommon; to exhibit exaggerated peculiarities of demeanour; specifically in school and university slang to make oneself objectionable to one's fellows.

1882. F. ANSTEY, Vice Verel, ch. vii. 'Why, you're sticking up for him now!' said Tom . . . astonished at this apparent change of front. 'If you choose to come back and FLAV THE CORRER like this, it's your look-out.'

Acceptance of the control of the con

mon). — The warms

Concernment, and Common Called BOTTLE-CARD

1690. Note and De BOTTLE-ccasswi. Dr. Word in the N.A.D. in thickle coars-ccasswa, as we may call

CORRY, ady. (colloquist.)

ly; lively. (Ah albeith
buoyancy of a curh.) So
uses it in King
Com., Bind first the corr
but with him (tille)
'withered.'

CORN, suit. (American).
sustenance; GRUE.
tive usage of the word.]

1870. Green Bay (Wh) in I therefore take thus to farming to to trust her wish a straw, For 1 and pay her CORN Unless, compaling to law.

viated form of conn-justiles., whiskey.

1848. JOHN S. Ross. "The dear Candidate." Ef you was a ball on new born, Twould do you good 2008. CORN! To ACRESOWLENCE THE CORN,
(American).—See ACRESOWLENGE, and the following quote:

The Evening Mirror very naively comes on and accommendes true come, admits that a denated was made, etc.

Counter, *** Adj. (common).—1. Drunk. [HOTTEN: 'possibly from soaking or pickling oneself like sait - beef.' BARREE: 'almost beyond doubt... an Americanism from CORN, a very common name for whisky.' Both are wrong; the verb 'to corn' is a common provincialism and Scotticism signifying 'to be drunk.'] For synonyms, see Screwed.

1765. GROER, Dict. Valg. Tongue, 240. 1806. Jameson, Atymolog. Dict. Scottlet Long. The lads are weel CORNED.

1886. Haliburton, The Clock-sealer, p. ssy (ed. 186s). 'I was pretty with comment that arternoon, but still I him what I was about.'

s. (sailors').—Pleased.

Obrner, subs. (colloquial). — I. — See verbal sense.

1884. HAWLEY SMART, From Peet to Fields, p. 500. Mr. Bill Greyson the much more likely that a specificate of bookmakers had plotted to make a good thing out of the horse by wishing him in the betting-market like any other CORMER on the Stock Exchange.

2. (sporting). — Tattersall's Subscription Rooms once situate at the top of Grosvenor Place, near Hyde Park Corner; now removed to Albert Gate, but still known by the old nickname.

1648. W. M. THACKERAY, Book of Sande, ch. z. He is a regular attendant at the consules, where he compiles a limited but comfortable libratto.

1894. G. A. Lawrenness Efficiency, ch. v. She heard how-window mellopating the stable constitute, or mitting any demonstration at the contest—the cream of the long odds against the Finals had been kinness.

g. (sporting), — Short for Tattenham Corner, a crucial point on the Derby course on Epsom Downs.

4. (thieves').—A share; an opportunity of 'standing in' for the proceeds of a robbery.

Verb (colloquial). — To get control of a stock or commodity and ao monopolise the market; applied to persons, to drive or force into a position of difficulty or surrender, e.g., in an argument. [Probably American, being a simple extension of the legitimate meaning of the word to drive or force into a corner or place from which there is no means of escape.] French equivalents are three on fine pigrine, and se mattre sur les fonts de baptime. Tailors speak of a man as CORNERED who has pawned work entrusted to him, and cannot redeem it. Also used as a ppl. adj.

1848. LOWELL, Fable for Critics, p. s.e. Such [books] as Cruson might dip in, altho' there are few so Outrageously Commerce by fate as poor Crusos.

1851. HAWTHORME, House of Science Gables, ch. v. A recluse, like Hegalibah, usually displays researchable frankness, and at least temporary affability, on being absolutely CORMERED, and brought to the point of personal intercourse.

1888. Graphic, April 21, p. 405, col. 2. Chief member of a ring which has connexed colsa oil this winter to such an extent that the price has been very considerably enhanced during the last few months.

To BE ROUND THE CORNER, verbal phr. (common).— To get round or ahead of one's fellows

(common). — To get over the traces, to bugin so mond in tracks or farture.

To be communio, worked pair. (common).—To be in a fix.'
Fn, sire class is in.

Country-Man or Cove, sale (common).—I. A loafer; literally a lounger at comers.

1861. H. Marrison, Lou. Lab. and Line Print; IV., 441. I mean by constitucorum than port of men who is always a meaning at the common of the private and dealing remarkable failer a parather by

tion. Chavil, Journal, Peb. of, p. sail. Curing Boad was well known in the district of a lottler and toustenment.

a. (music hall).—The 'Bones' and 'Tambourine' in a band of negro minstrels.

Conn in Egypt, subs. phr. (colloquial).—Plenty of all kinds. [Biblical.]

CORNISH DUCK, subs. (trade).—
A pilchard. Of., YARMOUTH
CAPON.

Oorn-Juice, subs. (American).— Whiskey. For synonyms, see Drinks.

1888. Detroit Free Press, May. . . . Don't be for ever leading what the contr-juice flows.

CORNETALK, subs. (Australian).—
Generic for persons of European
descent, but especially applied
to girls. The children of AngloAustralians are generally taller
and slighter in build than their
parents. Originally a native of
New South Wales; now general.
C/i, BANANALANDER.

Obtained to the Control of the Contr

Charles of the case of the cas

conny-faces, and additional conny to standar temporary to standar temporary faces.]

cenonism and severe fall. [likely to produce a singuest.]:

CORPORAL, To MOUSE A COMMAND FOUR, CONTROL OF THE COMMAND FOR THE COMMAND THE

Corporation, sale, (calls)
A protuberant distance synonyme, set Engage and VictualLing over the set of the set

1986. Grosse, Diet. Page 1980. C. Brootre, Silve Call, volking as boosen a large under the canopy of a factor?

distriby seek. (sporting) —t inche
in the botting for entries purposts dions; otherwise A
surry su-site Cocu, ante.,

Part (theatrical) — 1. To confine; to cheer; to blustler and so put out one's fellows: to spoil a scene.—See REGULAR CORPEER.

the Motorner, Slage Dick., a.v.

1900. Grante, April 20, p. 50. An other who, forgots his words in said 19 stick, or he Coursess.

1900. Cornhill May, Ost, p. 436. is expensed a hope that Min Tudor world? Cottes his bushnas over the transfer again that evening.

a (common). -To kill (literally to make a corpse of one). A Fr. equivalent is parler sur qualqu'um. For synonyme, see

1894. Entron of Notes and Queries as "Antiwers to Correspondents" (5 S., p. 180), tays that, "To corres... is not of many consumery and course ways f memory as hallorion of death. It is carried from the infliction of death.

1807. W. E. Hanter and R. L. Srabatour, Denom Brolle, Act 4. Moons. And is he thundering well consump? . . Then damme, I don't toled swinging.

COMPRE-PROVIDER, subs. (common). -A doctor or physician. For systemyms, see Crocus.

CORPGE REVIVER, subs. phr. (American). - A mixed drink.-See DRINKS.

1871. Birmingham Daily Post, 22 Dic. And our American refreshment bars, In drinks of all descriptions cut a desh, Press corress nevivens down to 'brandy smith'

1988. Daily Telegraph, March 8, p. p. col. z. In winter the dash into the open air or the standing for a few minutes in a line of comrades will certainly enhance the joys of the English equivalents for the Tendes contrast nevivez.

CARTE

Connonènes, mile: (Amenibit . A Chimilence. [Properly tremendous native dethis.]

Fort. - To boil. - See pro-

CORRIGAN, sale, (specing).—Mate shing out of the common; "buster." [A 'Bustandhus-]

1889. Palylachide Mag., 18 April, p. 232, col. s. This heat was a Contestan.

Convinuente, suit. (pagillatic).—
The pasteriors.—See BLIND CHEEKS, BUM, and MONOCULAR EYE GLASS.

Qual, mis. (popular and thieves').

—A 'muldy' i a life-preserver;
a short, loaded bludgeon. Also a policeman's truncheon.

COSOUSE. -- See COMB SOUSE.

Coccae, sets. (contacts). A po-liceman. For synonyms, see BEAK and COPPER.

1886. Graphic, Jan. 50, p. 130, col. t. A policeman is also called a "costack," a 'Philistine," and a "frog."

COSTARD, subs. (old).—The head. [Properly an apple.] synonyma, see CRUMPET.

1894. N. UDALL, Relativ Deleter, III., v., p. 58 (Arber). I knocks youre COSTARDE if ye offer to strike me.

1606. SHARRIPHARR, King Lear, Act iv. Sc. 6. Edg. . . . Nay, coins not near th'old man; heep out, the vorye, or im try whether your COSTARD or my bat be the harder.

1787. GROSE, Pres, Glassey, Cos-TARD, the head; a kind of opprobrious word, used by way of couteasts, probably alluding to a costard apple.

Others, and (value).—To estels: [A correstion.]. Also get, off., correstin.

,1996. Pall Mall Gaz., Oct. 29, p. c. cot. c. Taken before some Frynch bank whose he did not know, and an interpreter herough; she COTCHED culprit was made to new so f.

Core, sais. (Christ's Hospital).—
... See quot. [A corruption of cotton.]

1816. CHARLES LAMB, Recollections of Christ's Hospital [1821], p. 24. The Corn, or supplied Since Strings of the Monitors.

Octsold or Cotswold Lion, sale, par. (old).—A sheep. Mentioned by Ray in his proverbs. For synonyms, see WOOL-BIRD.

1818. HARRIGTON, Epigrusps, bk. III., ep. 18. Lo then the mystery from whence the mame Of COTSOLD LYONS first to England came.

COTTON-LORD OF KIME, suck. (common).—A wealthy cotton manufacturer.

1808. HAWLEY SMART, Hard Lines, ch. xiz. 'But, Mr. Fulsby (a Manchester man), the country will neyer . do away with the army because you соттон LORDS consider it unnecessary.'

COTTONOPOLIS, m.bs. (general).—
Manchester. [In allusion to the staple.] Cf., ALBERTOPOLIS, CUBITOPOLIS, HYGEIAPOLIS.

1884. Ecke, May 12, p. 4, col. 2. For the big race [Manchester Cup] at Correspondent a fine lot arg let in.

COTTONS, subs. (Stock Exchange).

—Confederate Bonds. [From the staple of the Southern States.]

Some **
are :---/rem
grade are in a
corrons no students colon
concabinage |

(Arber). If this game of wight wyl youlds to make the beauty and beauty and the control of the c

a Noises and John a Superior

1887. Bannam, I. L. Company of the C

in the words of Mrs. Press.

My dear, I hope one day to and
Cobden corross tegether.

here and corrow up to the exclaimed Charley Brickweek

Ah! That's a thing I denti streng anybow,' said Miss Funds had found that her telest the say,

TO DIE WITH CONTROL ONE'S EARS, AND COMMENTS.

1891. P. ROAN, Test on 12β00), p. 98. Many of the rest and desperate offenders, from the station, and soothing conduct. Mr. Cotton (the chesiste at 18ε1), who is indeficigable 1 the consolation to their troubles on the become the most structs principles.

1864. Athenous, on Out. No.

(Rev. Mr. Cotton) used to preside to the conflict, standdh, to the heat meaner, they me write correct to result on the heat flows internal hand had Rows internal handhal fact country, or thugh but soloun matter of

initiance of a popular punning allusion to the name of Cotton. The justif Father Coton, having allusion a great ascendency over Hauri IV., it was remarked by that monarch's subjects that, auditimately, "HIS EARS WERE STUFFED WITH COTTON."

A woman loose in fact, but knoping up some sort of appearances. [In allusion to cotton stockings with silk feet.]

COUCH A HORSHEAD, verbal phr. (old).—To lie down and sleep. [COUCH, to lie down, was in continuou use in Shakspeare's time (Marry Wives of Windsor, v., 2). HOGSHEAD — the head.]— Sw, however, quot., 1610, and for synonyms, see BALMY.

1867. HARMAN, Coveré (1814); p. 56.
TO COUCH A HOUSHEAD: to ly downe and signs. ISSA; I COUCHED A HOUSHEAD in a stypper this darksmans.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, p. 98 (H. Cinb's Repr., 1874). Cowch A stokemand: to lie doube and sleeps; this planes is like an Aliminacke that is out of date; now the duch word to sleeps is with them vaed, to sleeps, and liggen, to lie downs.

1671. R. HEAD, English Regue, pt. L.-ch. iv., p. 37 (1874). The fumes of drink had now ascended into their brain, wherefore they COUCHT A HOGS-HEAD, and went to sleep.

1738. E. COLES, Bag. Dict., s.v.

1818. SCOTT, Heart of Midlethian, ch. Exz. 'We'll COUCH A HOGSHEAD, and so better had you. They retired to repose, accordingly.

COUNCILLOR OF THE PROPERTY COURT, suits. (old).—A pathling-ging lawyer. [The Fipowder Court was one held at fairs, where justice was done to any injured person before the dust of the fair was off his feet; the name being derived from the French pit pandré. Some, however, think that it had its origin in pied-poul-dreiser, a pedlar, and signifies a pedlars' court.

COUNCIL-OF-TEN, mor. phr. (common).—The toes of a men who walks DUCK-FOOTED (4.5.). Cf., TEN COMMANDMENTS. Fr., arxions.

Counsellor, subs. (Irish).—A barrister. Fr., sue gerbier.

1860. Assuers, 9 Feb. I referred him to my solicitors, who very kindly last their services for nothing, giving the £3 he had to the COUNSELLOR (thibers always call barrieters COUNSELLORS) employed.

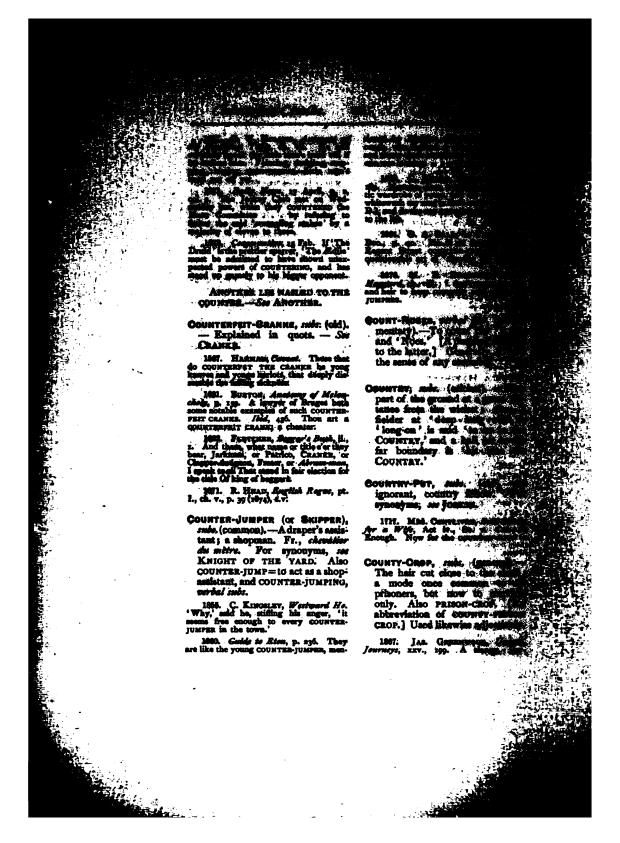
COUNT, subs. (common).—A man of fashion; a swell.—See quot., 1883, and DANDY for synonyms.

1880. SALA, Twice Round the Clock, 6 p.m., par. so. Tremendous COUNTS are the clerks in the secretary's office, jeunty bureancrats, who ride upon park lacks, and are 'come for by ringlets in broughams at closing time.

1883. G. A. S[ALA], in III. London News, April 21; p. 379, col. a. Fope flourished before my time, but I can remember the 'dandy,' who was superseded by the COUNT, the 'toff,' and other varieties of the 'swell:

COUNTER, verb (pugilistic). — To strike while parrying. Also used as a verbal subs., COUNTERING. Figuratively, to oppose; to circumvent.

1853. C. Rede, Verdant Green, pt. I., p. 106. His kissing traps COUNTERED, his ribs roasted.



Bereite belle auded, phones recorder

Copping (also Bustes, a.) Bustes, and (old).—A colobrant of irregular descriptions of the Chaplain of the Party a hedge priors. A figurate, colloquistion for such a magning is keeple.

Mill. Sways, Protect Ar Region to the August. Hey, their imprison is often desired while they and credit to borrow, or complete they are delling to pay their paper, print, or intensory course, range, as

- MAS. Levent, Hendy Andy etc serie. Pale was a described closyman, known in language suchs the title of Cours.1-language, with your ready to perform irregular thinkings on such unjunt occurions as the feature.

Courting-House, and. (old).—A heathel. [From Courting; the act of copulating, +HOUNE.] For synonyme; see NANNY-8HOP.

COURANNÉ. -- SA CAROON:

Quality-Gatisti sade. (old).—A bests, or "swell." For synonyme; and Dauby.

COURT HOLY WATER OF QUEST.
PROMISES, mbs: phr. (old):—Fair speeches without performance.

COMPANY RETTY, safet. (collequial).—
A half-witted person. For symme nyme, see BUFFLE and Calinage.

EFAD.

3000. Man. Gammal, Sylvia's Leave, ch. atv. I demot think this's a man living—or dead for that matter—as can say Fester's wrong him of a penny, or gave short measure to a child or a course mattre.

Cousin-Trumps, subs. (old).—One of a kind: brother smut; brother chip.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

Opurer or Ocorum, gale: (cinamon). → A courelge. For spacnyma, ser CANARY, squee : 3. HALF A COUTER = half-a-covemign.

1897. Smowness, Mag. Applebant (3 ed.), p. 444, p.v.

1677. Plue Vener Pened Servitede, ch. iii., p. a43. 'A finiches, with flepha and coutzes for a boos of guid in it.

1900. JAMES PATE, A Confidential Agent, I., 200. Well, he gave us half a COUTER at all events, planted John in mitigation.

Cove, Covey, Core, Gursene, and, in the familiaine, Covess, and, in the familiaine, Covess, and, igeneral).—I. A passen; a companion. [Some derive cove from the Gypsy area, ague in that many seed in that waman's Cove, anys Pest (quested in Amandalé), has a far wider application than the Letta ser; there is no expression more frequent in a gypsy's mouth. Others connect it with the north country seef; a lost or dolt.] Cove enters into many codifications: a.g.,

CROSS-COVE = a robber.

FLASH-COVE = a thief or swindler.

KINCHIN-COVE = a little man.
FLOGGING-COVE = a beadle.
SMACKING-COVE = a conchusan.
NARRY-COVE = a drunkard,
TOPFING-COVE = a highway-

ABRAM-COVE
QUBER-COVE
NUBBING-COVE
GENTRY-COVE
BOWNY-COVE
RUM-COVE
The following in the fol

NIE-COVE = a gentleman, ejc., etc., etc., all which are,

FRENCH SYMONYMES. Bite of faths (popular: literally a breadsater; also a man who 'keeps' a woman); see bombones (famither); see type (prostitutes' = a duph); see generacy (thieves'); see general (thieves'); see general (thieves'); see general (thieves'); see general or mier'; see passet (thieves'; from panties, a puppet); see mastic (thieves'; properly cement or putty); see massive (military); see macque (thieves'); see seergiant (thieves'; expecially applied to bullies or Sunday-men); see marphes (ord cant); see lancier (thieves'); see lancer (thieves'); see lancer (thieves'); see facer (thieves'); see facer (thieves'); see facer (thieves'); see gesselies (popular = Eng. covey; see figuel/gesselies = a 'matty piece'); see gessess (thieves'); see loncages (thieves').

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Beal (perhaps one of the most comprehensive terms in the Gasiner-spracks, and signifying not only a cove? [s.s., an individual], but also a master, husband, possessor, artist, expert, artisan—in fact, one owning or capable of anything. Combinations are Ballajis, Balbas [fem. Balbaste, Balbaste] — master of the house; Baldower — a principal or leader of a gang, an adviser, the creater of opportunities, the spy; Balese, Baleise — an adviser, also a chief of police; Balkocke [from Baal and

the Factories of the Community of the Co

1000. Duntum. Condisticate, in white of This word cools, as

of the game, And pages. There's a gentry cover and

1714. *Memotra* p. 12; s.v.

Do you see that child stall?

1849. C. Knight dai ch. ii.: [a misquotation of 'The ministers talk a port, And they makes.' dear, But blow their at '8 To deprive a poor company

1871. Figure, 13 hardly say that the cover a man.

[For examples of Cover and Cover and

(Up-country Australias). — The master, Abon, or 'gailer' of a sheep station.

COVE OF Desging-KEN, subs. shr. (thispee').—The landlord of a common longing-house. Fr., marchand de sommeil.

COVERT-GARBEN, suit. (rhyming slang).—A ' farden ' or farthirig.

COVERT-GARDEN ABBESS, subs. (old).—A procuress. [Covent Garden at one time teemed with brothels: as Fielding's Covent Garden Tragedy (1757-2) suggests. Cf., BANKS:1DE LADIES, and BARNWELL AGUE.]—See CO. VENT-GARDEN AGUE and ABBASS. For synonyms, see MOIHER.

COVENT-GARDEN AGUE, subs. phr. (ald).—A venereal disease. [An allusion to brothels in the neighbourhood in question.] Ch., BANK-SIDE LADIES. For synonyms, see LADIES FEVER.

COVENT-GARDEN NUN, suis. Air. (old).—A prostitute.—[See Co-VENT-GARDEN AGUE and NUN.]

COVENTRY. TO SEND ONE TO, or TO BE IN COVENTRY, verbal phr. (colloquial). — To exclude from social intercourse, or notice; to be in disgrace. [Variously but indecisively explained:—(1) From Coventry Gaol, as a place of imprisonment for Royalists during the Parliamentary war. (2) From the fact that in Coventry, as elsewhere, the privilege of trading was anciently confined to certain privileged persons. (3) As a corruption of PUT or SENT INTO QUARANTINE, the transition from 'Coventry' formerly pronounced and written Cointrie

O'his breech o' College (1953)

DRAVIOR'S Described: 1953)

—being easy and natural; in whi h connection, the quot., 1821.

The expression appears first in Grose, but 'Quarantine' used analogically is found in Swift.

1785. GROER, Dict. Valg. Tongue, n.v.
1891. CROKER, in Croher Papers,
vol. I., p. 203. I found MacMahon in A
KERD OF COVERTRY, and was wined; not
to continue my acquaintance with him.

1688. LYTTOW, Alice, bk. IV., ch. iii. 'If any one dares to buy k, we'll send min to Coventry.'

1869. SPRINCER, Study of Sociology, ch. z., p. 244(9 ed.). The skilful artisan, who in a given period can do more than his fellows, but who dares not do it because he would be SERT TO COVENTRY by them.

1872. Part, at June. Another representation on behalf of Lieutenant Tribs, of the 9th Laucers now for some months past 10 C VEYTEY, will be made in the course of a few days to the Minister for War and to His Royal Highness Commanding in-Chief.

COVER, subs. (thieves').—A pickpocket's confederate: one who fronts,' s.s., distracts the attention of, the victim; a STALL (g:v.).

Verb (thieves').—I. To act as a pickpocket's confederate.

1868. Giagram Gasette, 13 Nov. 'A Sensitive Thief.' I saw Merritt lift up the tail of a gentleman's coat and thrust his hand into the pocket. . . Jordan and O'Brien were COVERING Merritt while so acting. I knew them all to be regular thieves.

2. (American).—To drink. For synonyms, see Lush.

3. (venery).—To 'have' or 'possess' a woman. [Properly used of a stallion and a mare.]

1653. URQUHART, Translation of Rabelais. Madam, it would be a very great benefit to the commonwealth, delightful to you, honourable to your progeny, and necessary for me, that I COVER you for the propagating of my race.

1900. Grader and Control delicary wer.

Oover-Me-December, world plr. (bid).—A cost. For symonyme, see Capella.

1881. MONCHERP, Town and Jerry, p. 5. (Dicks' ed., 1889.) Town. Thin, what do you call it—this coven-francistru, was all very well at Hawthorn Hall, I decemey.

Covage, sale. (old).—A woman.—

1700. Ggo. PARKER, Lift's Painter; p. 144. He was well acquainted with the cown and covers.

1887. Sin E. R. Lyrron, Pelhans, p. 310 (ed. 1864). Ah, Bess my covers, strike me blind if my sets don't tout your bingo muns in spite of the darkmans.

COVEY, subs. (common).—A man; a diminutive of COVE (q.v.).

1831. W. T. MONCRIBET, Toni and Jerry, Act Eli., Sc. 3. Tom. Well there as filmey for you; serve the change out in max to the covuss.

1887. DICKESS, Oliver Twist, ch. viii. Upon this, the boy crossed over; and, walking close up to Oliver, said, 'Hullo, my covey! what's the row!

1854. ATTOUR AND MARTIN, The Ben Gaultier Ballade. 'The Laurente's Tourney.' Undo the helmet! cut the lace! pour water on his head!' 'It ain't no use at all, my lord; 'cos vy? the covev's dead.'

1876. C. Hundley, Life and Adventure of a Cheap Jack, p. 19. Ah! Ah! you half-starved, hungry, ugly-looking covery, why, if they had you in the country where I came from they'd boil you down for the pigs.

Cow, subs. (old).—I. A woman. The term is now opprobrious; but in its primary and natural

Dy saving a

3. (specification) protection. Officer a sums of money and

PONY
CENTURY
MONRTH
PLOM
MARIGORD

but for complete !

pool. All over the pool All over the pool all over the pool of the

TO TALK THE SERVE A COW of DUG. SERVE

TUNE THE CON.

COWAN, swire (computed or prying individual masons the uninities.

Slang).— To laugh.

COWARD'S-CASTLE of July 1985. pdr. (popular) - 04. [Because a ciergyman annimal fitherefrom without contradiction or angustics synonyms, see Huss-action of the ciercian annimal fitherefrom the ciercian annimal fitheres.

1883. Notes and Ostorio. C.P.
p. 147. Cowage's Castell to St.
spithet in use not insued.

gains, 'See', p. spl. I have often heard the judget eathed the COWARD's CASTLE, it helps said to be 'six feet above argu-

Cowcument, suit. (vulgar).—A corruption of 'oucumber.'

1881. W. T. MONCHEFF, Tow and forry, Act ill., Sc. 3. Bob. Very vell, two possed, with a pickled cowcumses, and a parlorth o' keechup.

1862. Decreme, Martin Claussiewit, ch. zev. In case there should be such a thing as a cowcurrent in the house will you be se kind as bring it, for I'm rayther partial to 'un myself, and they does a world of good in a sick room.

COW-(also SUBHEL- and SLUICE-).
CHATED, adj. phr. (venery).—
A term of opproblum applied to
women deformed by parturition
or debanchery.

COM-GREASE or COW-OIL, subs. (common).—Butter. For synonyms, see CART-GREASE.

Cow-Juice, subs. (popular).—Milk.
Cf., Bung-Juice and Cow-OREASE. For synonyms, see
SEY-BLUE.

Quar-Lick, mos. (common).—A peculiar lock of hair, greased, curled, brought forward from the ear, and plastered on the check. Once common amongst costermongers and tramps. For synonyms, see AGGERAWATORS.

COW-OIL .- See COW-GREASE.

COW-PUNCHER, subs. (American).
—A cowboy or herdsman.

1968. Detroit Pres Press, st July. Ha was a cowboy, or, in Western parlance, a cow-punction.

COW-QUAKE, subs. (Irish).—The roar of a bull.

The author

Come-Ann-Rosses, stife (flyming sling).—The 'raisms,' or mistress; also women generally.

1867. Housew, Jottings from Jail. Come, cows-and-grass, put the battle of the Mile on your Barnet fide, and a regue and villain in your sky-rocket.

COW's-BARY or BARE, subs. (common).—A calf. In Old Cant BLEATING-CHEAT (g.v.). For synonyme, see MOOER; Cf., COW-JUICE and COW's-BYUSE. Also a poltroon; Fr., un fousinged, un foustions de chats, un fousilleur, un foie, un flemard or flaquadin, or un frieux.

1785. Gnoss, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, S.V.

Cow-Shooten, subs. (Winchester College).—A 'deerstalker' hat: only worn by pressects and 'candle-keepers.'

Cow's-Spouse, subs. (old).—A bull.—Gross [1785].

GOW WITH THE IRON TAIL, subs. phr. (general).—A pump; the source of the 'cooling medium' for 'regulating' milk. Thus, Dr. Wendell Holmes, in The Professor at the Breakfast Table (1860):
—It is a common saying of a jockey that he is all horse, and I have often fancied that milkmen get a stiff upright carriage, and an angular movement that reminds one of a pump and the working of a handle. Also BLACK-COW; ONE-ARMED MAN; and SIMPSON'S COW (g.v.).

1817. Punch. The Rinderpest does not affect the cow with the IRON TAM.

1872. Standard, 95 Dec. Simpson . . . is, however, universally accepted as the title for that combined product of the Cow natural, and the COW WITH THE IMON TAIL.

1200 to 1500

Cour, adj. (public schools'). —
Stuck up; conceited; impudent.

1000. Husana, Time Brown's Schoolday, p. son. He's the commer young

other, p. 200. He's the country young thickgrand in the house—I always told you go, 18st; p. 214. 'Confoundly corr those young reseals will get if we don't hind,' was the general fielding.

1862. F. Ann'tuv, Vibe Vered, ch. iv.

'Now their young Bultitude, you used to
be a decout fellow unough last term,
though you were couv. So, before we go
any further—what do you mean by this
sort of thing?'

Corpuck, wird (old):—To decoy.

[An ingenious blend of tenduct and decay.]

1830. A Lacenic Narrative of the Life and Death of James Wilson. That awful monster, William Burke, Like Reynald meaking on the lark, Covroucker his prey into his den And then the woeful work began.

COYOTE, subs. (old):—The female pudendum. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

Cozza, suds. (cheap Jacks').—See quot.

1876. HINDLEY, Life and Adventures of a Chasé /ach. p. s8. Mo . . . declared he would never eat another bit of COZZA, Le., pork, as long as he lived.

CRAB, subs. (auction).—The same as BONNET (q.v.), subs., sense I.

Verb (thieves').—To expose; to inform; to offend or insult; and especially to interrupt, to get in the way of, to spoil. [Properly to render harsh, sour, or peevish; to make crabbed.] Also

The state of the s

1876. Minmeare, for force of a Chard forth, however, would be

CRAB your cassis, You can pot 'est proper for

TO CATCH A CRASS
CUT A CRASS TO CUT A CANCES
ever and place of the common are various ways
CRAS, as, for example, the blade of the last under water at the stroke, and thus be cover; (a) to least constant at the middle of the degree of of the d

CRAB LOUER, saids (children) pulsar pubis, the male called a cock, the female said Grass [1785].

feet. [A punning comparison the feet and ten toos to the feet footed, short-tuiled examples ynonyms, see Charrents. Haggart (see Glossary, 15 of the feet footed).

- s. (old).—Lice. For synonyms, see CHATES, sense 2.
- (gaming).—A pair of aces, or deuce-ace—the lowest throw at hazard.

1766. LORD CARLISLE, in Jesse's Sologe, II., ey8 (1886). I hope you have left off hazard. If you are still so foolish, and will play, the best thing, I can with you is, that you may win and never throw Chasse.

1897. BARHAM, Inguidely Legends (Hard Times), p. 4, ed. 1851. Well, we know in these cases Your CRAIS and 'Dense Ases' Are wont to promote frequent changes of places.

1874. G. A. LAWRENCE, Hagarene, ch. iii. 'My annuity drops with me; and if this throw comes off CRASS, there won't be enough to bury me, unless I die a detaulter.

TO TURN OUT CRABS OF A CASE OF CRABS, verbal phr. (common).

—A matter TURNS OUT CRABS when it is brought to a disagreeable conclusion. [Cf., Crab, verb, in the sense of to interrupt; to get in the way of; to spoil.]

CRASSHELLS, subs. (popular). —
Shoes. [From CRABS, subs., sense
1 (g.v.), + SHELLS, an outer covering.] For synonyms, see TROTTERCASES.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tengue,

1851-61. H, MAYHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. III., p. 210, 'Now these 'ere shoes,' he said ... 'sven now, with a little mending, they'll make a tidy pair of CRAS-SHELLS again."

1889. Answers, July 20, p. 121, col. s. The state of my CRABSHELLS, or boots, pointed to the fact that I had come down in the world.

CRACK, spits. (old).—A crazy person, or soft-liead. [From CRACK to impair, or to be impaired.] For symmyms, see BUFFLE and CABBACE-HEAD.

1800. DERKER, Landborn and San Aledfold, in wise. (Greenst) Hilly are a Nip shall not welfer into a Fayre or a Play-house, but exists CRACKS will cry looks to your purses.

A. 1672, d. 1719. Appendix (quoted in Annandale). I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a CRACK.

2. (old). — A prostitute, see sense 4. For synonyms, see BAR-RACK-HACK and TART.

1696. FARQUEAR, Love and a Bottle, Act v., Sc. 3. You imagine I have got your whore, cousin, your CRACK.

1708-7. WARD, Hudibras Redivious, vol. II., pt. II., p. 27. Old Leachers, Harridans, and CRACKS.

1718. VANBRUGM, Country House, II., v. For you must know my sister was with me, and it seems he took her for a CRACK, and I being a forward boy he fancied I was going to make love to her under a hedge, ha, ha.

1748. T. Dycz, Dictionary (5 ed.),

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vul. Tongue, s.v. 1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

3, (old).—A lie. Cf., CEACKER (the modern form), and for synonyms, see WHOPPER.

1778. GOLDAMITH, She Stoope to Computer, Act ii. Miss N. There's something generous in my cousin's manner. He falls out before faces to be forgiven in private. Tany. That's a damned confounded CRACK.

4. (venery). — The female pudendum. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

5. (thieves').—A burglary. Cf., CRACK A CRIB, and for synonyms, see PANNY. [The term originated about the beginning of the present century. Fr., see fraction.]

1834. W. H. AINSWORTH, Residenced p. 230 (ed. 1864). We'll overhaul the swag here, when the speak is spoken over. This CRACK may make us all for life-

1

Allering on, may be should the traje in the day, For a change well have a

IBGI. LEMAN REDR. Siction-String Jack, Act L. Sp. 5. Come on, then! A sweet ride of a down miles, just to cool one's head, then for the CRACK; and then heat to London.

1990. Amenore, 13 April, p. 313. Such inscription in 'Poor Joe from the Dials in for a CRACE,' meaning 'Poor Joe Boon Seven Dials in for a burgiary,' are immercial.

6. (thieves). — A burglar. [See sense 5, and cf., CRACKS-MAN.]

1749. Life of Bampfylde-Moore Carren. Suffer none, from far or near, With their rights to interfere; No strange Abram, ruffler CRACK.

1867. Panch, 32 Jan. (from slang song). That long over Newgit their Worships may rule, As the High-toby, mob, CRACK, and screeve model school.

7. (colloquial).—An approach to perfection. Cf., sense 8.

1885. English Spy, p. 255. Most soble CRACKS and worthy cousin trumps, permit me to introduce a brother of the togati.

1864. Glasgow Herald, 5 April. 'Report of R. N. Y. Crub.' This vessel (one of Fyfe's CRACKS) being almost new, and coppered, will be free from the objectionable fouling which is so great a drawback to the use of iron yachts.

1871. London Figure, 17 Oct. Does it mean that the CRACK is a thing of the pest, and that the learned author is no longer to be considered as a CRACK?

1889. Answers, March 23, p. 265, col. 3. Warders are not, thank goodness, first-rate shots, but even a CRACK would find it difficult to hit a man's head appearing for only a moment or two in probably a heavy fog.

8. (turf).—A racehorse eminent for speed. Hunting: a famous 'mount.' [An extension of the usage in sense 7.]

The state of the s

Josef, Elevano de Alexandro de Carron de Carro

9. (vigrante)

1851-62. H. Martine, and Lon. Peer, vol. L. M. process is to look for more dry wood to light a finite.

Adj. (collegated ing perfection ; attal tude of combination hand is an adeat of CRACK coachman; etc. ing link between and the earlier tude of., THE CRACK

1896. W. H. Sarres, Jan.
13 Nov. 'The Thieves' Sentences are believed a kinetic state of the control of the con

1880. THACKERSON, (July). And such a Change of the that fellows were sky of legislating.

1860. WRITTY, Pallita p. 206. But he [the Rarl of has insisted on a recognition of of our appalling civilination, and a good deal to do, which are a Peer and CRACK Christian do. 1846, p. 263. The white never receive instructions to the dresses of the brillinates of Dalciule, har messes, and CRACK a

Dender, ch. Ex. Whe with and CRACK shot, a recking a service rider, and a very tolerable assets.

Verb (old).—I. To talk to; to boast. [The verb was once good English, and in the sense of to talk or gossip is still good Scots. The modern form TO CRACK-UP, is well within the horderland between literary and colloquial English. The following quots, together with those under CRACK-UP, form an unbroken series].

1807. G. HARVEY, Trimming of Nacks, in wha. (Grosart) III., 31. So you may CRACKE your selfs abroad, and get to be reported the man you are not.

1881. BURTON, Amel of Mel., I., II., III., xiv., 199, (1876). Your very underson, if they be excellent, will CRACK and beng, and show their folly in excess.

1654. WITTS, Recreations. And let them that CRACK In the praises of eack, Know malt is of mickle might.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tengue,

2. (thieves').—To force open; to commit a burglary. [A shorter form of CRACK A CRIB (q.v.).]

1827. Dickens, Oliver Twist, ch. ris. The crib's barred up at night like a jail; but there's one part we can CRACK, safe and softly.

- 3. (American thieves').—To forge or utter worthless paper. [An extension by analogy of 'to crack,' i.e., 'to force,' and 'crackman,' a burglar.]
- 4. (colloquial).—To fall to ruin; to be impaired. Cf., subs., sense I.

5. 1631. d. 1701. DRYDEN [quoted in Assandale]. The credit of the exchequer CRACES when little comes in and much goes out.

5. (thieves'). — To inform; to PRACH (q.v. for synonyms).

c. 186°, but date uncertain. Breadside Be Eled, "Batte' Farm.' I mean to CRACK or a crib to-night, but pals don't CRACK or me. To crack k shrrist it a quart, serbel also (collegable).

To drink. Analogous and equally old is 'to cresh a cup.'

Fr., etoufer une infrasse or am enfant de cheur. For synonyms, see LUSH.

1508. SHAKEPHARE, II. Henry IV., v., 3, 66. Shel. By the mass, you'll chack a quart together.

1711. Speciator, No. 234. He home after him in the public street, and they must crack a nor rise at the next tavers.

1780. FIRIDING, Tom Jones, bk. VIII., ch. vii. What, anys the wife, 'you have been tippling with the gentleman! I see.' 'Yes,' answered the humband, 'we have CRACKED A BOTTLE together.'

1817. SCOTT, Reb Rep, ch. vill. 'You have CRACKED MY SILVER-MOUNTED COCOA-MUT OF SACK, and tell me that you cannot sing!'

1862. THACKERAY, Barry Lyndon, ch. xvii., p. sst. I chose to invite the landlords of the 'Bell' and the 'Lion' to CRACK A BOTTLE with me.

To CRACK A CRIB, SWAG, or KEN, serbal phr. (thieves').—To commit a burglary; to break into a house. [From CRACK, to force open, + CRIB, a house.]

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. To stamp a ken or crib; to work a panny; to jump a house (also apolied to simple robbery without burglary); to do a crack; to practice the black art; to screw; to bust a crib; to filmp; to bus; to tool; to wire; to do a kencrack-lay.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Faire une cassement de porte (thieves'); faire une condition (thieves'); faire copeanx (thieves': in allusion to the splinters from a forced door); teorner une boutanche or une boutant (thieves') = to enter shops burgiariously); faire up vol à l'esquints (thieves');

t (to 'bergle' with ske s assipherate (literally the (literally 'to break open'); auf-Schrande, O. H. G. screnchen, M. H. G. schrange, schrange, schrand] = a burglary with violence. Schränder = burglar. Up to the middle of the present century burglars used to be called Schrönker a sierlicher; Schrönkmassematten = a burglary with violence; Schränkzeug, Schränk-schaure, Schränkschurrich = schaure, Schränkschurrich = burglars' tools); blaupfeifen (Viennese thieves'); Cassas handeln or melochenen (to commit burglary with open violence); einen Massematten handeln (Massematten is a word whose Hebraic components very nearly correspond to the English 'debit and credit'; it signifies commerce and activity-of the kind that pertains to cracksmanship; e.g., einen Massematten baldowern, to make an opportunity owers, to make an orportunity for theft; einen Massematten st-ken kaben, to have 'dead-lurked' a crib, or prepared a burglary; Massematten behoach a burglary with violence.)

1630. BULWER LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 297, ed. 1854. And you 'members as how I met Harry and you—there, and I vas all afterd at you—cause vy? I had never seen you after and ve vas a going to CRACK a swell's CRIA.

1841. LEMAN REDE, Sixteen-String Jack, Act i., Sc. 5. Jer. Now comes the grand spec; we go to CRACK A KEN; Kit's in, so's the captain. Steady's the word; I go first, you all follow.

1871. Standard, 26 Dec. If their pals outside, the gentry who hocus Jack

Sirelyke Tip. Design

TEA CUP), See 3.

To CRACK & COMMON (common).—To minimum world. A superintipulation well is, To CRACK AND TO CRACK

1851-61. H. Marrish d and Lon. Poor, vol. III. is now just managing to Chattle of CRUST; and while I can do

TO CRACE A REM.

(thieves'). —To commit a

to CRACE A CRIB (1786).

CRACE, veri, sense i ini

of a Cheen Jack, p. st. The the words or set pursue was Johns in disposing of their assistances occur when the chromosomer occur when are being Cracking white site or reader.

TO CRACK ON, park and mon).—To 'put on append' accesse one's pace.

1 S.c. h. zl. 'I shot a wife game a Philip last year, with the rice of Western in his crop; he steet here & ON near about as fast as them belief the British travellers.'

1876. Breadelde Ballad (quoted in C. G. Lekard's Captain Jones). We carried away the royal yards, and the stude's boom was goes. Says the skippois 'they may go or stand, I'm darned if I dop't CRACK ON.

TO CRACK UP, verbal phr. (collequial).—To praise; eulogize. A superlative is TO CRACK UP TO THE NIMES. Fr., faire Particle (commercial travellers') and fairs son boniment or son patit boniment (cheap jacks' and showmen's).

1848. DECKERS, Martin Chambonit. Ch. . . . We must be CRACKED UP, said Mr. Choliop, darkly.

1866. HUGHES, Tom Brown's Schooldays, p. 139. Then don't object to my CRACKING UP the old school house, Kugby.

1878. Jas. PAYN, By Presy, ch. i. 'We find them CRACKING UP the country they belong to, no matter how absurd may be the boast.'

THE CRACK, or ALL THE CRACK, Adr. (general).—The GO (g w.); 'the thing'; the 'kick'; the general craze of the manment.

IN A CRACK, shr. (colloquial).

—Instantaneously; in the twinkling of an eye. For synonyms,
see BEDFOST.

1726. RAHSAY, Gentle Shepherd, Act I. I trow, when that she saw, WITHIN A CHACK, She came with a right thieveless eriand back.

1708. FOOTE, Mayor of Garrett, Act i. Nic Goose, the taylor, from Putney, they say, will be here IN A CRACK.

1819. Byrow, Don Juan, ch. i., st. 135. 'They're on the stair just now, and IN A GRACK will all be here.

1842. Panck, vol. III., p. 136. IN A CRACK the youth and maiden To a flowery bank did come.

CRACKED OF CRACKED-UP, pr.l. adj. par. (colloquial).—I. Ruined; 'bust up'; 'gone to smash' or to 'pot.' For synonyme, as DEAD

1851. H. MAYERW, Los. Los. etcl. Act. Los. Poor, vol. I., p. a [also pp, a4, 47]. If a Catholic conter,—there's only a very few of them—is CRCKED UP (pessiless) he's often started again, and the others have a notion that it's through some chapel fund. Ided, p. so. "If we're CRACKED UP, that is, if we're forced to go into the Union."

1870. Britannia, June. 'Specification in 1870.' Of these there only remain now res companies, with a capital of a hundred and eighty millions, the rest having one and all CRACKED UP, as the Americans would say.

2. (common). — Crasy. For synonyms, see APARTMENTS and TILE LOOSE.

1872. Daily Telegraph, 3 Sept. 'Police Court Report.' Mr. Bushby: Is her head affected? The Prisoner: Am I CRACKED? Of course—in the sut. You'll be to-morrow.

3. (common). — Deflowered. Also Cracked in the Ring.

GRACKER, subs. (common).—Anything approaching perfection. Used in both a good and bad sense; e.g., a rattling pace, a large sum of money, a bad fall, an enormous fie, a dandy (male or female) of the first magnitude, and so forth. [Cf., CRACK, subs.; senses 3 and 7, adj., and verb, sense 1.]

1861. WHYTE MELVILLE, Good for Nothing, ch. vi. 'I remember . . . Belphegor's year. What a CRACKER I stood to win on him and the Rejected !'

1868. C. READE, Hard Cack, I., 28.
You know the University was in a manner beaten, and he took the blame. He never cried; that was a CRACKER of those fellows.

1869. Daily News, Nov. 8. 'Lender.' Now he's gone a CRACKER over head and ears.

1871. Daily News, Nov. z. 'Prince of Wales' Visit to Scarborough.' The shooting party, mounting their forest posies, came up the straight a CRACKER, Lord Carrington finishing a good first.

cot i. Berthe Order stokel contrate depend to the own man for not differ to proof to the own man for not differ to proof to the own man for not differ to processes.

GRACIERY. -- See CRIKEY.

CRACK-MALTER, or CRACK-Ropk, sale, (old).—A vagabond; an old equivalent of JAIL-BIRD. Cf., Hang-GRED.

1886. GARCOSGER, Suffees, i., 4. You Chackmalter, if I cach you by the ear, I'll make you answer directly.

1607. DERKERS, Northeneral Hos., IV., t. Featherstohe's boy, like an honest GRACID-SPALTER, laid upon all to one of my pressions.

1690. MASSINGER, Unnatural Combet, II., E. Peace, you CRACK-ROPE! 1818. SCOTT, Heart of Midlethian, ch. MR. 'Hark ye, ye CRACK-ROPE padder, born -beggar, and hadge-thief,' replied the hag.

CRACK-HUNTER, or HAUNTER, subs. (venery).—The penils. Cf., CRACK, subs., sense 4. For synonyms, see CREAMSTICK.

CRACKING, verbal subs. (thieves').— House-breaking. [From CRACK, verb, sense 2.]

1863. Cornkill Mag., vol. VI., 65x. We are going a-flimping, buzzing, CRACK-ING, tooling, etc.

CRACKISM, adj. (old).—Wanton, said only of women. [From CRACK, subs., sense 4.] Cf., COMING.

GRACK-JAW WORDS, NAMES, etc., subs. (collequial).—Long words difficult to pronounce. [From CRACK, to break, +JAW, speech.] Variants are +ALF - CROWN WORDS, JAW - BREAKERS, and CRAMP WORDS.

1876. M. E. BRADDON, Joshus Haggard's Daughter, ch. vii. 'He brings her plants with CRACKJAW NAMES.'.

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(University)
on the group of 1000 o

1866. Cus manuser Queerles. 6 S., 186. CRACELE reflers to 660

CRACKMAND OF CHARMAND (Old).—A hedge.

1610. Rowland.

1610. Rowland.

1671. R. Head.

1785. Gross. Disc. The cull thought to below the second control of the cull thought to below the second control of the cull thought to below the second control of the cull thought to below the cull thought to be control of the cull thought the cull thought the cull thought the cull the cull thought the cull the cull the cull thought the cull the

CRACK Or BREAK Comp DUCK, verbal sir less begin to score. L'a sur is to 'lay, or make, set to make none in class is 'to get a double to come off with a pair of

1890. Polytechnic Marchine, 3,57, col. s. Watson herein taking 8 wickets at a very small of his formen being maskle practical.

CRACK-POT, and the pretentions, worthless For synonyms, and SWALLER.

1888. Breadcide Balled, with Mother now.' My supply and called them creatively?

CRACK-ROPE.—Sachace

CRACKEMAN, sade. (popular).—I. A housebreaker. (From CRACK, será, sense 2, + MAN; literally one who CRACKS or forces his way into a house.] For synonyma, see THIEVES.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum. The kiddy is a clever CRACKSMAN.

1890. LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 298, ed. 1834. I have no idea of a gentleman turning CRACKSMAN.

1887. Deckins, Oliver Twist, p. 123.
You'll be a fine young CRACKSMAN afore the old file now.

1987. BARHAM, I. L. (Lay of St. Alege). Your CRACKSHAM, for instance, thinks night-time the best To break open a door or the lid of a chest.

1839. Aimsworth, Jack Sheppard (1889), p. 76. I'll turn Cracksman, like my father.

1889. Pall Mall Gas., st Nov., p. 6, col. z. The latest dodge among CRACKS-MEM is to personate an electric-light man.

2. (common). — The penis, —See CRACK, subs., sense 4.

CRADLE, ALTAR, AND FOMB COLUMN, mbs. phr. (American). — The births, marriages, and deaths column in newspaper. An English equivalent is HATCH, MATCH, AND DISPATCH COLUMN.

CRAG.—See SCRAG.

GRAM, sudr. (popular).—1. A lie; oftentimes CRAMMER. [The idea is that of stuffing with nonsense.] For synonyms, see WHOPPER.

1843. Pseck, vol. II., p. sr, col. s. It soundeth somewhat like a CRAN: but our homour is at stake, and we repeat the 'mile.'

1864. LE FANU, *Uncle Siles*, ch. Exzviii. 'It is awful, an old un like that elling such CRAMS as she do!'

1864. Quiver, 4 June. By some delicate distinction the falsehood presented install under the guise of a CRAM, and not of a naked lie. 1987. W. B. Hangay, Fifther's Could Might. You megamen built that work the CRAM.

2. (colloquial).—Hard, forced study. Resulting rather in a test of memory than of capacity.

1879. Morning Past, Oct. 15. Poor Toots, the head boy of Dr. Rimber's academy . . . bloomed early and had by CRAM been enabled to answer any given set of questions, and to work any papers at an 'arem'.

1873. Daily Tolgraph, July as, 'Speach Day at King's College School.' Dr. Machar also said a few words on the advantage of boys going up straight from achool to college without any interval of CRAM.

1878. Jas. Pavn, By Prany, ch. nii. They have gained their position by CRAM of the philosophic kind.

3, (colloquial).—One who prepares another for an examination; a coach; a 'grindstone.'

1861. DUTTON COOK, Paul Foeler's Paughter, ch. ix. 'I shall go to a coach, a CRAM, a grindstone.'

4. (University).—An adventitious aid to study; a translation; a 'crib.' For synonyms, see Pony.

1863. REV. E. BRADLEV ['C. Bede'),
Verident Green, pt. II., p. 68. The infatuated Mr. Bouncer madly persisted
. . . in going into the school clad in his
examination coat, and padded over with a
host of CRAISS.

Verb (colloquial).—I. To study at high pressure for an examination. Also to prepare one for examination. Cf., DIG and COACH.

1808. Gradus ad Canhabrigiam, s.v.
1836-77. HONE, Every-day Book, Feb.
22. Shuting my room door, as if I was
*sported in and CRAMMING Euc

1836. DICKENS, Pichwick, chap. II., p. 446. 'He CRAMMED for it, to use a technical but expressive term; he read up for the subject, at my desire, in the Encyclopadia Brilannica.'

Manufacture of the Art of the court of the c

2. (general).—To lie; to decaire, (Literally to stuff with noticense.) For synonyms, see Srices.

1794. Gent. Mag., p. xo85. Luckily, I CRAMMED him so well, that at last honest Jollen tipped me the cole [money].

JOHER topped me the core processy.

1882. Scott, Pertunes of Nigel, ch.

1883. A thousand ridiculous tales.

with some specimens of which our friend
Richie Monipiles had been CRAMMED.

by the malicious apprentics.

CRAMMER, mor. (general). 1. A liar; one who tells CRAMS (g.v.).
[From CRAM (M a lie, + RR.]

2. (common).—A lie; the same as CRAM, sense I.

1881. H. C. PERNELL, Pack on Pagusus, p. 17. I sucked in the obvious CRAMMER kindly as my mother's milk.

. :-.

1880. A. TROLLOFS, The Duke's Childrss, ch. xxxviii. 'What on earth made you tell him CRAMMERS like that?' saled Silverbridge.

c. 1884. Preadside Ballad, 'On Monday I Met Mary Ann.' I thought t'would last for ever and I never should be sold, Because I was so clever in the CRAMMERS that I told.

3. (general).—One who prepares men for examination; a coach, or GRINDER (q.v., for synonyms).

1812. Miss Engeworth, Patronage, ch. iii. Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or CRAMMER, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him.

1872. Evening Standard, 16 Aug.

'The Competition Wallah. The CRAMMER follows in the wake of competitive examinations as surely as does the shadow the body.

Sense 2

Applicants to divisity, and

1968.

I. p. 16.
('training'
word put in 1
'CRAMUISMG

1869. Spenters, ch. xv., p. 594 fd higher culture, I do guage-learning, and testable CRAMITING

petitive examinations for defeated in a great their promoters, poor on an equality, made to depend very lengthy CRAIMENG, which manus.

CRAMPED or (old).—Hanged; sile synonyms, ar

CRAMPING-CULL, raise.
hangman. [From the
of the rope, + CULL, a
CRAMP RINGS (q.v.).

(common). — Meannest

CRAMP-RINGS, suits.
shackles; fetters. [
ring of gold or aliver,
being blessed by the
was held a specific for
falling-sickness.] For
see DARBIES.

1609. DEREER, Lauthor Candlelight [ed. Grount, I Straight we're to the Caffin to bing; And cance we are scour the CRAMP-RING.

1671. HEAD AND KIRKMAN, The Rayloh Rape, 'Canting Song.' Till CRAMPEINES quire, tip Cove his Hire, And Quire-ben do then catch.

1706. E. COLES, Eng. Dict., s.v. 1785. GROSE, Dict., Vulg. Tongue,

GRAMP-WORDS, subs. (old).—I. Hard, unpronounceable vocables; CRACKJAW WORDS (g.v.).

1748. T. DYCHE, Dictionary (5 ed.). CRAMP WORDS (5.): hard, difficult, unusual or uncommon words.

1779. Mrs. Cowley, Who's the Dute? II., ii. I've been in the Dictionary this half-hour, and have picked up CRAMP WORDS enough to puzzle and delight the old gentleman the remainder of his life.

1812. COOKER, Tour in S. of Pictur-copus, C. xxv. Who get CRAHP WORDS, and cant the Muse In Magazines and in Raviews.

2 (thieves'). — Sentence of death. [A figurative usage of sense I.]

1748. DYCHE, Dict., 5 ed. CRAMPworks (a) . . . also in the cauting dislect the sentence of death pass'd by the judge upon a criminal.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue. He has just undergone the CRAMF-WORD.

CRANBERRY-EYE, subs. (American).

A blood-shot eye resulting from alcoholism.

CRANK, sids. (old).—I. Sometimes CRANKE.—See quots. and COUNTERFEIT CRANK:

1867. HARMAN, Covent (1814), p. 33. These that do counterfet the CRANKE be yong knasses and yonge harlots, that deeply dissemble the falling sicknes. For the CRANK in their language is the falling evill.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, p. 38 (H. Club's Repr., 1874). CRANCKE, the falling sickenesse: and thereupon your Rogues that counterfeit the falling sickenes, are called counterfeit CRANCKS.

2. (old). — Gin and water: — Gross [1785].

3. (American),—An economic, a crotchetees. [From the delloquial CRANEY (g.w.)=sell of crotchets; crasy.] C., COUNTER-FRIT CRANE.

1886. Ploride Times Union, as May. I know perfectly well that I shall probably be called an old fogy, if not a Chaur, for presuming to think that anything in the past can be better than in the present.

1887. Nam Vol. 7

1887. Now York Tribuse, 4 Nov. A good deal of ridicale, mostly good-natured, is showered upon the base-ball CRANK, as everybody persists in calking the man or woman who manifests any deep interest in the great American game.

1888. Daily Inter-Ocean, 2 Feb.
The man was evidently a CRANK, and said
that 4,000 dellars were due him by the
Government.

Adj. (nautical).—Easily upset: e.g., 'the skiff is very CRANK.'

CRANK-CUFFIN, subs. (old).—One of the canting-crew whose specialty was to feign sickness. [From CRANK (e.v., sense I), the 'falling - sickness,' + CUFFIN (see COVE), & man.]

1749. BANFFYLDE MOORE-CARRY, Oath of the Conting Crew. I, CRANK-CUPPIN, swear to be True to this frateralty.

GRAMKY, adj. (colloquial).—Crotchetty; whimsical; ricketty; not to be depended upon; crazy. [Cf., quot., 1787.]

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Dicky; maggotty; dead-alive; yappy; touche1; chumpish; comical; dotty; rocketty; queer; faddy; fadmongering; twisted; funny.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Chevrotin (popular: applied to a bad or initable temper); the comme un cris (popular); woir sa chique (familiar: said of the temper).

1787. GROSE, Prov. Glossey. CRANKY, ailing, sickly; from the Dutch crank, sick.

1886. C. Ruine, Hard Cook, II., 123. He had repeatedly been called into casino of mania described as mobiles, and planest invariably found the patient had been causinty for year.

HIR. Mas. Rowants, A Vagelinal Herrine, in Temple Ber, June. 'On your the CRANEY Carriage, on goes the recently driver and the high souled harfes.'

1674. Mas. H. Woon, Johnny Lud-Swo, t S., No. III., p. 4a. 'What's the matter now?' asked Mrs. Hall, in her CRAPTLY WAY.

GRAHNY, solv. (venery). — The female sudendum. For synonyms, see Monosyllable.

CRANNY-HUNTER, suds. (venery).—
The Amis. For synonyms, see
CREAMSTICK.

GRAP, subs. (old).—I. Money; sometimes CROP. For synonyms, see ACTUAL and GILT.

1748. T. DYCHE, Dictionary (5 ed.), a.v.
1787. GROSE, Prov. Giossary and Dict. Valg. Tongue [1785]. CEAR . . . In the north it is sometimes used for money.

2. (old).—The gallows. For synonyms, see NUBBING CHEAT.
1830. BULWER LYTTON, Paul Clifferd, p. 935 (ed. 1844). 'Ah!' said Long Ned, with a sigh, 'that is all very well, Mr. Nabbem; but I'll go to the CRAP like a gentleman.'

1884. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Rookseed. And what if, at length, boys, he comes to the CRAP Even rack punch has some bitter in it.

3. (printers').—Type that has got mixed; technically known as 'pi.' [Here compared to excrement.]

Verb, trs. and intrs. (old).—I. To hang; to be CRAPPED=to be hanged.

CHARLES THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

CRARRENT CONTROL CONTROL (S.C.), to

CASA Community and MRS. JONES.

-A night-stool.

Сядви, sule. (qld) — ment. Parist Lands. Nares.

2. (theatrical). used to supplied thunder; a noise (and unseen) of alarums,

Verb (old). Do synonyms, Taken GOOSE.

CRASHING - CHEATE subs. (old).—I. T CRASH, to break + ING + CHEAT, a A.S. cost.] FOR GRINDARS.

1567. HARMAN, C.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Valle

1811. Lexicos

s. (old). - Sor grots.

1867. HARMAN, Count (1814), p. 66. RASHING CHETES: appele, pesses, or any ther fruit.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark-all, p. 37 (H. Chab's Repr., 1874), Crassing Chrates: apples.

ORATER, CRATUR, OF CREATURE, subs. (old).—Formerly, any kind of liquor, but now, Irish whiskey. [Fuller speaks of water as a CREATURE so common and needful, and Bacon describes light as God's first CREATURE. Transition is easy.] THE SKIN OF THE CREATURE = the bottle. For synonyms, see DRINKS.

3808. SHAKSPEARE, II. King Henry, il. s. My appetite was not princely; fer, by my troth, I do now remember poor CREATURE, small beer.

1908. Howard, The Committee, Act iv. Mrs. Day. Oh fie upon't! who would have believ'd that we should have liv'd to have seen Obadiah overcome with the CHEATURE.

1608. S.B. Anacress deste into Eng-tish out of the original Greek. Oxford. thire goes a way pleasant Story of him, hat once having took a Cup too much of histarunt, he came staggering homewards brough the Market Place, etc.

1773. Gnavm. Spiritual Quisste, bk. VII., ch. ii. You will never be able to held out as Mr. Whitfield does. He seems to like a bit of the good CRETUR as well as other folks.

1816. Scorr, Old Mertality, I., p. . . . I do most humbly request. . that . . . thou wilt take off this measure, called by the profune a sill, of the comfortable CREATURE, which the carnel do denominate

1886. M. Scott, Tem Cringle's Log, ch. xiv. He produced two bottles of brandy . . . so we passed the CREATURE round, and tried all we could to while away the tedious night.

1842. Punch, vol. II., p. 23. And reaching home refresh myself with a 'ker-vartern' of the CRATUR!'

1884, Good Words, p. 952. Well as an Irishman—who had already paid for one pot of porter and a drop of the CRATER beddes—I was not going to hear anything against ould Ireland.

GRAME, sais. (tellors').—A work-man who carries favour with a foreman or employer; a "lick-spittle' or 'bum-sucker."

CRAWLER, suita (common).—I. A cab that leaves the rank and 'crawls' the street in search of fares.

1800. Daily None. It is said the question of making increased provisions for cab-stands, with a view to the restriction of the wandering cabs called Chawlers, is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

1888. Daily News, August 7, p. 5, col. 1. How often does the driver of the CRAWLER increase his pace just as he sees some one venturing to attempt a crossing.

2. (common). - A contemptible person, especially a 'bum-sucker' or 'lickspittle.' For synonyms, see SNIDE.

1886. Evening Nove, 2: Sept., p. 4, col. r. The complainant called her father a liar, a bester, and a CRAWLER.

GRAWTHUMPERS, smbs. (old). — 1.

Roman Catholics, 'the Pope's cockrels' (1629). Also called BRISKET-BEATERS and, collectively, the BREAST-FLEET. In America a CRAWTHUMPER = an Irishman or DICK, i.e., an Irish Catholic.

1783. WOLCOT, Lyric Odes, No. 7, in wha. (1803) I., 69. We are no CRAW-THUMPERS, no devetees.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum. CRAW THUMPERS: Roman Catholics, so called from their beating their breasts in the con-fession of their sins.

1889. Philadelphia Public Ledger [quoted in S. /. & С., р. 279]. Wanted a servant-maid. No pulmps or скам-тимитека need apply.

CREAM, subs. (venery).—The semi-nal fluid; Marlowe's 'thrice-decocted blood'; the 'whiteblow' and the 'father-stuff' of Whitman. A single drop is called A SNOWBALL (q.v.).

Pontoguan Synonym. Lette (=milk); estime; longonia (= a kind of thick gum). CREAM CHESSE. TO MAKE ONE BELIEVE THE MOON IS MADE OF CREAM (OF GREEN) CHERSE, sevel Air. (popular).—To humbug; to deceive; to impose upon. For synonyms, as BAMBOOLLE and JOCKEY. CREAM FANCY .- See BILLY, suds., sense 1. CREAM JUGS, subs: (Stock Exchange).—I. Charkof-Krementschug Railway Bonds: 1887. ATKIN, House Scrape. Oh! Supposing our CREAM-JUGS were broken, Or 'Bestles' were sourisig the 'Babita.' gun (Scots); g beard splitters ing Johnny; be Irish root; Jack 2. (common).—The paps. CREAM OF THE VALLEY, also COLD Robinson; ja GREAM, subs. subs. (common).—
Gin. Cf., MOUNTAIN DEW =
whiskey. For synonyms, see jiegting-bone (1) Dr. Johnson; Goodfellow (Urg Thomas ; Master] DRINKS. 1868. A. MAYNEW, Paved with Gold, ch. i., p. r. 'What's up, Jim? . . . is it CEEAM O'THE WALLEY OF fits as has overcome the lady?' (Urquhart) ; man member (Urq Cæsar; knock-As hart); laace of i 1864. Comic Almanack, p. 63. COLD CREAM INTERNALLY.—COLD CREAM is an excellent remedy for 'hot coppers.' (Irish); leather - st preserver; live lollipop; fulfally; man-root (Whitmen hart); Little CREAM-STICK, smár. (common).—
The penis. [Literally a STICK supplying CREAM (q.v.). bone; marrow-See See

miner; middle-lag; mones; mole; miner; middle-lag; mones; mole; middle-lag; pole; pole; place; pole; place; pole; place; pole; place; pole; place; pole; place; pole; pole

FRENCH SYNOWHS. Le sausonnes (popular: literally a starling); le glasse (thieves' = Old Silmy. In Arget also 'a baby'); facilise (properly = a fieshworm); le jambes (Villon).

GRAMAN SYNONYMS. Blatzer (from Blatzer a wedge; blatzer = to beget); Bruslauer (Viennese

thieves a sirile; also, a single plans, or titly of brandy); an expression belonging to the Piecellange; literally a brother, Cf., Schwesterlein, little sinter withe female sudendess); Butallymann (in Luther's Liber Page terms [1529]; Bass - little man); Piecel (supposed to be from Faser a birch-rod or fibre; the Eng., feme is also connected with it. Thus, Müdchenfens, a hot member; Pachfissel, a shoemaker, etc. Piecellange signifies the language of the strong, i.e., those of the fellowship of thieves, burglars, and rowdies [Fr., contast], etc. In Vienna Fiesel — the lowest and most dangerous type of bawdy-house bully). Dickmann (also, an egg, or testicle); Pinde or Finde (Low German); Schweiges (O.H.G. smeichen er to flatter, to laugh); Schwenz (also, a fool or boaster).

PORTUGUESE SYNONYMS. Pac de todes (=father of ail); perra (=a strong stick); virgilieiro (= that which deprives of virginity); pics (=lance; also, a measure equal in length to the handle of a long spear; cf., Eng. YARD); bacsmarte (=a milk-giving gun); a montholia de Pager (= an oilflask).

GREAMY, adj. (general).—Excellent; first-rate. For synonyms, see A1 and Fizzino.

CREATION. TO BEAT OF LICK CREATION, series for. (American).

—To overpower; excel; surpass; to be incomparable. English variants are 'to best hollow, to sticks, or to fits,' etc. Cf., Big AS ALL OUTDOORS.

A Secretary of the Secr

life. District New Prote, 12 the. I'm willist the advise. Blacks ALL conservor how I sidesock, but I should go agin you would.

Canasas, wer's (old). — To slip or slide snything into the hands of apother. — Green [1785].

CREEPER, sade. (general).—One who crisque and 'curries invour'; a 'skuska' or snibe (g.e., for synonyme).

CREEPERS, suite. (common). — I. The fect.

ENULISH SYNONYM. Dewbeaters; beetle-crushers; understandings; trotters; tootsies: stumps (also the legs); everlassing shoes; hocks; boot-trees; pasterns; ards (Old Cant: now used as an adjective, — 'het'); double-breaters; daisy-beaters; kickers; crahs; trampérs; hockles; hoofs; pudsays.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Las trottius (popular: trottius, to go a jog-trot; aller thercher les pardons de Saint-Trottiu, to take a walk instead of going to church); les repessirs (common: properly [in sing.] a resting place or pause; also an alter set up in the streets for a procession); les répateus (popular); les paterons (thieves': properly, in sing., a shoulder-blade); les paterons (thieves': properly pasterns); les harpions (thieves': also hands, Cotgrave has harpe d'un chien — a

Tracks Street

D. Grands

poother them watering to the terminal to the terminal to the terminal to the terminal termina

1866. Detetion P

the self-transfer of the self-

1670. London Paris River Romence. 1886. I could give you the could

1888. The Losts, it is We see the great transless a chair, and giving litters with the 'Dream of Supress

1690. Globa in Management of the Gorgerous and the Chapler Rive (harden of the William of the Boats by William and persons have been given a great and the Chapler of the Chapter of the C

BREAKER.

Onesion, side. (venery). — The female fundament. For synonyme, see Montosyllants.

Citi, sade. (popular). — The Criterion, theatre and restaurant, at Piccadilly Circus.

c. 1806. Breadable Ballad, 'Another Fallsh's.' Rosed has the cax ev'ry evening. I slip, And deep in the pale spathing blaze I dip.

GRIB, safe. (old).—I. The stomach.

Ch. CRIBBING, sense I. [A transferred sense of CRIB = a manger, rack, or feeding place.

Ch. leaish i., 3, 'The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's CRIB.'] For synonyms, as BREAD-BASKET and VICTUAL-LING OFFICE.

1600. Brosen, Joviel Crow, Act. ii. Here's penseus and lap, and good poplars of Yesrum, To fill up the cats, and to opplars the querous.

a. (colloquial). —A house ; place of abode; apartments; lodgings; ahop; warehouse; den, diggings, or snuggery.' For synonyms, see Dragings. [From A.S., crib, or cribb a small labitation.]

1998. SHARDPHARM, King Honey IV. Why, rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cane, Than in the perfumed chambers of the great?

1600: Bulwan Lutton, Paul Clifford, p. 40 (ed. 1844). Now, now in the CRIB, where a ruther may lie, Without fear that the traps should distress him.

1687. Dickens, Oliver Twist, ch. six. The caus's barred up at night like a jul.

1847. Illus. London Notus, 22 May. The burgler has his CRIB in Clerkenwell.

1800. Chambers' Journal, vol. XIII., a. as. He said he was awful flattered file by the honour of seeing two such guest at his CRIS.

16th. Duty Mount of this, in it wis, as To manage ecopes from prints district fully is only us topolocates, of this prin cipies which easies this bengin to small the rural cars and appropriate the year of her Majasty's peacethi subjects.

3. (popular).—A situation, 'place,' or 'berth.' [The transition from sade., sense 2, is easy and natural.]

4. (school and University).—A literal translation surreptitionally used by students; also a theft of any kind; specifically, anything copied without acknowledgment.—[See Seric., sense 2.] For synonyms, see PONY,

1841. Punch, vol. L, p. s8g. He has with a prudent forethought stuffed his CHIBS inside his double-breasted waist-

1868. C. Burn, Verdant Green, pt. I., p. 64.

1866. THACKERAY, Howcomer, ch. xxii. I wish I had read Greek a little more at school . . . when we return I think I shall try and read it with cause,

1654. T. HUGHES, The Brown's School-days, pt. II., ch. vi. Tom, I went you to give up using valgus books and Carne.

1899. Globe, xs Oct., p. x, col. 4. Always, it seems likely, there will be men 'going up' for examinations; and every now and again, no doubt, there will be among them a willy 'Heathen Passes' like him of whom Mr. Hilton speaks—who had cruss up his slowe, and notes on his culf.

5. (thieves').—A bed.—[See suits., senses 2 and 3.]

1837. MAGINH, from Videes. Lend me a lift in the fam'ly way. You may have a CRIB to stow in.

Verb (colloquial).—r. To steal or pilier; used specifically of petty thefts. For synonyms, see Prig.

1748. T. Dvcuz, Dictionary (5 ed.). Cass (v.): to with-hold, keep back, plach,

1966, T. Hoop, Ode to Ray Wilson, Spin, when, will, IV., is say. Yet sure of layers these beauty of St. Peter's keys in war.

1885. Rosent Browning, Mes and Western. From Little Little, ed. 1815, p. 252. Black and white I drew From apped old gestern welting to confess Their chins of barrel-dropping, candle-ends.

1800. Answers, sy July, page 141, bol. z. He knew that if the measuring get about the Yambes would think it a smeat thing to care it.

2. (school and University).—
To use a translation; to cheat at
an examination; to plagiarise.

1641. Panel, vol. I., p. 177. CRIBRING his answers from a tiny manual of knowledge, two inches by one-and-a-half in size, which he hides under his blotting-paper.

1886. T. HUGHES, Tom Brown's School-days, pt. II., ch. iii. Finishing up with two highly moral lines extra, making ten in all, which he CRIBERD entire from one of his books.

To CRACK & CRIR.—Ser under CRACK.

**CRIBBAGE-FACE and CRIBBAGE-FACED, subs. and adj. phr. (common). — Pock-marked and like a cribbage - board. Otherwise COLANDER - FACED, CRUMPET-FACED, PIKELET - FACED, and MOCKERED (q.v.).

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Avoir un gremier à lentilles (popular: a cock-loft, granary, or garret, for the storage of lentils); ne pas s'être assuré contre la grêle (popular: grêle=hail); un morcau de gruyère (popular: that cheese being honeycombed with holes); guoir un moule à gaufres (popular: nuoule = mould; gaufre = a

Christian Parking

CRIBBER, and Man grunabler. A house his crib to manufact at ER, and die at Rusty-cure.

Crisbaye or Casser land (old).—Blind allow byc-ways; Fr., and Se

Food and Drinks

For all this ben carneties and then, Bowse a health to the the the ken.

2. (schools and United general).—Stealing a translation subs., sense 4.

1862. FARRAR, Sh. Figure 2. They would not call the bagging a thing, or, at the wint it—concealing the villaing least.

GRIB-BITER, sade. (common invetorate groundles.)

a horse that worse rack, manger, or grown the same time draws in an so as to make the private called wind-sucking.]

equivalents are as performed are rême; see restables.

CRIB-CRACKER, spin gutter housebreaker.

ORIB-CRACKING, verbal subs. (thieves').—Housebreaking.

1882. Punch, vol. XXIII., p. 16r.
With higher ambition Bill Syles he
burned, And becoming experter as he grew
elder, From cly-faking to CRIB-CRACKING
turned.

CRIES.-Ser STREET CRIES.

GRIKKY! CRACKY! GRY! intj. (common).—Formerly, 'a profane oath'; now a mere expression of astonishment. [A corruption of 'Christ.']

1887. R. H. BARKAM, The Impeldely Layende (ed. 186a), p. 276. It would make you exclain, 'twould so fercibly strike ye, if a Frenchman Superbe!—if an Englishman CRUKEY!

. 1841. Comic Almanack, p. 275. Oh! CRIKEY, Bill; vot a conch that indy's sot!

1808. Dispense, II., 54. O, CRIKEV! the switching I got, At the hand of the cruel old miser.

1888. W. E. HEWLEY. 'Culture in the Shems.' 'O CRIKEY, Bill !' she says as me, she see, 'Look sharp,' see she, 'with them there soesiges.'

CRIMINI, CRIMINEY, or CRIMES !— See CRIKEY. [Possibly the latter usage has been influenced by crimes means, my fault.]

1700. FARQUHAR, Constant Comple, Act iv., Sc. 2m. Murder'd my brother! O CRIMINI !

1816. Scorr, Antiquery, ch. xvi.
A monument of a knight templar on each side of a Grecian porch, and a Madonaa on the top of it I—O CRIMINI

1841. The Comic Almanach, p. 280.
A Lament for Bartlemy Fair. Oh! lawk;
the dear; the CPIMENY me; what a
downright sin and a shame.

CRIMOON CHITTERLING, suit. Air. (old). — The senic. Used by Urquhart. For synonyme, see CREAMSTICK.

CRINCLE-POUCH, mis, (old),—A sixpence. For synonyms, sw. BENDER.

1998. 'Bacchas' Bountle,' Harl. Misc., II., p. 270 [ed. 1808-11]. See then the goodnes of this so gracious a god, at yes, which in the driest drought of summer, had rather shroude your throates with a handfull of hemp, than with the expense of an odde CRINCLEPOUCH, wash yourseleus within and without, and make yourselues as mery as daws.

CRINKUM-CRANKUM, subs. (old).

—The female pudendum. [Properly a winding way.] For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

CRINKUMB, subs. (old).—A venereal disease. Cf., CRINKUM-CRANKUM. For synonyms, see LADIES' FEVER.

CRINOLINE, sucs. (common).—A woman. For synonyms, see Petticoat.

CRIPPLE, subs. (old).—I. A 'raid' (Scots) or sixpence.—[See quots., 1785 and 1885.] For synonyms, see BENDER.

1786. GROER, Dict. Vulg. Tongue. CRIPPLE: six pence, that piece being commonly much bent and distorted.

1789. GEO. PARKER, Life's Painter, p. 178, s.v.

1819. T. Moore, Tom Crib's Memorial, p. 25, m. A bandy or CRIPPLE, a sixpance.

1885. Household Words, so June, p-155. The sixpence is a coin more liable to bend than most others, so it is not surpris.

to finance).—As swinwird out j also a dallard. Fr., malejusts (grapules) propulty mail it is juste). [Rigurative fits one that cusays, kindys, or halfs—whether physically or mestally.] Cf., sense 3, and Go 17, You extrings.

3. (Wellington College)...A dolt; literally one without a leg to stand on QL sense 2, and Go 17, you CRIPPLES.

Go IT, YOU CRITERING Fair. (general).—A surcestic comment on atrenuous effort; frequently used without much sense of fences; e.g., when the person addressed it a capable sthicts. Woodern legs and check is sometimes added as an intensitive.

1840. THACKERAY, Cos's Diory.

'Striking a bahasos', p. 199. 'O'l costs
along.' said Lord Lolypop, 'costs along
this way, ma'am! Go 17, yz cripples.

CRISP, subs. (popular).—A banknote. For synonyms, as SOFT.

CRISPIN, subs. (common).—A shoemaker. [From Saints Crispin and Crispinus, the patrons of the 'gentle craft,' i.e., shoemaking.]

1785. GROSS, Dict. Vulg. Tengus, s.v. 1861. Passch, vol. KLL, p. 246. CRISTIN, everybody knows to be a name for a bhossaher.

St. Crispin's Lance, mbs. phr. (old). — An awl. [From Crispin (g.v.) + Lance, a weapon.] Fr., une lance.

CRISPIN'S HOLIDAY, suis, phr. (old).

—Every Monday throughout the year, but most particularly the

Choose and a second sec

Straight Til. Ga

Work-To die

OROAKER, and, folial perioe. For gradients

2. (old).—A handle 1887. Bertraum, 4884.

(COMMOND)

[From CROAK, special CROAKER, seminal Synonyms, are Disable Synonyms, are Dis

5. (provincially and 1888. Vister Relative States and 1888. White Relative States and 1888. States and 1889. States and 1889.

6. (prison)—6. nected with CROCUS by CROAREN, switch and 4.]

1880. Breader Marie Sang, Jergen, and Camil's Sand yet the cases on the Choakeze, would analyse the three common of bread larm to put them a come well the sand to the y. (common).....A person, male or simple, who ares everything or said, and whose communion is likened to that of the saven, which is a bird of ill-omen......See Goldanith's Good Natured Man. Fz., am play maleo a passing belt.

CHOASSUMMENTA, rade. (old).—Northumberland. [Gross: 'from the particular croaking in the proistaciation of the people of that county, especially about Newcastle and Morpeth, where they are said to be born with a buir in their throats, which prevents their pronouncing the letter 'r.']

Ottoom, saids. (common).—A worthiess animal; a fool; said of a house a signifies a good-for-nothing brate; of a man or woman, a duster, a 'rotter.' [Most likely those the Scots CROCK = an old sheep.]

1997. Sporting Times, as March, p. s, ool. 5. The wretched CROCKS that how go to the post will be relegated to more appropriate work.

1800. Bird of Freedom, 7 Aug., p. 3, For the minutes that CROCK went about twice as fast as it had ever done.

1000. Illustrated Bits, 13 July, 'I ear,' and the Lambers to the Old Hermit, as they seed at the mouth of the Cave listening to the song hinds, 'you are getting a bit of a CHOCK—failing list, I should app.'

CROCKETTS, rule. (Winchester College).—A kind of bastard cricket, semetimes called 'small CROCESTTS.' Five stumps are used and a fives ball, with a bat of plain deal about two inches broad, or a broomstick.

1870. MANSPIELD, School - Life at Winshester College, p. 129. The more noisily dispased would inchige in . . . playing Hisocholorum, or CRECKETTS.

To our casquarth, suche ply..... Fo full to soon of atlant ; to make a duck's egg.

GROCODILE, mis. (University). —
A girl's school walking two and
two.

GROCÚE, GROCUE - METALLORUM or GROAKUE, suit. (common).— A doctor; specifically, a quack. [Conjecturally, a derivative of GROAK = to die. C/., quot. 1781, under CROCUSSING RIG.]

ENGLISH SYNONYME. Pill; squirt; butcher; croaker; corpseprovider; bolus; clyster; gallipot. [Several of these terms also an apothecury.]

FRENCH SYNONYIM, Che dragueur (popular: literally a dredging machine); un cliebeau (a doctor at ht. Lazare); un kinimik (popular: a young doctor, especially one walking the hospitals); un marchand de morts subtles (common: literally is a dealer in sudden death. Cf., CORPER PROVIDER).

GERMAN SYNONYM. Refs or Raufe (from the Hebrew).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Maggio (signifying God, king, lord, and pope); pestegiators (literally 'he that places'; used of any charlatan, but particularly of a quack doctor); aragon di farda.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue. Chocus or CHOCUS METALLORUM! a nickname for the surgeons of the gray and navy.

1861.61. H. MAYKRW, London Lab. and Lond. Poor, vol. I., p. sqs. (quoted in list of patterer's words).

1887. Snowden, Mag. Assistant, 3 ed. p., 444, s.v.

The second second second

and affected — A quart ambidist. [2'rom CROCUS (g.s.), a signor, - PETCHER, one that continuous is the street to hold forth continuous for bathers.]

Cadeusesne-Rie, salv. (old). —
Travelling from place to place as
a quack doctor. [From CROCUS
(4.5.), a doctor, + ING + RIG,
a performance or trick.]

1781. G. PARKER, View of Society, II., 172. Caccusting Rio is performed by men and welsen, who travel as Doctors or Doctoresses.

Crons, suit. (showmen's).—A clown or buffoon.

CROOK, rafr. (old).—I. A sixpence.
[An abbreviation of CROOKBACK
(g.v.).]

1789. GEO. PARKER, Lifé's Painter, p. 276, a.v.

2. (general).—A thief; swindler; one who gets things ON THE CROOK (g.v.).

1867. Orange Journal, 16 April. Strange as the statement may seem, the public know nothing of the work of a really clever crook, and the police themselves know very little more. The explanation of this ignorance is a very simple one. A crook whose methods are exposed is a second-rate crook.

On the crook, adv. phr. (thieves').—The antithesis of on the straight (q.v.). Cf., On the cross.

1879. J. W. HORSLEY, in Macm. Mag., XL., 903. Which he had bought on THE CROOK (dishonestly).

TO CROOK (or COCK) THE ELBOW, or the LITTLE FINGER,

CROOK-BACK, and penny please, said marnes of which-said and battered are bender, crookback, etc. Grose [1785]. For a BENDER.

CROOKEN, par. adj. [called Disappointing; the STRAIGHT (p. w.) 3 part the habits, ways, and thieves.—See OR The So also, mentatic seepend EDNESS = rescality of page

Things have gone very Grounds.

1877. Pier Years' Peans
ch. H., p. 186. The prisoner
also a 'fly' man, and he have
how he could thoroughly have
CROOKED officer.

1884. Daily Telegraph, so at col. r. My time was up the many that of two lads of the Children is was through them. that I want

1884. Eche of Jan g. s. Last season will be long remarking.
the racing world for the choostamestales some owners.

1888. Detroit From Press. What are you trying to get and What.
I am going to see that training part as

hetter indeed in heals with. I may decide to do more, but that will depend presty much on yourself. 'Mothing caposton, is it!' asked the other, supplementy!

CROOKED AS A VIRGINIA (or SNAKE) FENCE, par. (American).

—Uneven; sig-sag; said of matters or persons difficult to keep 'straight.' To make A VIRGINIA FENCE is to walk unsteadily, as a drunkard. The Virginia, fences signag with the soil.

Cacoccy, ser5 (common). — To hang on to; to lead; to walk arm-in-arm; to court or pay addresses to a girl. For synonyms, ser TROT OUT.

CHOP.—Ser CRAP, sense 1.

GROPPED, ppl. adj. (old).—Hanged.
For synonyms, see LADDER and
TOPPED.

1/81. G. PARKER, View of Society, IL, 30. Sentencing some more to be drapped (sic) [hanged].

CROPPEN, subs. (common). — A heavy fall or failure of any kind; generally 'to come a CROPPEN. (Originally hunting.) Analagous French phrases are avoir sea discussion over le paré (literally 'to argue with the pavement'); prindre we billet de parters (a punning play upon words: the pit of a theatre is parters; parters = on the ground: hence to take a ticket for the pit); se lithegraphier (popular). For synonyms in a metaphorical sense, see Go TO POT.

1868. Robers from the Clude, 23 Dec.

*Pleasures of the Hunting Field. In short, it is fox-hunting which. . . induces the belief that life is a mistake without occasional CROPPERS.

1880. H. J. Bynon, Not such a Pool as He Looks (French's Asting ed.), p. 8.

1980. A. Thortown, The Dub's Children of hive. Telling to his father he could not quite venture to not what night happen if he were to come a

1865. Daily None, as Jani., p. g. col. p. Otton treads "alone, aloft, sublime where Astrone might fear to pum, ag though she comme what men coll convenience. a shousant deadle, she is achtimally measurement of her birenders.

CROPPED as to their ears and their noses by the public executioner; subsequently, to convicts, in allusion to their close CROPPED hair; hence to any person whose hair was cut close to the head; s.g., the Puritans and the Iriah Rebels of 1789.

And the titles recome on a page 1870. Sin G. C. Lawis, Lettere, p. 410. Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of Franch principles. Hair so wors was called a 'crop.' Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase, 'crop-instating: wig [Pestry of Anti-Jacobia, p. 41. This is the origin of Choppus, as applied to the Irish rebals of 1989.

1877-79. GREEN, Short Hist. Eng. Poster, ch. z., The CROPPIES, as the Irish insupers, were called in derision from their short-cut hair.

CROPPLED. TO BE CROPPLED, vertal par. (Winchester College).

—To fail in an examination; to be sent down at a leason.

CROPPY.-See CROPPIE.

CROPS, serial pier.—To GO AND LOOK AT THE CROPS = to leave the room for the purpose ofconsulting Mrs. JONES (g.v.),

Cross, mbs. (thieves').—I. A pre-arranged swindle. In its special sporting signification 'a

coal to the to my had a seen. They had been to my had a seen to me to the coal and they had a seen to the coal and they had a

Hele, W. H. Ampricarra, Rachaned. Two splitting arrows, each wide areato, Vernleaked in Split for heavy studie; But in the means time, as is very. Buth kide agreed to play a Carous.

2006. Derig Dag. 1. 39 As normal des pain chares. Askpart II fed. on; if so it is added applicationtly, as there place as Canal.

1897. A. Thoulous, Cheerings, ch. mm. I always suppose every heric will mp. to wis; and though there may be a cross now and again, ther's the semat line to go thou.

2. (thiever).—A thief; also CROSS-MAN, CROSS-COVB, CROSS-CHAP, SQUIRE, KNIGHT, or IAD, OF THE CROSS (g. s.).] For synonyms, are Thieves.

1800. BULWER LYTTON, Poul CRISTON, p. 70, ed. 1841. There is an excellent follow sear here, who keeps a public-house, and is a firm ally and generous patron of the LADS OF THE CROSS. ISSE, p. 140. Gentlesien of the Road, the Street, the Theaten and the Shop! Prim, Telrymen, and aquitzes OF THE GROSS!

1894. H. Antsworth, Rechwood, bk.
IV., ch. H. Never a Cross corp. of paall can throw off so prime a chant as yourcell.

1864. Cornhill Meannine, II., 336, In the following verse, taken from a pet flash song, you have a comic specimen of this nort of guilty shively: —"A cases COVE is in the street for me, And I a poor girl of low degree; If I was as rich as I can poor, Ye never should go on the cross me enous."

Verb,-1, To play false in a match of any kind.

1887. W. E. HERREY AND R. L. STEVENSON, Descon Bradle, Activ., Sc. 3. What made you cross the fight and play booty wish year own man?

Add 1

Carrier of the Carrie

40 Lat.

TO PLAY A COMME

p. syr (ed. alfe). Assumed a same to lose a sign / er. the same to be a sign / er.

Air. (American thinks)
quit the CROSS and a

1877. S. L. C. Twain 7 All on the party of t

To se crooses.

(University).—There a University Guide paying term biles in treasures), or for mile or lectures, or absorbed undergrad can be treasured buttery, or kitches, se a croose is pur agreement by the Don, who will him, or to punish him.

1808. Ray. E. Reans by
Bade) Verticast Grain
Str 1—You will trainless R. Berry your name Chimins delicates beste ; and bet of the light help, and college.

See also Caosa, word, scane 1.

ON THE CROSS, Air.—The opposite of ON THE SQUARE (q.v.).
Q., ON THE CROOK.

1881. H. Kunnanu, Rawanska, ch.
xxxv. [Chee. Rammake to Sharkach]

"Bare you my brothers! "Five altogather.
Bar was gate for a sele, it appeared; and
Hipper was sent over the water, Henry was
gone on THE CROSS." ON THE CROSS!
salt Charles. "Ah, the boy wid, he gone
ant alsystation and such. He's agent, and
a sount one, too. He's agent, and

1888, Ouina, Under Two Flags, ch. v. Rales had seen a good deal of men and mensers, and, in his own opinion at least, was "up to every dodge ou Time Cross" that this inigations world could unfold.

1817. Pine Years' Penal Servitude, ch. Ill., p. a44. We went down to a bloke I lance up in one of the stream leading off the Ruston read who did a little our run chose now and again, to see what he'd stand for the £000.

1894. Role, x March, p. 3, cel. 6. Prisoner knew they were stolen, and said be could get rid of any quantity of similar articles that were got our TRE GROSS, a sleeg expression for stolen goods.

1609. Answers, 8 June, p. sg. One of them then came a little nearer, and produced a good gold sour pin, worth, perhaps, go or A3, and saled if I would buy it, adding it was our THE CROSS (stelles), and I could have it for sa., as they wanted a shilling to get a bed.

CHOOS-BELTS, subv. (military).—
The Eighth Hussers. [The regiment wears the sword belt over the right shoulder in memory of the Battle of Saragossa, where it took the belts of the Spanish cavalry. This privilege was confismed by the King's Regulations of 2762.

CROSS-BITING. (old).—See

First (old).—To cheat 1 to sould; to hoax. [Nares thinks it a compound of CROSS and BITE. It has suffered a double abbrevia-

tion, both to consistent of thing west substantively and surfailer in the same some.] For synonyme, see STIFF.

1001. Racess, Personall to Militarie Profession. She was such a derill of her tongus, and would so existence have with such attention and ministrated personal

1866. G. HARVEY, New Letter, in who. L., ope (Greent). If he playeds at fact and letter . . . when dull he couperate, or GROSSTER, but his questroy

1717. PHON, Albus, canto H. As Nature silly had thought fit For some by ends to choose ser wit.

1838. Scott, Fordence of Nigol, ch. xxiii. I know—i know—ugh—but I'll caose-arts him.

CROSS-BITER, sais. (old).—A chest; swindler; or houses.
[From CROSS-BITE, veri (q.e.), + ER.] Fr., as generar.

1802. Romert General, Blacke Backet Mestenger [part of cicle]. Laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browns, one of the most notable Catpurses, GROS-STERS, and Concycatchers.

1669. Nicher Nichel, in Hart. Miss. (ed. Park), II., 208, s.v.

1061. A Dialogres, etc., in Hart. Misc. (ed. Park), II., rac. I think makeshy knows what he is; but I take him to be a casesserms.

Onces-Bitime, serbal suds. (old).—
A deception; cheat; or hoax.

Cf., CROSS-BITE, vers.

1676. WENTETONE, Racks of Report, p. so. CHORNITHM, a kind of command, under the couler of friendship; and is his opinite to the readen, The shear will fam to see his CHORNITHM and CHURING shifts described.

1886. MARLOWE, Jose of Malia, IV, v. Like one that is employed in catserie [kmavery] and CROSSETTING.

1610. ROWLANDA, Martin Marhali, p. 53 (H. Chub's Rapr., 1874). He [Lawrence Crosbiter] first vsed that at which now is named choosatring, and dww. whose name this damned art (CROSBITING) tooke her first call, as if Lawrence Crosbiter first inseated the same.

D'Uneur, Collère Wall, c. S. ye who to include Major, skilled and Wall, De major quick, and of fight proter. He Breedsh of surpress cases to hand him, And with a trip I th' Intern-

1745. 'Handhil,' in P. Renn's Best' me, vol. L., p. 45. I down not but I shall prove the truth of what I have asserted, by page, darts, hard blows, falls, and caosenorryocae.

1700. SMOLLETT, L. Greater, vol. II., ch. viii. He was on his legs again . . . but; instead of accomplishing his purpose, he received a cross-abtroct.

1886. M. Scorr, Cringle's Leg, ch. zii. While the old women heelhanied me with a polar on one side, he jerked at me on the other, until at length he gave me a segular Canes-BUTTOCK.

1880. Chambers fournal, vol. XIII., p. 347. He is initiated into all the mysteries of 'hitting' and 'counterhitting,' stopping,' and 'infighting,' the sait in chancery,' and the CROSS-BUTTOCK.'

CROSS-CHAP.—See CROSS, suits., sense 2.

CROSS-COVE. -- See CROSS, subs., sense 2.

CROSS-CRIB, subs. (thieves' and vagrants'). — A thieves' hotel. [From CROSS (q.v., subs., sense 2), a thief, + CRIB (q.v., subs., sense 2), a place of abode.]

CROSS-DRUM, subs. (thieves').—A thieves' tavern. [From CROSS (q.v., subs., sense 2), a thief, + DRUM, a house or lodging.]

CROSSER, subs. (sporting).—One who arranges or takes part in a CROSS (q.v., nubs., sense 1).

Port (thieres) - The he person.—See and

Cnoss-Kie er Cnoss-Kie (thieves').—To examine. [Kini-ris in or jest.] Fr., faire in also fairs selected.

1879. J. W. House, St. 1886. Mag., XL., 500. A state came to the cell and Catos created amined) me.

CROSS-MAN, — Se Canal

CROSS-PATCH, mis. (collection)
An ill-natured, ill-person.
As in the delicity rhyme:

CHOSS-PATCH, Dense the basis. In the fire and spin.—Lift.

Not mentioned in Ash.

1785. GROSE, Diet. Valg. States GROSS-PATCH: a pervish box at 2015.

1841. Comic Almonach, p. 1841. Pigeon's trying to look shy, if it calls a CROSSPATCH!

CROSS THE DAMP-POT, STATE AND AND (tailors').—To cross the Administration of the Control of the

Cnow, suite. (thiswe?: —z. A confederate on watch whilst another steals. Generally a man, but occasionally a woman acts as a CROW; the latter is also called a CAMARY (q.v., suite, sense 4).

1881-61. H. Mayanw, Lon. Lob. and Lon. Peor, IV., all. One hotps a lookout to see there is no person near to detect them. This person is termed a 'cnom.' If anyone should be near, the 'cnow' gives a signal, and then decamps.

1868. Cornhill May., VI., 648. Occasionally they [women] assist at a burgilary. . . remaining outside and keeping watch; they are then called CROWS.

1888. Answerz, 28 May, p. 390, col. a. A Cnow (confederate) is next planted untaile, or in an upper window, if there be one, to give notice, by means of signals or a cord reaching to the workers, of the approach of a peeler or chance passer-by.

2. (common).—A piece of unexpected luck; a 'fluke'; generally 'a REGULAR CROW.' [Originally billiards' in which it = a hazard not played for, i.e., a 'fluke': no doubt a corruption of the Fr. reacrec.] A French equivalent is mattre dans le mille.

To mat crow.—See Broiled Crow.

A CROW TO PLUCK, TO PULL, or TO PICK WITH ONE, phr. (colloquial). Something demanding explanation: a misunderstanding to clear; a disagreeable matter to settle. Sometimes, A BONE TO PICK, etc.

1808. SHAKSPEARE, Comedy of . Zovorz, iii., r. If a crow help us in, sir-rah, we'll PLUCK A CROW TOGETHER.

1908. NASHE, Louise Stuffs, in wks. V., 308. So I coulde PLUCKE A CROWE WYTH POST Martial! for calling it putre hales.

1859. Howell, Preserve. I have a good to pluck with you.

1664. BUTLER, Haddines, pt, II., s. If not, resolve-before we go, That you and I must full a crow.

7184. Gross, Date Page Chapte. To react A capy: To separa appear for a finit compatited; to seek a dispute.

1819. Scott, Bride of Lieumermer, ch. xv. If then Revenued cases to called over the coals in the House of Pers, you will find that the Mangals will have a Court on M. House were a

Crown, subs. (old).—A fiddle.

1880. Re/erre, ut March, p. 3, cel. a. If the proprietors want, in the way of audiences, to be able to boast of croowness, they should take care to avoid giving pain.

2. (old).-A fiddler.

CROW-EATER, swis. (colonial).—A lazybones who prefers subsisting upon what he can pick up, as the crows do, to putting himself to the trouble of working for it. For synonyms, as LOATER.

CROW-FAIR, mos.; (old).—A gathering of clergymen.

Crown, surf (thieves').—To inspect a window with a view to operations.

CROWN AND FEATHERS, suds. Adv. (venery).—The female sudsudium. For synonyms, see MONOSYL-LABLE.

Grownen, subs. (old colloquial).—
A coroner. [A corruption of coroner.]

1806. SHAKEPRARR, Hamlet, Act v., Sc. z. Sec. Cl. The CROWIER hath set on her, and finds it Christian buried.

1800. NASHE, Lenies Single, in wks. V., 200. And if any drowns themselves in them, their CROWNERS six vpon them.

1886. HALIBURTON, Clackmaker, 3 S., ch. ii. You'll be to Connecticut afore they can wake up the Chowsen and Aumanon a jusy.

军运行动

Construction, sole, (thereo)

The Berettmann broad arrow a
sho fir M.) wrinkles at the outside comess of the eyes.

CRUEL or CRUELLY, adj. and adv., (dolloydid).—Extremely; very; great. A fashionable intentitive; to Americanium by survival. Qf., AWFUL and BRASTLY.

1968. BARTESTT, Dict. of Americumints, p. 170. Oh, doctor, I am powerful work, but Chicar, etc.,

ORUELTY-VAN OF SOOSY-HUTCH, suds. (common).—A four-wheeled chalse.

Onve, swie. (Christ's Hospital).—

1. At Hertford, a crust; in the London school, crust and crumb alike.

1888. Laten, Ethe (Christe Hospital), p. 302, who, [ed. 2852]. He had his ton and hot rolls in a morning, while we were bettening upon our quarter of a penny lond—sear CRDO.

a. (Christ's Hospital). — A BLUE; especially an 'old boy.'

1877. BLANCE, Blue Coat Boye, p. So. All CRUGS will well remember, etc.

CRUGAMALER, subs. (Christ's Hospital). A biscuit given on St. Matthew's Day. (Orthography dubious. Blanch inclines to the following derivation: 'The biscuit had once something to do with those nights when bread and hose, with cheese, were substituted for bread-and-butter and milk. Thence the term. "crug

Chinese, int. (2)

Contraction, tends, tends, or highest traversed the contraversed the conto give had linear abo, report
any popular any booty that his

2. in sing

CRUMA, sair. juilleurg. woman. Gi, Carrier senses I and a

CRUMB AND CRUST MAIL. (common). — A below. II CRUST and MASTER. ROLLS. Pr., and Aller larton.

CRUMBS and CHATEN

CRUMMY, caf. (physicists plump; well-developed cially said of high-latent full-figured women a carting a provincialism, dram to stuff, whence castument well stuffed.] Fr., (an almost literal trained cite a de ca; Sp., spread plump-faced.

1748. T. Dvetra, Destinated Crumery (a.): . . . who fire; etc., or fleshy.

. 1910. T. Moone, Two Crifts Manarial in Congress, p. 14. For they now, notwithstanding Crift's hands enthance, To train down the CRUMOR's "Swamentions moone!

1600, Jon. Ban, Plot. of London, p. 60. A slow, expensive, young woman, who seemed surprised and interested at Be streetee.

1848. Decrease, Mortie Chanalewit, ch. zziz., p. s6p. 'There's the remains of a fine waynes about fieldsh. Pell, Teo much cuttus, you know, and Mr. Bulloy: 'too fat, Pul.

1986. Hanny Kringaray, The Hillywest and He Boytone. You're Caturary and I sha't a going to deny it. But you and what I'd call fat.

- 2. (American). Comely.
- 3. (thieves' and soldiers').—
- 4. (thieves').—Plump in the pockets. [Probably an extended use of sense 1.]

CRUMNY-Doss, subs. (thieves').—
A lousy bed. [From CRUMNY
(g.v., sense 3), lousy, + Doss
(g.v.), a hed.]

CRUMP, suck. (Winchester College).

—A hard hit; a fall. Used also as a verb in very much the same wease as to COS (g.s.). Cf., BARTER.

CRUMPET, subs. (common).—The

English Synonyms. Brainpan; nut; chump; jazey; steeple; tib or tibby; weather-cock; turnip; upper extremity; topend; twopenny; upper storey; ennister; attic; garret; costard; scence; bonce; nob; lolly; lobb; knowledge-kox; block; cocoanut; Crown-Office; calabash; top-knot; crust; chimney-pot; onion; chevy; cockloft; top-flat; gable; prosphine; letterate litlierd ball; apper-count; immend; tabem; dome.

FRENCE SYNOSTELL ally a pumpkin or gourd); a citrus (thieves'); and archite (po ular); see core (popular: literally a cocoa-nut); tens calchess (popular = a calabash); une cecarde (popular: properly a cocade); see caises (common: literally a chest or locker); see coloquints (thieves'); see chapitees (popular: literally a capital); see balls (popular); see moule de bonnet (popular : literally a cap-mould); le grentier à sel (popular: properly the [Attic] salt-loft); is baldaquin (a canopy); la louis (popular : the bowl, ball, or sconce); some ciboule (popular: properly a scallion, green onion, or eschalot) ; is boussele (familiar : in nautical phraseology, the com-pass); la somme (popular and thieves'); le tesson (roughs'); la bette (popular : literally a bobbin or spool); la seire (popular); la bette au sel (famillar : the [Attic] salt-box); la bette à serdines (popular = surdine box); At betts d surprises (general : box of surprises); la tirelire (popular: literally money-box); la hure (properly the head of a wild boar); la genache (popular); la noisette (popular : literally nut) ; le char (popular); le réservoir (popular: reservoir or cistern); le bourrichon (popular); la goupine

desired has an had the fraction of the property of small plants of property of the property of

GERMAN SYNONYM. Kiefel.

TTALIAN SYNONYME. Chisirla or ciseria (a popular term); bimo (literally a helmet); borella (properly a ball); grints (in orthodox Italian, ringworm of the scalp).

SPANIAR SYNONYMA. Chimenes (fem.; literally a chimney. Se is subit at humo d la chimenea,—the smoke has got into his head; said of one who is affected with drink); chells (fem.); cabeserre (mas.; a big head, an augmentative of cabesa); calesve (mas.; an abusive term, properly understanding, judgment, discernment); campanario (mas.; properly a beliry).

BALMY IN ONE'S CRUMPET.

— See BALMY, sense 2, and the foregoing.

CRUMPET-FACE, suit. (common).—
A pock-pitted face.—See CRIB-BAGE-FACE.

CRUMPET-SCRAMBLE, suer. (popular).—A tea party; TEA-FIGHT,

Contain the

factionable name of account of the country of the country of the country of the country of Late 4 and the country of Late

1872. Patt Mall Survey would possibly be finish dispolitical reunions, concerns crossure would describe

1890, H. D.
Teast. Saturday
peared to us a feast
the least, And we settled
CRUSH at nine W
tuni, and far more
o'dock to, greativ

Veri (general).
to decamp. For AMPUTATE and

To CRUSH DOWN

phr. (Northern).—Classical
also to run to a place selle

TO CRUSH OF STATE OF CUT, OF BOTTLE, Side, defink (generally Sec CRACK A BOTTLE.)
Italian cresciore of Shakspeare, in the Shakspeare, in the Shakspeare in a shaller and CBACK and CRACK and CRACK and CRACK.

Men. Algebras of Compranicion, in Geometr when, al., 45. If open I bedughtmy Compress to cather a secrets or alle

1906. SHAMEPPARE, Romai and fullet, Act I., Se. a. And if you be not of the house of Manhappas. I peny, come and captured a core of when.

1883. Scorr, Persona of Micel, ch. vil. I crossed a quart with the joby key Jenkin.

Onvenue, sair. (popular).—I. A policeman. [Possibly from the alang verb to CRUSH=to run. CRUSH! was once a favourite signal of the 'pea and thimble' and other race-course sharpers, the meaning heing: 'Run I the police!' The word came into general use, and was ultimately converted into CRUSHER = a policeman.] For synonyms, see BRAK, sense I, and COPPER.

e, 1840. TRACKERAY, The Organ-Boy's Appeal. Though you set in Vestminster surrounded by your CRUMERS, Harrogant and habsolute like the Hortocrat of half the Rushies.

1842. Punch, vol. II., p. 137. Proverbal Philosophy. There is not one cassesses who is proof against the waistcost neiches.

1888. Diagenes, II., 46. Here in came to the Court a causance (Beg pardon-mean maker). Dragging in a Pos-boy, With great show of joy.

1999. SALA, Ton. Round the Clock, 4 p.m., par. 19. A CRUSHER, or policemen, there is indeed.

1871. Pive Years' Penal Servitude, ch. II., p. sey. Oh, that's one of the abrence guntlemen crackmen out. . . . The blooming crossers were precious glad when they 'piachéd' 'im.

2. (popular). — Anything large, fine, or extraordinary. [From CRUSH, to overwhelm or subdue.] Akin to WHOPPER, STINGER, CORKER, BOUNCER, etc. (4.2.).

1849. THACKERAY, Pendennis, ch. iv. She is a CRUSHER, ain't she now?

Citysteine, sel. add (collisional).— Excellent i first-rate. For synobyms, see A1 and F125106.

CRUST OF UPPER CRUST, said, (common).—I. The head, For synonyms, see Chuldran.

UPPER-CRUST (g.v.), also = Society with a capital S.

QRUSTY-BEAU, and. (old).—One that uses paint and cosmetics to obtain a fine complexion.—

Grate.

CRUTCH, salv. (colloquial).—The fork, or inner angle of the thigh.

CRUTCHES ARE CHEAP. - See WOODEN-LEGS.

GRY, subs. (common). — A large number; a quantity. [From CRY, a pack of dogs.] As in Shakspeare's Coriolanus, Actiii., Scene 3. 'You common CRY of curs.'

GREAT CRYAND LITTLE WOOL, phr. (general).—Much ado about nothing. The original text of the proverb was, 'GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL, as the devil said when he sheared the hogs.' Hudibras alters it into 'All cry and no wool.'

TO CRY CARROTS AND TURNIPS, verbal phr. (old)...—
See quot.

1747. CHARLES JOHNSON, Highwaymen and Pyrates, p. 254. He came of with CRYING CARROTS AND TURNER, a term where the course use for whiteping at the cart's area. To cap-(or eath.) A pth world has consisted.—To give to, at this exhibit to precent. As an pressure horrowed from critical parallel has the player rise tables use of it has nothing playette in his band, and is compelled to 'CRY A GO.'] Cf., PASS

1880. Propelly Alguments. Get three qual : have center a go with Fee, Game to spend my incory like a mid.

To car cursoand, verbal plr. (common).—To be fasting, hungry, handed (e.v.). Fr., n'avoir ris dant le carnet; sweet le baffet with 1 am l'autre devant le baffet

1786. Swift, Politic Consequation (conv. Ill.), Footman. Median, dimber's upon the table. Col. Faith, I'm giad of it; my helly begins to CRV corracans.

CRY MATCHER! intj. phr.
(American).—An exclamation of surprise. [Variously derived: (1) a corruption of 'Crime hatches'; a CRY = XPI or 'Christ, no suggestion being offered to account for 'MATCHES'; and (3) a conversion of the Fr. cri matin, presumably Canadian. Cf., CRIMINI.] Quoted in N. and Q., 5 S., viii., 491, and iz., 55, 318.

CRY OFF, sero (general).—To retreat; to back out from an engagement.

1809. London Miscellany, 5 May, p. sor. 'London Revelations.' Why this gent told me to bid,' said the dealer, petting his tingling fingers sharply, 'and now he wants to CRV OFF.'

To cry stinking fish.—See Stinking fish.

C.T.A., phr. (circus and showmen's)
—The police.

GUB or UNLICKED-GUB, mbs. (colloquial).—An awkward, sulky girl; a mannerless, uncouth lout

1.00 P

realize and real to the day of the control of the c

1778. O. Gazanical Contypery, Act in , in a tible booky that would

yen, ch. iz. And Junior, uncivil young. yeung, such as a second of the s

1886. The cather and process of the cather and the

CUBITOPOLIS, ASE.

The Warwick and
Square districts.

name of the bullium.

1864.] C/., ALBERTON

POTAMIA, ASIA MUNCE.

JERUSALEM, SLOCKE

etc. (q.v.).

1864. The Press, 12 Man orollis received its fall-herse, from Lady Morley.

1886. E. YAYER, Land III. There are men yet being an whose mothers had been either way from Rancingh in creates the a dreary swampy mans. As now stands the city of patient CURITOPOLES.

fool. For synonyma, as and CABBAGE-HRAD.

1998. Straturnant, Henry IV., Part I, Act. i, Scene 4. O'horseback, ye cucnoo; but adoot he will not budge a fact.

a. (old).—A cuckold.

1894. SHARPPHARE, Low's Labour Lord, Act v, Sound a. CUCKOO, CUCKOO, O word of fear Unphasing to a married

3. (achoolboys').—The panis. For synonyms, as CREAMSTICK.

Cucacoo, sais. (old).—Money, For synonyms, sa ACTUAL and Gut.

1615. The Passager of Bencenste.
These companions, who . . . carry the impression and marke of the pillerie galley, and of the balter, they call the purse a leafe, and a fiece; money, CUCKOMS, and asks, and downs.

CUCKOO'S NEST, sais. (venery).— The female pudendum. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

CUCUMBER-TIME, subs. (tailors').

—The dull season. [A correspondent of Notes and Queries (1 S., viii., 439) says it is of German origin, and remarks that many hundreds of London tailors are of German nationality. The German phrase is die saure Gurken Zeii (pickled gherkintime). Hence, it is said, the expression 'Tailors are vegetarians,' because they live now on 'cucumber' and now on 'cucumber' and now on 'cucumber' London (1785).] Cf., quot., 1821.

1891. P. EGAN, Tow and Jerry [ed. 1800], p. 60. The chap in the corner... has been chaffing Spendall... about his being so CUCCHMERISH as to be conpelled to "gammon the draper" [which means when a man is without a shirt, and is buttoned up close to his neck, with merely a handlerchief round it to make an appearance of cleanliness, it is termed, "gammoning the draper."]

Cup, sale. (popular). A character of tobacco; a quid. [An elision to 'charing the cud.']

Adj. (Winchester College).—
1. Pretty; handsome. [Thought to be derived from Aude.]:

2. (Christ's Hospital). -- Severe.

CUDDIE, suite. (Scots).-A donkey.

CUDDLING, verbal subs. (athletic and pugilistic).—Wrestling.

CUDDY, adj. (Christ's Hospital).— Hard; difficult; said of a lesson. Also Herifordice for PASSY (p.). [There is a common hard biscuit called a 'cuddy-biscuit' which doubtless has this derivation.]

Cue, verb (thieves').—To swindle on credit.

CUFF, subs. (old).—I. A foolish old man. [Probably a contraction of CUFFIN (q.v.).

1678. C. COTTON, Sourrenides, bk. I., p. 3 (ed. 1785). The instinct Carles there-abouts. Rich currs and very sturdy Louts.

- 1708. CENTLIVEZ, Besis Beely, Act i. A very extraordinary Bargain I have made truly, if she should be really in Love with this old CUPP now.

1760. COLMAN, Polly Honeycomie, in whs. (1777) IV., 38. They are just here! ten to one the old COFF may not stay with her: I'll pop into this closes.

2. (tailors').—A religious man, either real or sham.

To cuff Anthony, par.— See Anthony.

TO BEAT OF CUFF JONAS, par. = TO BEAT THE BOOBY OF GOOSE (q.v. under BEAT).

CUFFEN .- See CUFFIN.

nd Currin, from one of the American form is s derived.

To spin cuffers, per. stories; to yern; TO DRAW THE LONG BOW (q.w.).

CUFFIN, CUFFEN, OF CUFFING, subs. (Old Cant).—A man.

1567. HARMAN, Caveat, s.v.

1867. Panck, 31 Jan., p. 49. Dear Bill, this Stone-jug. In the day-rooms the 'CUPTINS [warders] we queer at our case, And at Darkmans we run the rigjust as we please.

QUEER-CUFFIN, sucr. (old).— A magistrate. [From QUEER, an old canting term for bad, + CUPFIN, a man; literally a bad man from a rogue's point of view. Some of the old canting terms are curious enough: e.g., 'quyer crampringes' = bolts or fetters; 'quyer kyn'=a prison house.] For synonyms, see BEAK, - - sense 2.

1609. DEKKER, Lanthorns and Candle-light (ed. Gros., III., p. 203). To the QUIER CUPFING we bing.

1897. DIBRARLI, Venetic, p. 71.
The gentry cove will be remboyld by his damasid a third gypsy. 'QUEER CUPPIN' [magistrate or queer man] will be the word if we don't tour.

CULL OF CULLY, CULL = 'a man wise,' and CULLY= or dupe to women. it was current in the century. Thus R Setire on the Times), fed Ratcliffe's not a gre -See also quot, 17 ably a contraction (Fr., cowillow; It., c derived by Ann Sp. Gypsy chulai, a z Gypsy, khulai, a ger

1671. R. HEAD, & ., ch. v., p. 48 (1874). eaded fellow.

As we walk along the CULLEY of his cole.

1766. T. Dreum, Dictionary (s. ed.). CULL (s.): a cast word for a time, other good or had, but generally means can that aswends had picked up for some sampley perpose.

1760. JOHNSTON, CAPPAR, H., 27. Your secret, grave, old, rich CULLA, just fit to do business with.

1771. HERRY MACKINEER, The Many Feding, vol. I., ch. xxvi. Harley ... allied. Rich with a black of triumph on his face, without taking notice of the secent of the water who, twirling the watch the deor, sind whispered to a girl who stood in the passage separating in which the word CULLY was honoured with a particular emphasis.

1893. SCOTT, St. Renan's Well, ch. zzz. 'Na, Na, answered the boy: 'he is a queer suid CULL, he disna frequent wi' other folk.'

1880. BULWER LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 75 (ed. 1854). A famous CULL is my friend Attis—an old soldier—has seen the world, and knows what is what:

2890. W. H. AIMSWORTH, Jack Sheppers! (1889), p. 14. Capital trick of the cutt. in the clock to make another person's brain staind the BRUNT for his owncarital!

1800. Puch's Library, April, p. 18. Sheuman: Look-a-bere, cultr, yer don't 'spact ter git a lecture on nat'l history 'n'a free tichet ter the antiponds fer a quarter, do wer?

RUM CULL, sads. (theatrical).—
The manager of a theatre; also called a CULLY-GURGER.

Culle, suis. (old).—The testes.

A 1874, d. 1887. Bun Jonson. Claw a chart by the CULLS, and he'll shite in your fat.

CULLY GORGER, sais. (theatrical).

The manager of a theatre; a companion or brother actor.

[CULLY (g.v.)=a man+GORGER (g.v.), a swell, employer, or boss; literally a well-dressed man.]

CULLY-SHANGY, subs. (common).— Copulation, For synonyms, sw GREEKS. 100) Comer Life in Street Service

CULMINATE, veri (University : obsolete).—To mount a brach-box. 1808. Gradus ad Campergrism, a.v.

CULTY-GUN, subs. (venery).—The Amis. For synonyma, see CRRAM-

CUM-ANNEXUS, such. (West Indian).

-One's belongings; specially applied to one's wife and children. [In allusion to a legal location connected with land transfer in Demerara. The outlying farms of estates come under this general description; e.g., Belair, (a well-known property) CUM ANNEXUS includes, amongst others, estates formerly known as La Penitence, Turkeyen. Cuming's Lodge, Industry, etc., and in official documents this congeries of estates is spoken of as Besair CUM ANNEXUS.]

Cummer, subs. (common).—An intimate, For synonyms, see Chum.

CUNDUM, subs. (old).—An obsolete appliance worn in the act of coition, to prevent infection: so-called from the name of its inventor, a colonel in the Guards, temp., Charles II.; the modern equivalent is known as a FRENCH LETTER (q.v.).

1767. ROCHESTER, ROSCOMMON, AND DORSET, A Panagyric agest Canadam, p. sol. Happy the man who in his pecket keeps, Whether with green or scarlet riband bound, A well-made CUNDUM.

CUNNILINGE, verb (venery).—To tongue a woman. [Latin cunniingus, a form which occurs in
Martial, from cunnus—the female
pudendum+linge. Cf., TIP THE
VALVET.

THE STATE OF

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Chiery-maustres, mg. plir. (popules).—Lachesous.

Contra-Thursian, adj. (old).—I. Said of a person who doubles the first with the thumb turned in-

2. (schoolboys'). — Said of one who shoots his marble—as at ring-taw or shoot hole—with the first plalange of the flumb from the second of the foreinger, instead of with the knuckle of the thumb from the first of the foreinger.

CUNT, subs. (common).—The female pudendum; Latin cumnus. A language word, but vulgar in usage. Diminutives of varying degrees are CUNNICLE, CUNNIKIN, CUNTEIN, CUNTLET, CUNNY. Derivatives, the result of an obvious play upon words (old), are CUNNY-CATCHER and CUNNY-BURROW FERRET (Urquhart), for which see CREAM-STICK; CUNNY-HUNTER=R whoremonger; and CUNNY-SKIN (Durley), for which see Flerce. For synonyms, see Monosyllable.

1863. CHAUCER, The Miller's Tale.
Full prively he caught her by the QUEINT,
And sayde Ywis but if I have my will,
For derne love of thea, lemman, I spill.

1632. FLETCRER, Spanish Curate. They write sunt with a C, which is abominable.

1647-80. ROCHESTER, The Royal Angler. However weak and slender in the string, Bait it with CUNT, and it will hold a king.

1769. STERME, The Sentimental Journey, So that, when I stretched out my hand, I caught hold of the fille-dechambre's

Cupri-directors of the Country of th

CUPROARD LOVE, in lar). — Inference variant of the way to a many him bis stomech.
TIAN.

c. 1681. Par Edit (E) CUPROARD LOVE is suident sincere is found in first

1787. Mine Sheeper at the last of the last

1805. Glo Co Ocean Reliable
When tea-time common and life
above Increasing his common A
whisper now and them of
LOVE.

CUPID.-See FANCY ION

Cups. In one's core (colloquial).—Drume shor, and for Screwed.

1508. NASHE, Christ Targe IV., and (Grount). There was Sunne sees not in a mindle she nowe see IN THERE COPPERS

III., in wks. (1720), iv., 64. Imy leave: you are in work will wish you had heard me.

1998. Depress, Japanel, 2. 188. Which is spin cure the bowey post sings.

ITE. Aggregator, History of John Soft, pt. II., ch. iv. She used to come heme in man cups, and break the china and the labeling description.

1601. BARRAM, J. L. (Brethers of Michigans). Gene they whenever he dises or he supe, And is went to come quarrelease home 19 size CUTs.

1864. MARK Liment, fort Beel, p. 18g [of one remerkable at once for Recchandles devotion and large and startling quest. I always know when he has been as any corps by the state of his selectes.

Cup-Shot, adj. (old). - Drunk.

the RULLING, Holy War, bk. III., th. xvi. The spring-tide of their mirth to drawned their south that the Tarks coming in upon them cut every one of their threats, to the number of twenty shomand, and quickly they were stabbed with the sword that were cur-exor before.

1706. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

CUP-Tooser, subs. (common).—
See quot.

1886. BERWER, Phrase and Pable, a.v. CUP Tomes: a juggler (French journe de gwiselet). The old symbol for a juggler was a gobiet. The phrase and gambel are derived from the practice of juggles who togs in the air, twist on a stick, and play all sorts of tricks with gobies or cups.

CURATE, sade. (common).—A small poker, or TICKLER (q.v.), used to save a better one; also a pocket-handkerchief in actual use as against one worn for show. The better article is called a RECTOR. Similarly when a tea-cake is split and buttered, the bottom half, which gets the more butter, is called the RECTOR, and the other, the CURATE.

Cuns, vert (old).—To steal. For synonyms, see Paig.

1615. GREEKE, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Miss., VIII., 389). Though you

CURRETONE-BROKER, sule. — See GUTTER-SHIPE.

CURRETONE-SAILOR, sair. (popular).—A prostitute, For synonyms, sie BARRACK-HACK and TART, and of., CRUMER, seems s.

CURE, sade. (common).—An eccentric; a looi; also a famny fellow.
Originally applied in many connections, see quot.

1856. Punci, vol. XXXI., p. soc. What's a Cure.

What's A CURE,

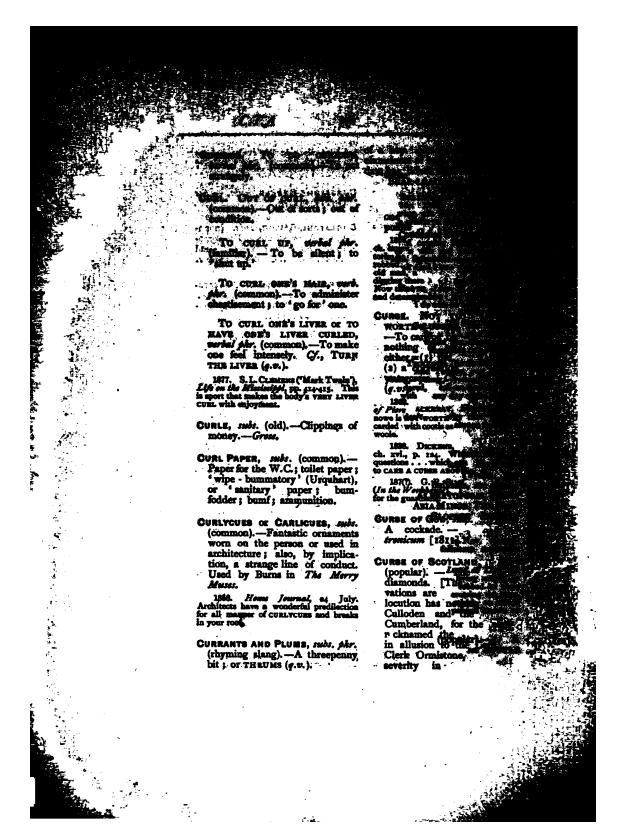
Punch has no mission to repeat

The Stang he hears along the street,
But when a curious phrase he seless,
Punch dose—as always—what he pleases.
He finds then in the following word.
No merit mee that it's absurd,
But as it's likely to endure
He saks a question, 'What's a CURE'?
He heard upon a river host
The steerman told to move his cost,
The fellow grunted like a bedy,
The captain said, 'Well you've a CURE,'
The mud was trick, the creating clean—
A well-dressed man, gented of miss.—
Walked through the first (he might be
poor)—

The sweeper muttered 'He's a CURE.'
Two youths talked 'chaff' (in phrase

Rach saked where 'cother slept last night, 'Me? Up a spout.' 'Me? Down a sewe,' The first: 'Ala't you a precious cutta.' A child more apt to set than spell Repied his little sweetheart Nell: Embraced her with affection pure, And cried, 'You derling little CURE.' Before a shop stood maidens two Where fine mock diamonds mocked their view:

Oh, Julia! That's the Koh-I-noor.'
That! Julia said, 'Yoe siliy curm.'
Lastly, he heard the word applied
To Lord Mayor Finnis in his pride;
A female shouted, 'Well I'm aure!
Call him a mayor—he looks a CURE.'
Thus having heard the word be mentions.
Sooken with seven distinctions, Passech doth the shangy world adjust-To state whence derivation 'CURE'.



Character of 1913, was called the Crass or Scotlasts. Other suggestions are: (1). That it is derived from the game of Pope Joan, the sine of dismonds there being called the 'pope,' of whom the Scotch have always stood in horror. (2). The word 'curse' is a corruption of cross, and the sine of diamonds is so arranged as to form a St. Andrew's Cross. (3) That it refers to the arms of Dalrymple, Earl of Stair (viz., or, on a saltire acure, nine losenges of the field), who was held in abhorrence for the Massacre of Glencos; or to Colonel Packer, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold, and had for his arms nine losenges conjoined, or in the heralic language, Gulzs, a cross of losenges. These conflicting views were discussed at length in Notes and Queries, I S., 1, 61, 90; iii., 22, 253, 423, 423, 14, 619; 3 S., xii., 24, 96; 4 S., vi., 194, 289; also, see Chambers' Encyclopedia.]

1991, Gont. Mag', vol. LXI.; p. 141. The Queen of Clubs is . . . called Queen See: . . The Wine of Digmonds, the CURRE OF SCOTLAND.

CURSITER OF CURSITION, mile. (old).

—A low tramp or vagabond.
[Properly, a CURSITOR (undé Cursiter Street, in Chancery Lane)
was a clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business was to make oft original writs; also a courier of runner. From the Latin.]

QUETAIN-RAISER, subt. (theatrical).

—A short 'piece' to bring up
the curtain and play in the house.

Fr., lever de rideau.

1860. Daily News, 2 Sept., p. 3, col. 4. Miss Grace Hawthorne is about to try an original experiment in what are known at CURTAIN-RAISERS.

. 13.

1860. John Avenue, Periocalité l'accions au l'accions l'est. Rapin Masses l'octes le Cutrali. Il accions Rapins l'accions Rapins l'accions l'accionne l'ac

1706. Gnoss., Dict. Plage. Plague. of shall languages. Cart. Also in the shall language out of alony windows; the tails of women's gowns, etc.; alon this was wasn'ng short lackast.

Verb (old):—To cut off. Originally a cant word—viet Hudibras, and Bacchus and Venus, 1737.

Gusz, subs. (Winchester College).—
A book in which a record is kept
of the 'marks' in each division:
its name to done is 'classicus
paper'; also used for the weekly
order.

CUSMION, verè (thieves).—To hide or conceal. Variants are, FTALL OFF; STOW; SLUM. Sp., Haver la spechadisa — to hide oncealf.

TO DESERVE THE CUSHION, serbal phr. (old).—On the birth of a child a man was said TO DESERVE THE CUSHION; i.e., the symbol of rest from labour.

CUSHION-SMITER OF -THUMPER, subs. (common).—A clergyman.
[Derivation obvious.] For symonyms, see DEVIL-DODGER

1843. THACKERAY, *I rich Shetch Beek*, ch xx. For what a number of such loud nothings, windy, emphasic tropes and metaphors, spoken, not for God's glory, but the preacher's, will many a CURRICHTHUMPER have to answer!

1849. THACKERAY, in Series Maga; June, 1887, p. 686. COMMON-TRUMPRAS and High and Low Church ematics.

1869. Modern Society, 29 Oct., p. 2894, col. i. Un a retant occident a

CUSSEDNESS, subs. (American). Generally in such phrases as "pure cussedness," the "cussedness of things," etc. Mischievousness, or resolution, or courage may be implied; but in the Coventry plays CURSYDNESSE signified sheer wickedness and malignity.

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187). Col. JOHN HAY, Song strie Belle. Through the hot ath of the burnin' boat Jim Bi is was beard, And they all had

1886. Detroit Free Press, Aug. re mischievous boy never came un observation. Pure CUSEEDNESS vand out all over him.

1980. . . Mr. Petter of Taxes (Ry. p. 122. The extraordinary belief be of transatiantic blood thirstines, ping, and general CUSERDMESS endared by these books.

1890. Notes and Queries, 7 S., kr., 20 Mar., p. 244. To swear at something when 'the CUSENDERS of things' manifests itself in any specially ensaperating shape seems to be recognised as a necessity by a large majority of the adult male population of the globe.

1890. Pall Mall Gas., 22 May, p. 4, col. 2. The cause of the difficulty is the pestilent CUSSEDNESS of the working man.

=1 CUSTOME

CUSTOMHOUSE mon).—An aper cause it effects a CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

CUT, suis. (common) or degree.

1896. Dickense, 183. It looked so marden, and the gre brass knocker, and all

London Poor, vol. II., p. 1 above me a precious sight.

2. (popular). — A acknowledge acquaints associate, with another See verbal sense. A CUL

customer

or DEAD CUT is a conspicuous non acknowledgment of an acquaintance.

1981. P. RGAN, Tone and Jerry [ed. 1890], p. 55. His acquaintances were summered, but they seldom lested longer has a few days, when he made no hestacion is giving them the CUT-DURGET.

1878. MARKYAT, Jashes, ch. lil. He see a noted duellist, had killed his three or ser men, and a CUT DIESCT from any person was, with him, sufficient ground for sading a friend.

3. (theatrical): — Mutilation of the 'book' of a play, opera,

1779. Summidan, The Critic, Act ii., Sc. a. Prof (speaking of the mutilation of his play): Hey, what the plague!—what a CUT is here!

1888. Setunday Review, at April, p. 501, col. a. Mr. Micchande had not only modified the energy of the erchestra, but had shortened the opera by some judicious CITE.

4. (general).—A snub or setdown. Cf., sense 2.

1876. Hindley, Life and Adventures of a Claus fack, p. 143. One of the greatest curs I ever knew was once when a man was speaking of Cheirs. Newman and saying what a good nort he was, upon which the other said, 'What do you mean by saying that? Why, d— me, sir, he never called for a bottle of champagne in his life!'

Adj. (old).—Tipsy; ON THE CUT = on the spree. For synonyms, see Screwed.

1748. T. DYCHE, Dictionary (c ed.). CUT (A) . . . also an epithet applied to one who is drunk, as, He is deeply CUT, that is, he is so drunk, that he can neither

1880. PIERCE EGAN, Pinish to Life in inden, p. 214. Terry was terribly cut.

1868. THACKERAY, Book of Smole, ch.
I was so CUT last night, old boy! pkins says to Tomkins (with amiable fidence).

1860. Punch, vol. XXXVII., p. sz. Our friend prone to vices you never may se, Though he goes on the Loose, or the cur, or the Spree.

For (ald) -- f. To make. 1861. Harman, Count Med p. 66

To CUTTE, to may.
To CUT EXELE, to speake gends.
To CUT EXELE, to speake gends.
To CUT EXEL WEYLOR, to speake or give
good words.

To curre queen wayness words or evil language.

1629. HEAD AND KIRKMAN, The English Rayse. This Donie Dell can GUT BIEN WHIDS, and dell well for a win-

1818. SCOTT, Gay Mannering, di. xxviii. Mag's true-bred; she's the last in the gang that will start—but she has some queer ways, and often currs queer

1894. W. H. Amsworts, Reclased p. 230 (ed. 1864). Here I am, pal Puter; and here are my two chame, Rust and Wilder. Cur the whid.

1849. THACKERAY, Pendonnie, ch. iz. The infinanced young man went on CUTTING his jokes at the Administration

2. (colloquial). To disown, ignore, or avoid associating with, a person. Sometimes to CUT DEAD.—See CUT, subs., sense 2. An article in the Monthly Maga-sine for 1798 cites CUT as a current peculiarity of expression, and says that some had tried to change it into 'spear,' but had failed.

1694. S. ROWLEY, Noble Souddler, Act ii., Sc. z. Why shud a Souddler, being the world's right arme, Be COT thus by the left, a Courtier?

1794. Gent. Mag., p. tofts. I no sooner learned he was at the 'Black Bull' than I determined to CUT the old codger completely.

1811. Miss Austria, Some and Son-sibility, ch. zliv. That he had cur me ever since my marriage, I had seen with-out surprise or resonancest.

1865. THACKERAY, Noncomes, ch. xii.
'You are angry with her because she curyou, growis Clive. 'You know you said
she cur you, or forgot you; and your
vanity's wounded.'

1864. G. A. LAWRENCE, Guy Living-stone, ch. viii. It was only a slight satis-faction to hear that she has utterly lost

Also as surful substantiae,

"Right: Mos. Gonz. The Dunger, ch. sill. [On the Continent.] Every percent place in Society is no admitte. There was recipit in bases of some enormous breach of propriety, no percent once established can over be engalled. Unless through treasure, he could not have been there at all ... There is no talk of "cutring." Such an distings would reflect on the perpetrator rither than on the percent cut. All the valgar captions consequent on a shifting state of society are unknown.

3. (general).—Also TO CUT AND RUN, CUT IT, CUT OKE'S LUCKY, CUT ONE'S STICK, CUT OFF, CUT AWAY, etc. To depart more or less hurriedly and perforce. [Originally nautics]—to CUT the cable AND RUN before the wind.] CUT OVER and CUT AWAY formerly bore precisely the same meanings. For synonyms, see AMPUTATE and SKEDADDLE.

1870. LAMBARDE, Perumbulation of Rent. Let use CUZ OVER to Watling Streets.

1998. Name, Countercufe to Martin Junior, in wha, vol. 1., p. 79. He came Intelle other-sen into Kont, fro thence he CUT OURS into Eners at Granesands.

1678. C. COTTON, Sourresides, bk. IV., p. 86 (ed. 1795). Put on the Wings that used to bear ye, And CUT AWAY to Carthage quickly.

1841. Psech, vol. I., p. 5r. Explain the philosophical meaning of the sentence. 'He cur-away from the cruthers as quick as a flash of lightning thro' a gooseberry bush.'

1867. DECKENS, Little Dervit, bk. I., ch. xxxi., p. 298. I see precious well, said Mr. Tip, rising, that I shall get no sensible or fair argument here to night, and so the best thing I can do is to CUT.

1888. RIDER HAGGARD, Mr. Mecson's Will (in Illus. Lond. Nove, Summer Numdone and

STATE OF THE STATE

5. (common, -35 See quot., 1855. Ass. 65 (6.9.)

1658. Wg. Marryngs Districts
ch. vill. There have been increase
weaker sen. CUTTERS Self-se
sheer nerve and determinates.
sons of Ninnod themsalves.

1894. Referee, 25 Aprillips George's performance in the handicap at Standard Bridge's -31 min. so sec.—ir hand didisturbed for a long time crisis, be curry himself.

6. (theatrical).— To out portions of a dissemble duction, so as to dissemble representation. Cf., as its second

7. (University).—To a to alment oneself from: That CUT LECTURE, TO CUT LECTURE, TO CUT LECTURE AT L

1794. Gentlemen's Mag., Day, 1

CUT A CAPER or CAPERA,
Air. (colloquial). — To bear
trick or prank; to behave the

terously or financically. [From OUT, a verb of action, + CAPER (s.w.) a freshish proceeding or press.] Cf., CUT DIDORS. Fr., Latter are lattit.

1602. SHAKEPEARE, Tweifth Night, Act L., Sc. 3. Sir And. Faith, I can Cut A Caper.

c. 1600. Dich of Dovemakire, in Bullan's Old Plays, H., 68. Pills, Could I habe those chaines off I would currently are though Death pip'd to him.

1912. Speciator, No. 324. Othersare called the dancing-masters, and teach their scholars to CUT CAPERS by running awards through their legs.

1751. SMOLLETT, Pergriss Pickle, ch. http://disch. htm. hied him home to his bride, to communicate his happiness, curring carena, and talking to himself all the way.

1780. Mrs. Cowley, The Belle's Strategess, Act iv., Sc. 1. Her. Why, lan't it a shame to see so many stout, well-built young follows, masquereding, and cutting courants here at home, instead of making the French CUT CAPERS to the tame of your cannon; or sweating the Spaniards with an English fundango?

1843. DICKERS, Martin Chuaslewit, ch. xx., p. sol. Jones only laughed at this, and getting down from the coach-top with great alsority, CUT a cumbersome hind of CAPER in the road.

CUT A DASH, SPLASH, or SHINE, serbal par. (general).—To make a show; to attract attention through some idiosyncrasy of manner, appearance, or conduct. In the United States to CUT A SPLURGE or CUT A SWATHE Fr., familier; faire du flaffa; and faire dage.

1771. FOOTE, Maid of Bath, I. But the squire does not intend to CUT A DASH till the spring.

1896. HALIBURTON, Clockmaker, 1 Sq. ch. xxii. Well, they cut as many shinks as Uncle Peleg. One frigate they guessed would captivate, sink, or burn our whole navy.

1867. A. TROLLOFE, Three Clerks, ch. xxxi. Gin and water was the ordinary tipple in the front parlour; and any one

of its decision without the court against above his neighbours, grandle did no with a lotter of branch.

1984. S. L. Camping (* M. Treda). Hucklebury Plan, mill., usy. It mould be made a dow length to see the semant that add idlar cur.

1806. G. A. Sara, in Daily Telegraph, 7 Sept., p. 5, col. 4. It is white they give in the land of the fiving that is should like to see the Australian Crossess agending their money. Why den't they—to supply very value but very expressive localities. CUT A SPLASE with their migrations revenues?

CUT A FIGURE, writel Air. (common).—To make an appearance, good or bad.

1750. STERME, Trictrum Shands, vol. II., ch. ii. You will CUT NO contemptible FIGURE in a metaphysic circle.

1706. GOLDSHITH, Floor of Wahfield, ch. z. When Moses has trimmed them (the horses) a little, they will COT a VERY TOLERABLE PLOUBE.

1830. LEVER, Harry Lorrequer, the i. He certainly CUT A DROLL SIGNER.

CUT AND COME AGAIN, par. (colloquial).—Plenty: i.e., if one cut does not suffice plenty remains to come at again.

1738. SWIFT, Polits Come., dial. H. I vow, 'tis a noble sir-loyn. Neverous. Ay; here's CUT AND COME AGAIN.

1891. COMME, Dr. Symtax, tour III., ch. iv. Something of bold and new design Dug from the new-falling mine, That's wort'd within your farile brain, Where all is CUT AND COME AGAIN.

Subs. (venery). — The female sudendam.

CUT-AWAY, subs. (common).—A morning coat. [From comparison to a frock-coat, the lappets in front being 'CUT AWAY.'] For synonyms, see CAPELLA.

1886. London Miscellassy, 5 Jan., p. sot. 'London Revelations.' He wore a Newmarket CUTAWAY, with buge flaps and pockets monopolising the whole of the skirts, suggestive of being receptacles for plunder.

1886. Poll Mall Gan, up Oct., p. 5, and the Booking nachting; on gone the little and how said the sendy human. CUTAWAY.

OPT OF OPT UP DINGER, SHINDERS, SRINES, etc., serial pier. (colloquial).—To play pranks or tricks; the same as CUT CAPERS.

19(f). Pickings from the Picayana, p. 147. This 'ere Pretichman has been curring up necessin any house now for several days; he sint sober out a week, and breaks all my cheers and tables Mr. Parcents.

1861. New York Tribens, so April. Had the Free States been manly enough, brue enough, to enact the Wilmot Provise as to all present or future territories of the Union, we should have had just the same frames our up by the chivalry that we have witnessed, and with no more damage to the Union,

CUT DIRT (American), or CUT ONE'S STICK, LUCKY, etc., verbal Air. (common).—To make off; to escape. To CUT DIRT is clearly an allusion to the throwing up of mud and dust by a horse's hoofs in fast frotting. Originally, TO CUT ONE'S STICK refers to the cutting of a staff from a hedge or tree on the occasion of a journey CUT OVER and CUT AWAY, though vulgarly colloquial in the nineteenth, were in literary use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A curious and noteworthy parallel is found in Zechariak xi. 10, where the 'cutting of a stick' is described as the symbol of breaking a friendly covenant. CUT ONE'S STICK is sometimes elaborated into AMPUTATEONE'S MAHOGANY (4.v.). CUT ONE'S LUCKY is a simple reference to a 'lucky'

Corr owns to

and C., p. sky). The he core seen and fellow arms and he

(about alley) and officers of the same of

1840. Dressum, shift of the zi. 'And now that he his wind again,' wall ' rising in a graceful manging I must cur by strict.

1841. Punch, vol.
[James II.] is the only English
who may be hald to have the
bludgeon, which, if we wish
an ordinary man and set if a
should have rendered by a
should have rendered by a

1841. Comic Alexandra sume as we arived at the au-Werry hextansif you off the CUTTIN HIS UNLUKKY, Indian followers at Hi pressure again.

Hibernica. The Battle of the best use Tenney main famous battle blade, Was in Construct from the Shannon three.

and Lon. Poer, vol. I., p. 200, got me to go for some in a de told me how to manage; but LUCKY in a minute

1858. Western Some.

CUT DIRT, and don't let me integral for a coon's age, you him?

of Last Half Century, vol. II.
In less than half an hour he wash
whole undiluted contents of the having done so CUT HIS LOC

ante 1871. Border Adventure.
Now, I say, old hoss, if you deer
up and cur intri like streak this child goes arter you, and you
for a windin sheet, you hear?

1800. Punch's Almanach, page Alex

OUTE, CUTERER, and CUTELY, adj. and selv. (colloquial).—Sharp; clever; fry to wot's wot.' [A corruption of ACUTE.] Fr., avoir le nes ergus. For synonyme, see Knowing. So also CUTENESS, the quality or character of being CUTE.

1748, T. Dvcmz, Dictionary (5 ed.). Curz (A): sharp, witty, ingunious, ready,

1754. B. MARTIN, Bug. Dict. (e ed.). Cove (a low word used instead of (Acute):

FOOTE, Orestore, Act i. I did techify once at a vestry concerning new stering the church buckets, and came off CUTALY enough.

1765. FOOTE, Commissory, III. I did not know but they might be after, more CUTREER now in catching their

1988. GOLDSHITH, Good Natured, Act ii. Well, who could have the so innocent a face could cover so

#1768. GOLDSHITH, Good Natural Man, Act iv. Truly, madam, I write and indice bet poorly. I pover was сити at

1874. M. COLLIES, Frances, ch. EEEV. We can leave thum to their own devices; they're both pretty 'CUTE.

1884. C. Gibbon, By Mead and Streams, ch. xx. Dressed in the latest City fishion—for there is a City fishion, designed apparently to combine the ele-gance of the West and with a suggestion

CUT FINE, verial pir. (common).-To narrow down to a minimum.

Cut in, verbal phr. (common).—To join in suddenly and without ceremony; to intrude, or CHIP IN (q.v.). Also substantively.

1819. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxi. He was afraid you would cur sn and carry off the girl.

1848. DICKENS, Martin Chusalewit, ch. xxiv., p. a46. I advise you to keep your own counsel, and to avoid tittle-tattle, and not to CUT IN where you're not wanted.

1884. W. C. Russett, facile Ca alis, ch. v. 'In short,' cur' su say us uncorrectionally, 'you have seen one of Jack's life to know something about

Cur intro, we'de str. (Winchester College).—Originally to hit one with a ground sah. The office was exercised by Bible-clerks upon a 'man' kicking up a row when 'up to books.' Now generally used in the sense of to correct in a less formal manner than TUNDING (q.v.).

Cut it, veriel pir. (common).—To move off quickly; to run away, or CUT DIRT (g.v.). For synonyms, see AMPUTATE and SKE-DADDLE.

1885. Indeer Paufers, p. 36. Once week we CUT IT From the workhouse

Intj. phr. (common).—"Cease!"
Stow it! 'Stash it!'—A forcible injunction to desist and be off. Also CUT THAT! of simply CUT!

1868. C. Ranze, Hard Cack, H., a40. Then first he seemed to awake to his danger, and uttered a steeterien cry of terror, that rang through the night, and made two (unprofessional) of his three captors tremble. 'CUT TRAT, midd Green (professional) sternly, 'or you'll get into prouble.' Mr. Hardie lowered his voice directly. directly.

CUT IT FAT, verbal par. (general). -To show off; to make a diplay; to 'come it strong'; 'put on side, or CUT A DASH (q. v.).

1886. DICKERS, Shetches by Bos, p. Genclemen, in slarming weigtconer

1667, Battinarin, Londonlament, Adams 'ditto,' pr to But, there, it don't seem to curry it exten parvine, By task and by cook Veve gat up the book.

Cur Murron, veriel pir. (old).—

To particle of one's hospitality.

Cf., 'to break bread' with one.

1860. TRACKERAY, Pondonnie, ch. actill. Bungay . hoped to have the plateure of sailing both gones to cur auryour with him before long.

Cur Ope One's Heap, sorbal hir.

(American political):—Used when an official's term of office has come to an end through change of Government, or supercession in other ways. Also TO DECAPITATE and TO BEHHAD.

1882. New York Herald, 3 Aug.

'The are, wrote a correspondent from Washington, 'is still doing its bloody work, and means AME FIXTHE OFF in all directions. The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of departments will soon make an end of them also."

1872. Duily Telegraph, 5 Jan. Leader. At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic employee have their HEADS COT OFF to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decoptized when the Democrats get the upper hand again.

CUT OF ONE'S JIB, subs. phr. (nantical).—The general appearance. [From the foremost sail of a ship, which is frequently indicative of a vessel's character. A strange sail is judged by the CUT OF ITS JIB.]

1888. MARRYAT, Peter Simple [ed. 1846], vol. I., ch. ii., p. 9. I axes you because I see you're a sailor by the CUT or YOUR IIs.

and the republican corrections downers.

CUT ONE'S GAME SHE

1801-41. H. Mayrini and Lon. Perry and there done and show and the They like to be them tooking any like to be the same them.

CUT One's Come, and (common).—To seeh; to

1800. G. Harvey, Phone orac, in wha II., sty. Chaquench, or Zeele lake water, as manicle, or expellence mean reputation peld, or experience mean reputation of

1008. Minnagross, Truck de the Old One, IV., iv. To similar ride after me in watcher lived orange towny caps,—'twill cur mining if faith.

ed. 1717. Ngo Ward, win. It if you prate one word mers, it will a struck off your company, you a little more memoers below. It with you.

1822. SCOTT, The Fortuna of the Countries Comber and the Countries Coun

CUT ONE'S EYES, sardel, (thieves'). —To get suspicion

CUT ONE'S EYE (or Was TEETH, verbal phr. (counts To learn 'what's what.' OUT ONE'S OWN GRASS, serial pir. (prison).—To get one's own living. Gi, Paddle one's own canon.

GUT GUT, verbal phr. (colloquial).

To debar; deprive of advantage; supersede. Cf., CUT, verb, sense 5. [Originally a nautical term; from CUTTING OUT a ship in an enemy's port.]

1779. R. CUMBERLAND, Wheel of Fortune, Act iv., Sc. 3. I suspect your heart inclines to Captain Woodville; and now he is come to England, I suppose I am likely to be CUT OUT.

1886. C. Bronta, *Professor*, ch. III.
There's Waddy—Sam Waddy—making up to her; won't I cut him out?

1868. Hon. Mrs. Norton, Lest and Saved, p. 18a. One woman has often cur amorenz our, whose superiority, if dissected and analysed, would be found to be composed of the carriage that whirled her up to the door, the simble footman who rupped as it, the soft carpet on the handsome staircase, the drawing-room to which is led, and the gilt stand full of geraniums, helictropes, and roses in the curtained window.

1884. G. A. LAWRENCE, Goy Livingstone, ch. xxv. Here, as elsewhere, she pursued her favourite amusement, remoraelessly. Fallowfield called it 'her CUTTING OUT expeditions.' She used to watch till a mother and daughter had; between them, secured a good matrimonial prise, and then employ her fascinations on the captured one.

Cut Out or, verbal phr. (common).
—To 'do,' or be done, out of.

CUTS, subs. (tailors'). — Scissors.

'SMALL CUTS' = button-hole scissors.

CUT SAUCY .- See SAUCY. .

CUT SHORT. (Generally CUT IT SHORT!) phr. (common). — A common injunction not to be

prolin. For sympassis, see three

1888. Decrease, Black Mouse, ch. hell., p. 476. 'Come, then!' he gridly cried to her. You hear what the next. Carr or amount and sell her.

1678. JAR. PAYN, By Pressy, ch. zvi. Lat us CUT THIS SHORT, Penniculely. There is nothing more of importance to be said, and such talk is painful to both of

GUTTER, subs. (old).—A robber; a bully. [From committing acts of violence like those ascribed to the Mohocks; or, from cutting purses. Cotgrave translates CUTTER (or swash - buckler) by balafireux, taillebrus, fundaur de nassaux. Coles has, 'A CUTTER (or robber), gladiator, laire.] This ancient cant word now survives in the phrase, 'to swear like a CUTTER.

c. 1888. Nasste, Month's Mind, in wks., vol. I., p. 152. These like instite CUTTERS . . . adventured to lay holds fast on our purses, and like strong theses in deed proffered to robbe vs of all our monnie.

1682. Rowley, Match at Mide., O. Pl., vii., 352. He's out of cash, and thou know'st, by current law we are bound to relieve one another.

1663. ABRAHAM COWLEY, The Cutter of Coleman St. [Title of play.]

1832. SCOTT, Fortunes of Nigel, ch. xxiii. Fifty thousand decuses, the spoils of five thousand bullies, CUTTERS, and spendthrifts.

Cut the Line, Rope, or String, verbal phr. (thieves').—To cut a story short; to stop yarning.—

See CAVE,

CUT THE PAINTER, verbal phr. (nautical). I. To decamp; make off—secretly and sudenly. For synonyms, see AMPUTATE and SKEDADDLE.

2. To die.—See Aloft and Hop the twig.

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Severalia states and and place (timele).—1. The process of underselling; epicarylasis will computition of the treases kind.—Na Cur; ears, asses 4.

HELSE: H. MAYREW, London Lajdief Les. Potr, vol. L. p. 47s. There is great competition in the trade, and sinch of what is called coverno, or one tradesmen underselling another. Hell, vol. II., p. aga. Those employers who sade to reduce the prices of a trade are known technologically as curtums employers, in contradistinction to the standard employers, or those who pay their workpeople, and sell their goods at the ordinary rates.

358. Once a West, vol. VIII., p. 358. At first sight it would seem that the poor man got a better article for less money than the rich and well-to-do classes; but a little inquiry into the method by which these curring bakers 'make things plausant' soon dissipate this seeming anomaly.

1868. Once a Wesk, vol. VIII., p. 179. If she is accustomed to frequent CUTTING SHOTS, where the stock is periodically thrown into a state of convulsions in its efforts to sell itself off, of course she expects to be done.

2. (colloquial).—Disowning or ignoring a person.—SecCut, verb, sense 2.

1854. ANTOUN AND MARTIM. Bon Gaultier Ballads. The Doleral Lay of the Honble. I. O. Uwins. Uselessly down Bond Street strutting, Did he greet his friends of yore: Such a universal CUTTING, Never man received before.

CUTTLE or CUTTLE BUNG, subs. (old).—A knife used by cutpurses. [From Latin cuttellus, a knife; unde, a cutlass.] For synonyms, see CHIVE.

1892. GREENE, Second Part Connycatching, in wits., vol. X., p. 3. And feeling if his CUTTLE BOUNG were glibbe and of a good edge, went to this mealeman to enter combate hand to hand with his purse.

1500. NASHE, Lenten Stuffe (Hart. Misc., VI., 172). [He] unsheathed his CUITLE-RONG, and from the naps of the necke to the taile dismembered him.

CUTTY-TYRE and philipped by the control of the cont

CUT UP, parent and

1766. Gozzanovini p. 390 (Globe ed.). To who probably have sel but that of covernments

ch. rvii. The shifting control to cur up a book supplied is a friend or a givel.

2. (common) - To

3. (thieves').—
plunder; to share;
regulars. Cf., Cv.

1870. J. K., Good Words. Nailmakers' Lemontation. twelve shillings to cur us, many things.

1879. J. W. Horstay, in MIXL., 505. We had between seventy quid to cur ur change to

1880. G. R. Sines, How Mark.
These ... were mostly
swindles, got up to obtain the sal
and generally interrupted by discussional
arranged beforehand by these to
going to Cut Up the plantler.

4. (common). - To help

1856. T. Hugsus, Tan School-days, pt. I., ch. v. Yangreat deal depends on how at the Ur, at first. If he's got makes about him, and answers spain and holds his head up, he gets at

1908. Hart. London Nove, in May, p. 485, col. a. Export again curf up wrestledly in the Eurwell Stales, which fall to Blue Glass, and one of the best of the American three-west-olds.

CUT UP PAT, serial Air. (common). — To leave a large fortune. Cf., CUT UP, sense 3.

1884. T. HOOK, Sayinge and Doings, r. S., Danvers, p. 13 ('Colburn's Stand. Blovels'). His property was immesse. . . and few people ventured to guess . . . what he would CUT UP for.

1891. DINEARLI, The Young Dube, bk. IV., ch. vii., p. asi (ed. 1866). 'You think him rich?' 'Oh, he will CUT UP VERY LANGE, mid the Baron.

1848. THACKERAY, Book of Snobe, ch. vii. The old banker died in course of time, and to use the affectionate phrase common on such occasions, CUT UP prodigiously well.

1860. O. W. HOLARIS, The Professor at the Breakfast Table, xi., p. 33:. In the saidst of these kind expressions, the gestleman with the diamond, the Kohimor, as we called him, asked in a very unpleasant sort of way, how the old boy was likely to COT UP, — meaning what meany our friend was going to leave behind.

1872: Civilien, a March. Time wears on, and old Stubbs pays the debt of nature, and CUTS UP SPLEXIMINUTY. His cologeal fortune is the making of his needy sons-in-law.

CUT UP [ROUGH, RUSTY, SAVAGE, STIFF, UGLY, etc.], verbal phr.—To become quarrel-some or dangerous.

1888. DICKENS, Pichwick, ch. zliii., p. 377. 'I'll trouble you for the loan of five-and-twenty pound.' 'Wot good 'ull that do?' inquired Mr. Weller.' 'Never mind,' replied Sam. 'P'raps you may ask for it five minits arterwards; p'raps I may my I von't pay, and CUT UP ROUGH.'

1849. THACKERAY, Pendennis, ch. l. I didn't mean my offence—beg pardon—hang it! you cut up quite savage.

1980-7. W. M. Trainman, Manifester, II., eye. It is stut that Many Edward's Julia's younger heretair; called many times in Pockington Square, and complained to Edward that he, Net, excite neither see his filter not the Garia, and that the old grant CUT UT UTIONAROUS STIPP.

1884. A. TROLLOFS, The Small House at Allington, ch. iv. She's always talking of Lupax being jealous! if he was TO CUT UP ROUGH, you wouldn't find it pleasant.

CUT UP WELL, verb. Air. (venery).—To strip well; to be an engaging bed-fellow.

To BE CUT UP (common).— To be vexed; hurt; dejected; sometimes simply CUT. Formerly, to be in embarrassed circumstances.

1831. P. EGAN, Tow and Jerry [ed. 1890], p. 60. But, owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, such as gasabiling, dissipation, etc., Jem is so CUT UP, that all his old pale have turned their backs upon him.

1846. THACKERAY, V. Pair, vol. I., ch. xxv. 'I should have filted to see the old girl before we went, Rawdon said. 'She looks so CUT UP and altered that I'm sure she can't last long.'

1866. W. M. THACKERAY, Newcomes, II., p. sot. It's not when a fellow's down and CUT UP, and riled,—ashurally riled—as you are,—I know you are, Marquis; it's not then that I'm going to be angry with

1864. Glasgow Hernid, at Dec. Not a word was said. I falt confoundly CUT, and every mouthful of that dinner felt as if it would choke me.

CUTTY, subs. — A short pipe; a NOSE-WARMER, (q.v.).

Cuz, subs. (printers').—A work-man free of the 'chapel.'

CYMBAL, subs. (thieves').—A watch. For synonyms, see Ticker.







mor. (common)

-r. Apenny, or
(in M.) pence;
e.g., two D;
three D, etc.,

-two - pence,
three - pence,
etc. [The initial

letter of the Latin denarius.]

1880. Punck's Almanack, p. 3. Got the doldrums dreadful, that is clear. Two p left I must go and do a beer!

2. (common).—A detective; among thieves, a policeman. For synonyms, see BEAK and NARK.

1879. THOR PREDUR, Shetches from Shady Places. Still I play Shooblack odd times. I have a few friends among the p's (detectives), who give me the job to watch a house occarionally.

To USE A BIG D, verbal phr. (common). — 'To swear'; the 'D' stands for 'damned.'

1878. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN, Her Majesty's Skip 'Pinafore.' What, never USE A BIG, BIG D?'

1800, H. D. TRAILL, Saturday Songs, p. 3. Do we fight the senseless duel, do we sling The Sio, Sig D, No; our strongest word is 'Bother,' and revolvers all we see.

THE TWO D'S, phr. (military).

—Army regulations enact that
a soldier's pay must not be
so docked in fines as to leave

him less that iversell. Hence, if a mission cause, is put in mission of

DAS, suic. (colloquisit)
expert; a DANSTIN,
to be a corruption of
(Latin adetter) a deb.
a dab.] C, dabties in
meddles without master;
perficial meddler. Fr.,

1788, Letter of Louis Comment to Lady Saffolk, 17 Aug. Baste respondence, 1844, E., 64, 3 Aug. DABS at finding out mysimila.

1748. T. DYCHE, Dettings.

DAR (a.) . . . also an expert second called [also 2754, MARTIN, Mar

1750. GOLDSHITH, The Ma. One writer, for instance, excels in the or a title-page, another worth body of the book, and a third in an index.

1898. Comic Almanach, p. ad., a DAB to get up a commission.

1849. J. D. Luwis, in Warnest agr. When Hicks, who's so head his oar cuts a crab, And our continuous swears like the devil.

1880. DICKERS, Green E. State Ch. zlii., p. 200. He was a smooth that alk, and was a DAS at the ways of subfolks.

2. (common).—A beday synonyms, see Bug-water KIP. 1884. W. T. Moucemer, Tow and Jerry, Act ill., Sc. 5. Mose t. Vhen we've had the figvor, we'll lick up a real, and all go to care base.

3. (river-side thieves').—The drowned corpse of an outcast woman.

4. (old).-A trifle.

1748. WALFOLE to Mann, ii., 53.
The Count may have procured for her some dirty DAS of a negotiation about some acre of territory more for Hanover.

Adj. (colloquial).—I. Clever; akilled; expert.—See subs., sense I. Fr., aveir le pouce long, or roud, i.e., 'to have a long or round thumb.'

2. (back slang).—Bad. A DABHENO, a bad market, day, or sale. DOOGHENO = a good day, etc.; DAB TROS = a bad sort.

1877. Diprosz, London Life. I've been doing awful DAB with my tol (lot) or stock, have'nt made a yennep (pensy).

RUM-DABE, subs. (old).—The same as DAB, subs., sense I. [RUM (q.v.) is Old Cant for good.]

DAB DOWN, verbal phr. (common).—To pay; hand over; to 'post' or 'SHELL OUT' (q.v. for synonyms).

TO DAB IT UP [with a woman], verpal par. (old).—To pair off; to agree to cohabitation.

DABSTER, subs. (colloquial).—An expert or DAB (q.v.).

1877. J. GREENWOOD, Dick Temple, ch. iii. 'Not in the least like the performance of an amateur DARTER,' remarked Jack Mallet, admiringly. 'Much more like the work of an old master fer style and finish.'

America, two cases (Please desce.)

DAGNA-SALTER, mer. (thiever) and vagrants').—A franc; or tempence English. [From the Italian discisoldi.]—See SALTER.

1861. READS, Cloleter and Hearth, ch. lv. What with my crippledon and thy pisty, a wheeling of thy poor old dad, we'll bleed the bumpkins of a DACHA-

DAD - BINSED (also - BLAMED, -FETCHED), -GASTED, -GONED, -ROTTED, or -SNATCHED, &d. adj. (American). — Haif veiled caths; 'whips to beat the devil round the stump.' [DAD is a corrupted form of 'God,' which, with other forms, (DOD-, Dog-, etc.), is found in various combinations, as above.] For synonyms, see OATHS.

1867. Scribner's Magazine, 'DADGUM ye!' cried Jeff, irritably, 'whut — by grabs, hit's a human critter!'

1888. S.L. CLEMERS ('Mark Twain'),
Adventures of Huckleberry Firm, p. 122.
A chile er two, mo'er less, warn't no consekans to Sollemun, DAD-FETCH him.
Ibid. 'Why, Mars Tom, I doen want no rats. Dey's de DAD-BLAMERSET creturs to 'Sturb a body . . . I ever see.'

DAD-DAD, MUM-MUM or DADDY-MAMMY, subs. phr. (military).—
A beginner's practice on the drum.

DADDLE, subs. (common). — The hand; or fist. To TIP THE DADDLE, to shake hands. For synonyms, see BUNCH OF FIVES, to which may be added the following lists:—

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Chaikfarm; claw; clutch; cornstealer; duke; fam; famble; feeler; fin; flapper; flipper; forceps; forefoot; fork; grappling iron or heine golf (old) oer peddle prime pee place golden sing Varagouth inhites

Frances Systements. Les deuts er abstité (popular : a term applied to both hands and feet ; properly giblets); l'agragé (common ; hook or clasp); le crache (thieves': properly a quaver ; possibly influenced by crac = hook, grapnel, or drag ; an allusion to the hooked appearance of the musical note); le cuiller (popular : literally a spoon); les brancards (popular : this expression, like abstit, is also used of the feet; properly = shafts, as of a cart); l'arguessine (thieves'); le batteir (popular : properly a washerwoman's 'bat'); ses giges (popular : a large, thick hand, a 'mutton fist'); le grappin; les karpions (also = feet).

ITALIAN SYNONYM. Gramoso (properly 'a wretch'); corra.

1788. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tengus,

1789. GEO. PARKER, Life's Painter, p. 143, s.v.

1819. T. Moore, Tom Crib's Mem. to Cong., p. sz. From this to the finish, twas all fiddle-fiddles, Poor Georgy, at last, could scarce hold up his DADDLE. IM. With DADDLES high uprais'd, and see held back, In awful prescience of th' impending thwack.

1837. Scott, Two Drovers, ch. ii. Ah, this comes of living so long with kilts and bonnets—men forget the use of their DADDLES.

1842. Pancé, vol. III., p. 136. And her DADDLE link'd in his'n gone to roam as lovers use.

1849. C. KINGSLEY, Alton Locke, ch. v. 'Tip us your DADDLE, my boy,' said the second speaker.

DADDY, subs. (general).—I. The superintendent of a casual ward; generally an old pauper.

of workers of manteries, etc.; guarantees selected to receive

Pride of birth.

1871. KAYE Funity
Banaer, Ang. An Ember's and
ing the services of a passion
to a Chicago tradements,
of a very good finally,
a distinguished man,
the man of Chicago,
accounts with us. Thank's
here than any part of the Use
Whee's he hereaf

DAFFY OF DAFFY'S ELLIES

(common).—Gin. [Figure
lar medicine sold as extibeginning of the eightene
tury: see advertisements
in Ashton's Social Life
Roign of Queen Anne, L.
8: now known as 'Intel
Senna.'] For synchys

1831. The Pency, vol.
While carrying on his new with
publican, Jack did not deny
use of drope of DAPPY.

1841. LEMAN REDE, States of Jack, Act i., Sc. 2. Take annual destate the back parlour.

1851. H. MAYSEW. Lon. Poor, IV., 430. When I where they are a havin' their set that's drops o'gin, sir.

1871. London Pigure, 2 and the baby) should bawl persistent he would . . . thoroughly deared DAFFY.

1863. Panck, vol. LXXXII
They had low foreheads, and the
buttonholes, for so they termed their
it was 'the thing' to wear. A
of them, too, had been partially
of DAFFY.

DAPPY-DOWN-DILLY, suits. (old).—
'A daidy; one 'got up regardless.' For synonyms, see DANDY.
1841. LEMAN REDE, String Judy, and L. Sc. s. Bee: I'm here, my DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY!

DAGEN, safe, (old).—An 'artful member.' [From DAGEN, a sword or dagger.] For synonyms, see DOWNY COVE. DAGGER = the femile.

DACGER-CHEAP, adj. phr. (old).—
'Dirt' cheap. [From an ordinary of low repute in Holborn, potorious for the coarseness of its entertainment.—See Jonson's Alchemist, v., 2, and Devil is an Ass, i., 1.]

1681. BISHOP ANDREWES, Sermons (posthumous). We set our wares at a very easy price; he (the devil) may Buy us even DAGGER-CHEAP, as we say.

Dags, subs. (common).—A feat; a performance or work, e.g., I'll do your DAGS = an incitement to emulation. [From DAG, the old Saxon form of 'day.' Darg for a day's work is common in Scotland. A leve-darg is a day's free help given to a farmer by his neighbours.]

1879. Notes and Queries, 5 S., xii., 15 Aug., p. 128. 'I'll do you (or your) DAGE. 'An expression used by children of young, and sometimes of older, growth, meaning, I'll do something that you cannot do.'

1886. Fun. He was very fond of what, in schoolboy days, we used to call doing DAGS.

DAILY LEVY, subs. (journalistic).—
The Daily Telegraph. [This
London daily was established
by Mr. Edward Levy Lawson.]

DAIRY, subs. (common).—The paps.
TO AIR THE DAIRY=to expose the breast.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Bahs on bubbles; chariles; binibles; butter-boxes; butter-bags; birhedlys; cat-heads; diddies; globes; dugs; milk-walk; milk-shop; milky way; dumplings; udder (Browning); 'Nature's founts'; feeding bottles; 'charms'; hemispheres; apple - dumpling shop; meat market; poonts; tittles; cabman's rests (rhyming); baby's bottom.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. avantages (familiar) ; l'avant-caur (popular = the fore-heart; as l'avant-bras = the fore-arm); l'avant - main ; les avant - scènes (properly that goes before; the front of a stage); is avant-pastes (literally, the outposts); Peranger (popular=the orange-tree. Cf., des oranges sur l'étagère); les nénais or nénets (popular); deux œufs sur le plat (common); le monsu or mousu (Old Cant); des blagues à tabac (popular = tobacco-pou-ches); des bessons (common = twins); une étagère or un étal (pro-perly a butcher's stall; étalage = goods exposed for sale ; Cf., etaler sa marchandise=to wear a lownecked dress); la doublure de la pièce (popular); devant de gilet (popular: un gilet à la mode = well-developed paps); une livraison de bois devant sa porte (popular); le ragoût de la poissine (ragoût = pleasure, poissine = breast); la mappe-monde (popular: literally a map of the two hemispheres); les nichons (familiar); il y a du monde au balcon (said of one with large paps); les bassoirs = thin or withered paps); les cale-basses (= gourds); les éclairmers (popular: scouts); des gibasses (popular: skinny paps); des crass sur la place d'armes (popular).

Trailer Stronge 7Ms.

Reatment Separatives Autoper (se : primerly es large pouch married mear the breast); chicks or chicks (f; a Merican valgation); heckers (f; also es a stomachitr or fell on the bosom of a shirt).

1811. Lecion Balatronicum, 2.v.

Basses, aut. (general). — Boots. Cf., Daisy-Roots, and for syno-nyma, see TROTTER-CASES.

1879. J. W. HORSLEY, in Mache. Mac., XI., 509. While waiting for my pal I had my material cleaned.

TO TURN UP ONE'S TOES TO THE DAISIES.—To die. For synonyms, see ALOFT and HOP THE TWIG.

1837. BARHAM, Impellably Legends (Bales in the Wood). Be kind to those dear little folks When our TOES ARE TURNED UP TO THE DAISIES.

DAISY, subs. (American).—A man or thing first-rate of a kind. Also equivalent to DANDY, subs., sense 4.

c. 1876. Broadside Ballad, 'Mrs. Brady's Daughter.' She's such a DAISY, she sets me crasy.

1888. Denver Republican, May. Jack Dempery is beyond compare a puglistic DAISY.

1800. RUDYARD KIPLING, Fuzzy Watery, in Scots Observer, iv., p. 439, col. z. 'E's a Daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb.

Adj. (American). — First-rate;

1889. Puck's Library, April, p. 7. Big scene of hoats ascending Nile cataracts—new sensation, never done before and chance for passy effects in the desert.

DAISY BEAT .- See under BEAT.

DAISY-BEATERS .- See CREEPERS.

1604. W. H. Aramadi Song, 'The Genes of His what DAMY-COTTON on His chi

1866. C. Rassus, Online i. Others galleged resistantly ing the edith, for many registration in those days.

2. (cricket),—A travels more than high a along the ground while a 'sneak.' Wykenanti rod.'—See Gaun.

DAISY-KICKER, safe, (600) horse. Cf., DAISY-COME GROGHAM. For space PRAD.

1781. G. PARKER, Pine II., 48. The hostler then choice mag or DARTY-EXCENSION

2. (old).—An outlet implication from sense 1.

1781. G. PARKER, Pleas of II., 39. DAISY-KICKERS are III. longing to large inns; and are each other by this name.

Boots. Also DAISTES. Onlyms, see TROTTER-CASS des salaires.

1879. J. W. Housener, in Mag., XL., sox. I piped justiful four pair of DAIST-ROOTS (hepsa).

To Pick A DAIST, sweet (common).—To evacuate open air; also, to retire to water.

DAMMALIE, subt. (thisves).—The

ENGLISH SYNONYM. Monkery.

FRENCH SYNONYME. La camplouse; la cambrouse; la pasclin ex pasquelia.

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Longu (literally=an expanse); polvorus (literally=dusty); graziosa (literally=graceful).

1662. Head and Kerkman, 'Canting Song.' This Dexie Dell can cut bien which, And drill well for a win; And prig and cloy so beashiply, All the DEUSEA-VILE within.

DAKMA, seri (thieves'). - To silence.

1888. MATSELL, Vocabulum, or Regués Lexicon, s.v.

1861. New York Slang Dict. I had to DARMA the bloke to cly the swag.

DAM. NOT TO CARE OF BE WORTH A DAM, phr. (common).—To care of be worth nothing. [The DAM OF DAWM is an Indian coin worth barely the fortieth part of a rupee.]

Cf., CARE and Fig.

DAMAGE, subs. (colloquial).—The cost of anything; the sum total in the sense of recompense. "What's the DAMAGE?" 'what's to pay?' also What's the SWINDLE? (q.v.). [An allusion to damages at law.]

5. 1788, d. 1894. Byzon (quoted in Annandale). Many thanks, but I must pay the DAMAGE and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving.

1869. H. B. STOWE, Uncle Tom's Cabin, ch. ziv. Well, now, my good fellow, whats the DAMAGE, as they say in Kentucky; in abort, what's to be paid out for this business.

1871. DE VERE, Americanisms, p. 576. When he wishes to know what he has to pey, he asks, What's the DAMAGE? or not so charitably, What's the swindle?

Damasto, ppl. ad. (comming. Drunk; scanwico (c.e. foi synonyme).—Ser Damas.

DAMSER, suit. (old). — A med, COVE, or CULL belonging to the fraternity of vegabonds. For synonyms, see COVE.

DAMME, DAMMY or DAMMY-Boy, subs. (old). — A sixteenth and seventeenth century roysterer; a blustering fellow. [So called from the excess to which swearing was carried by the rakes of the day.]

valiant DAMMER. DAM-MR, thy brain is valiant DAMMER. DAM-MR, thy brain is valiant, its confest; Thou more, that with it every day dar'st test Thy salf into fresh braules; but call'd upon, With swearing DAM-MR, answer'st every one. Keep thy self there, and think thy valour right, the that dares DAMME himself, dares more than fight.

1667. CLEVELAND, Works. Depriver of those solid joys, Which sack creates; author of noise Among the roaring punks and DAMMY-BOYS.

DAM NASTY OATH, subs. phr. (American). — A corruption of AMNESTY OATH. [Southerners, at the close of the Civil War, were required, as an outward sign of submission to the Union, to subscribe to certain conditions, upon which a free pardon was granted. The terms were deemed unpalatable—hence DAM NASTY OATH.]

DAMMED-SOUL, subs. (old).—A Customs House clearing clerk. [Because to avoid perjury he was alleged to have taken a general oath never to swear truly in making 'declarations.'] [Lexicon Balatronicum, 1811.]

DAMP (Generally, SOMETHING DAMP), subs. phr. (common),—

A ditak | or 'oo' (p.a. for syn-

1886. Decession, Philosolof, ch. maril., p. est. Se see it just give correleves a bany. Sammy, Seying this, Mr. Weller shifted two planes of opicies and water, and pecchange a couple of pigns.

DAMPER, subs. (thieves).—I. A till or 'lob.' DRAWING A MARPER = robbing a till, i.e., 'lob-sneaking.'

1887. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3 ad., p. 445, s.v.

 2. (tailors').—A sweater; one who takes as much as possible out of workmen for a minimum of pay.

3. (colloquial).—He or that which damps, chills, or discourages.

4. (old). — Ale or stout after spirits and water.—See COOLER.

5. (old). —A snack between meals.—See senses 6 and 7.

6. (schoolboys'). — A suct pudding served before meat. Cf., senses 4 and 5.

 (Australian). — Unleavened bread made of flour and water and baked in thin cakes, in a frying pan or on a flat stone in wood ashes.

1886. G. A. SALA, in *Daily Telegraph*, 3 Sept., p. 5, col. 5. They got enough flour from Sydney to make their DAMPERS.

1886. G. SUTHERLAND, Australia, p. 77. They must at least receive a pannikin of flour and be allowed to bake it up into a piece of DAMPER at the cooking fire.

DAMP ONE'S Mue, verbal phr. (common). -- To drink. For synonyms, see LUSH.

For spikely

Clicensed victualities a bottle with interest on starting a new 1

DAMEON-PIE, Country).—A' Buse 'black country' lingupatry.'

1800. W. Stact.

House Beat, ch. vill.

to hear some of the Bladgiving each other a does of the State of the

DANCE, subs. (thicres)
case or flight of steps
traction of the thing
DANCERS. [Dances]

Verb (old).—I. To be a Also TO DANCE UPON and TO DANCE THE PANEL FRISK. Fr., dense and it is n y a pas of planches and binediction du pied en l'ais synonyms, see LADDER

1830. H. AINSWORTE, factor ch. xxxi. My Himbs feel as that my irons are removed, ved with a smile, 'that I sm land to dance.' 'You'll DANCE Upon to dance.'

1840. Hoob, Mies Kilmanna as the felon condemned to dia. With natural loathing, Leaving the dream of ropes, From his gloomy of vision elopes To a caper est miniand slopes Instead of the Diagram NOTHING.

1864. Daily News, a Des. And synonym for being hanged is basecular NOTHING IN A HEMPEN CRAYAGE.

2. (printers').—Type: Dank if letters drop out when the disis lifted. To DANCE BARNABY. - See BARNABY.

DANCERS, subs. (thieves') — I. Stairs; a flight of steps. Fr., ks grimpants.

1671. R. HEAD, English Rogue, pt. I., ch. v., p. 52 (1874). Track up the DAN-CESS, go up the stayres.

1788. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v.

1847. LYTTON, Lucretia, pt. 11., ch. vii. 'Bob, track the DANCERS. Up like a tark—and down like a dump.' Bob grianed . . . and acampered up the stairs.

1886. LYTTON, What will he do said he! bk. III., ch. xvi. Come, my Hebe, track the DANCERS, that is, go up the stairs.

2. sing. (thieves').—Also DANC-ING MASTER. A thief whose speciality is prowling about the roofs of houses and effecting an entrance through attic and upper storey windows; a GARRETEER (q.v.). [In allusion to dexterity of AREA-SNEAK.

DANGING-MASTER, subs. (old).—I.
A species of Mohock or dandy, temp. Queen Anne. [Who made his victims caper by running his sword through the legs; for detailed description, see Speciator (1712), No. 324.] For list of synonyms, see DANDY.

2. (thieves').—See DANCERS,

3. (old). — The hangman; Jack Ketch. — See DANCE, verb, sense I.

D AND D, phr. (police).—'Drunk and disorderly' (in connection

with charge short cases). A synonym is LUSHY AND STRONGGUE.

1800. Assurer, a March, p. sift, cel.

2. Last New Year's Day he took over
14s. to my certain knowledge, for the old
man was up for D AMD D, trying to break
a window with his broom.

DANDER, subs. (colloquial).—Anger.
TO RAISE ONE'S DANDER OF GET
ONE'S DANDER UP or RIZ = to
make or get angry. [Derivation
uncertain; provincial in several
English counties.]

1843. DICKERS, Martin Chassissoit, ch. KKi., p. 883. I do my duty; and I RAISE THE DAMPER of my feller critters, as I wish to serve; . . . they rile up rough, along of my objecting to their selling Eden off too cheap.

1848-69. J. RUSSELL LOWELL, Biglow Papers. Wat'll make ye act like freemen? Wut'll GIT YOUR DANDER RIE?

1849. THACKERAY, *Pendensis*, ch. xliii. Don't talk to me about daring to do this thing or t'other, or when my DARDER IS UP, it's the very thing to urge me on.

1863. Panck, 7 Feb. If John Bull had RIZ OUR DANDER, Settin' foot on yonder shore, Then we should have holler'd grander Than the broad Atlantic's roar.

1872. Chamb. Journal, 14 Dec., p. 791. They knew he'd never find out who did it, for he was in such an awful DANDER.

DANDERED, *pl. adj. (colloquial).
—Angry; 'mad.'

1890. H. D. TRAILL, Seturday Songe, 'The Precipitate Grandmother,' p. 30. Whose way of tackling DANDERED snakes Is to perpitiate the critters With hominy an' buckwheat cakes And pumpkin-squash an' apple fritters.

DANDO, subs. (common).—A great eater; a glutton; specifically a sharper who subsists at the expense of hotels, restaurants, or oyster bars. [From one DANDO, a 'bouncing, seedy swell,' hero of a hundred ballads, notorious for being 'charged' at least wice a month with bilking.]

by Training the Line of the Agel of Training the Agel of Training the Alice . I was platted at a paster cook's and then at an opate and

1806. J.E. London News, 15 Aug., p. 154, od., 3. Our day we are told that the templet should be "Oysters, you'll find, are best by far. In every month which ends with an ". Next day this is posh-pooked, and we are to read, instead: "Oysters, you'll find, are best by far. Id every month which contains an ". Spiritualists might be kind enough to consult manno, who would, no doubt, have the true version at his finger's ends, so as to rap it out on the instant.

DANDY, suis. (formerly slang, now recognised).—I. A fop; a coxcomb; a man who pays excessive attention to dress. The feminine forms, 'dandilly' and 'dandizette,' did not 'catch on.' DANDY was first applied half in admiration, half in derision to a fop about the year 1816. John Bee (Slang Dict., 1823) says that Lord Petersham was the chief of these successors to the departed Macaronis, and gives, as their peculiarities, 'Frenchgait, lispings, wrinkled foreheads, killing king's English, wearing immense plaited pantaloons, coat cut away, small waist-coat, cravat and chitterlings immense, hat small, hair frizzled and protruding.' In common English DANDY has come to be applied to such as are neat and careful in dressing according to fashion. [From DANDY-PRATT (q.v.).]

English Synonyms. Beau; blade; blood; buck; chappie; corinthian; count; court-card; cheese; daffy-down-dilly; dancing-master; dude; dundreary; exquis-

France System
dise (popular a a lithe old Bestem
are goinment, one and menget; are fall from the cut
in the acverticus of a single conprovide (a area
Directoire periody a single conallusion to sullightur, perfume); are measuring
gent; are dandy; are
fashionable; are consulting
are point even; are contacion; are fashionable; are pointed
are fachillate; are fashionaf
are fachillate; are fashionaf
fade; are fashion; are
cour; are marquet (prime
the valley. Cf., DARD
DILLY).

SPANISH STRONTAGE

1818. CARLYLE, in Bond (Norton), vol. I., p. 26. Wind along the streets, I see fish women and fope (DANDER as they accurrent slang), shaped like un host-creatures whose life and death pithily observes, 'I esteem of tance, and decline to mesk of edited

1831. COOMBE, Symbol, W. I met just now, upon the stairs, in his highest airs.

1835. HALIBURTON, Checking ch. will. Great DANDY was Mr. he looked just as if he had come of tailors' hands.

1847. LYTTON, Lucrette, of the What is now the DANDY was desired the Buck,

W. D. Howers, Veneties Ex. He is a narroy, of course,— s are basters,—list his vanity is harmless, and his heart is not bad. LOED LAMINGTON, The Days malies [Title].

a. (thieves'). — A bad gold coin. [In allusion to its careful make and composition, this coin containing a certain propor-tion of pure gold.]

1808. JAB. GREENWOOD, Tag, Rag, ad Co., p. a4. It is not in paltry power tours' with which the young woman has salings, but in DARDYS, which, rendered to intelligible English, means industrial dollar-half-sovereigns and whole ones.

3. (Irish).—A 'small whiskey.' 1888. Blackwood's Mag., May, Father Tom and the Pope. 'Dimidium cyathi vero agud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur DANDY.'

1888. HAWLEY SMART, Howkins, ch. vi. It's beautiful punch—ah, well, as you're so pressing, I'll just take another DANDY.

4. (American). — Anything first-rate; a DAISY (q.v.). Also used adjectively.

1888. Susterior Inter-Ocean. Dr. H. Conner has invested in a fine place of horse-flesh. The animal was purchased in Osh-kesh, and has a record of 3'37. It is said to be a DANDY.

1868. St. Louis Globe Democrat, 21 Jan. My box ain't no good mister, but I know a feller over dere dat's got de DANDY ODE.

1888. Missouri Republican, 9 Feb. I'm a terror from Philadelphia, and I can lick any man in the world. I'm a DANDY from away back; the farther back they come the DANDER they are, and I come from the furthest back.

THE DANDY, adv. phr. (common).—All right; 'your sort'; 'the ticket.' C., DANDY, sense 4. A north-country song has the line, 'The South Shields lasses are THE DANDY O!'

1886. HALIBURTON, Clockmaker, 1 S., ch., xxvi. I guess our great nation

DANDY-MASTER, suis. (thieres'). The head of a gang of counter-feiters; who makes the coin, but does not himself attempt to pass it. [From DANDY, subs., sense 2, + MASTER.]

 1868. GREENWOOD, Tag, Kag, and Co. The spirits obtained being mostly bottled and labelled, and unopeased, find a ready sale at public-houses known to the DANDY-MASTER, so that no serious loss is experienced in that direction.

DANDYPRATT OF DANDIPRATT, MAIL. (old).—Primarily a dwarf; a page; by implication a jackanapes. In all likelihood, the etymon of the modern 'dandy,' erroneously derived from the French days lie = a fool, as in Molière, Georges Dandin. [From DANDIPRATT, a half farthing of the time of Henry

1880. Lingue, or the Pive Sonces, O. Pl., v., 272. This Heuresis, this invention, is the proudest Jackanapes, the pertest, self-conceited boy that ever breathed; because, fornooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows, make much on him, there's no ho with him; the vile DANDIPRAT will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance.

1622. Massingen, Virgin-Martyr II., i. The smug DANDIPRAT smells us out, whatsoever we are doing.

1657. MIDDLETON, More Dissembler besides Women, Anc. Dr., 1V., 37s. There's no good fellowship in this DANDIPRAT, this divedapper [didapper], as in other pages.

1706. R. ESTCOURT, Fair R. nample, Act iii., Sc. 3, p. 40. Bey. A candle, sir l'is broad daylight yet. Whins. What then, you little DANDFRAT? If we have a mind to a candle we will have a candle.

It is west as, my little autoriess, but yet the deed could panel it there.

Basse 17 | Ale. (provincial).—
A supposition for deman it !

Also Dang my supposes | and

Dang my !

DAMELERS, suit. (thieves'). - A bunch of scale,

1880. Mayetta, Royue's Laxion, p. 255. And where the swag, so blenkly placified, A hundred stretches better? The thimbles, shang, and DAMGLESS fiched, A hundred stretches hence?

DAN TUCKER, subs. shr. (rhyming slang).—Butter. For synonyms, see CART-GREASE.

Dansies, sair. (common). — I. Handcuffs. [Origin uncertain. Father Derby's name (he is supposed to have been a noted usurer) was already proverbial in 1576, but that is all now known of him.]

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. 'Black-bracelets; buckles; Father derbie's bands; ruffles; wife; snitchers; clinkers; government securities; twisters; darbies and joans (= fetters coupling two persons).

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Les alliances (popular = wedding rings); une bride (thieves' = a convicts' chain); le bouclage (thieves': also=imprisonment); une cademus (thieves': applied to a neck-chain); un cabriolet (thieves' = a small rope or strap); une guirlande (a chain for two).

ITALIAN SYNONYM. Trionfo (literally=triumph).

SPANISH SYNONYM. Calceta (properly=understocking).

1606. Canery, and part of the control of the contro

Houseksepers, But to the Whitt, Our Santon

1714. *Memoir* 2. 12, 8.V.

1819. T. Mossen, Police morial to Congrues, p. 99 of DARRIES, when first the Makes the jull-bird mining did their ray.

1896. MARKYAT, Joshica may as well put on the DARKE he, producing a pair of lattice

1890. Standard, 7 Mark.
(Addressing the officer): Did
me by the scruff of the neck, 8
whilst others put the named
I did not.

2. (common);
Also bags of mystic
Chambers of house

DARBLE, mbs. (old).

DARBY, subs. (old).—Resident [One Derby is supposed been a noted sixteenth usurer.—See quots units see ACTUAL and GEAT.

1688. SHADWELL, Species (list of cant words), s.v.

4. 1996. R. Estrover, Preselle, Act. 1914. Come nimbly lay down Sakur; Calie, puny sir, don't be tardy.

1765. Gaoss, Diet. Vulg. Tengue,

1811. Lexicon Balatzonicum, s.v.

DARRY ALLEN, subs. phr. (Lancathire). — Cajolery; 'chaff'; 'gammon.'

DAREV-ROLL, subr. (old).—A gait peculiar to felons of long standing: the result of long shackles-wearing. Cf., BAKER-KWEED.

DARBY'S-DYKE, subs. (old).—The grave; also death.

DARRY's-FAIR, subs. (old).—The day of removal from one prison to another for trial.

DARD, subs. (old).—The penis. For synonyms, see CREAMSTICK.

DARK. TO GET THE DARK, verbal shr. (prison).—To be confined in the punishment cell.

DARK-CULL or CULLY, subs. (old).

—A married man with a secret mistress.—[Gross, 1785.]

DARK-HORSE or DARK'UN, subs. (turf).—A horse whose pace is unknown to the backers; figuratively, a candidate about whom little is known.

1881. DISRABLI, Young Duke, ch. v., p. 66 (ed. 1866). All the ten-to-oners were in the rear, and a DARK HORSE, which had never been thought of, and which the careless St. James had never even observed in the list, rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph.

1853. Diagenes, vol. II., p. 271.
Farewell I oh, farewell to the lists On whose varying prices I've hung; I care nought for the DARK-HOREE that lives Unknown, who shall put me all right.

1884. HAWLEY SMART, Poet to Finish, .ch. i. He had beaten everything that was

Carrier.

going to oppose life, while the designion of some two or three Daker Child, of which little was expected.

DARK-HOUSE, suite. (old).—A medhouse. Shakspeare (All's Well, etc., ii., 3) used it to denote the seat of gloom and discontent.

DARKMANS, DARKS, DARKY, smir. (old).—The night; also twilight.

1567. HARMAN, Cassest (1814), p. 84.
Bene Lightmans to thy quarrosses, in what liplest heat thou hypped in this DARKEMANS, whether in a lybbege or in the strummell?

1661. DEKKER, Lanthorns and Candletight. 'Canting Rithmes.' Roough —with bowsy Cove Maund Nace, Tour the Parting Coue in the DARKEMAN'S Case.

1706. E. Coles, Eng. Dict., s.v.

1815. SCOTT, Gay Mannering, ch. xxviii. I think we should be down upon the fellow, one of these DARKHAMS, and let him get it well.

1867. Punch, 31 Jan. 'Dear Bill, this Stone Jug.' And at DARKMANS we run the rig just as we please.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Blackmans; blind; blindman's holiday (twilight).

FRENCH SYNONYM. La sorgue, or sorne.

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Mitte-laile (midnight); Choschech, Chauschech, or Koschech (from the Hebrew choschach = a moonless night); Rref (specifically the eve of a Sabbath or festival); Fichte (literally a fir-tree); Ratt (Gypsy); Schwärze = (the black 'un); Zofon or Zofon (from Hebrew zophan = to hide).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Bruna or brunora (Fr. bruna); materna (properly = the maternal.

SPANISH SYNONYM. Sorna.

Anthony Punter.

the second of the second secon

Shinery, on Dantery, sais. (old).—

16: A dark lastern; a bull's eye.

16:1. Larbon Baktronicum. Stow the manutum and bulk the cove of the cab

2. (old). — The night; the twilight. Also (nautical) DARKS.

1780. Gao, Parken, Lift's Painter, p. 184. Bless poor eyes and limbs, lay out a may with poor Chirruping Jos. I don't come here every DARKEY.

1951-61. H. MAYERW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. 111., p. 216. We could average our 'dusy blonk percon a DARKEY,' or two shillings each, in the night.

1878. C. HINDLEY, Life and Times of Jas. Catnack. The cleanest angler on the pad in daylight or the DARKEY.

3. (common).—A negro. [From his complexion.] For synonyms, see SNOWBALL.

1840. DANA, Two Years before the Mest, ch. xvii. Tom Cringle says that no one can fathom a negro's affection for a pig; and I believe he is right, for it almost broke our poor DARKY's heart when he heard that Bess was to be taken ashore.

1870. Nerve Hymn. Walk in, DARKIES, troo de gate; Hark, de kullered angels holler; Go way, white fokes, we're too late, We's de winnin kuller! Wait, Till de trumwet blow to foller!

1871. DE VERE, Americanisms, p. 594. I wish de legislatur' would set dis DARKIE free, Oh! what a happy place den de DARKIE land would be; We'd have a DARKIE Parliament An' DARKIE codes of law, An' DARKIE judges on the bench, DARKIE barristers and aw'.

DARN, DARNED, verb and ppl. adj. (colloquial).—Euphemistic forms

Stories & J. V.

1868. Harfer All experiences has tought the the the was who take the DARMED poor show.

DART, suit. Indian

D.A.'s, sub. (generall visitinal flux. As allowed DOMESTIC APPLICATION and for synonymic are 1

DASH, subs. (old).—I. waiter.

2. (common).—A state tity; a 'drink'; a state for synonyms). Also quantity of one finite the flavour to another, a state with just a suggestion of beer in it.

Verb (brewers'). -1. terate.

1871. Times, 4 April. Licensing Bill. The brewers are a of the characters of their terms compel them to take all their terms themselves, and too often at must that they are driven to adulters the liquor.

2. Also DASH IT | or | MY BUTTONS, WIG, TIMBERS, intj. phr. (common). - Called

expletive; also employed explandifically — to damin. — See BUTTOHN and CATHS.

1819. Moore, Thu Crif's Memorial to Congrues, p. 45. Except light onto, to gence his species, Like ' Dape my wie i' or ' burn my tireches!'

1880. Harmson Amswortz, /ach Shephard [1893], p. sa. You may try, but pain my vinteress if you'll ever cross the Themes to-night !

1842. Panel, vol. II., p. so, col. s. Yet hencefurth—Dasat are was I I'll live with thee, with thee I'll hop the twig !

1869. C. Kingsley, Allies Locks, ch. iv. Guspowder is your true leveller near physical strength! A boy's a man with a mushet in his hand, my chap!

1884. Deckents, Our Mutual Priend, bk. IV., ch. iii. And if you hadn't come round to me to-night, DASH MY WIG if I wouldn't have come round to you to-

1880. G. R. Sims, Three Brase Balls, pledge il. 'DAMI IT ALL I' said the police-surgeon, 'that's two fatal cases I've had to-day.'

CUT A DASH. -See CUT.

TO HAVE A PASH ON, perbal Air. (turf).—To speculate largely or wildly; 'to go it strong.'

DASHER, subs. (old).—1. A showy prostitute. (Cf., sense 2).

1790. C. DIEDIN, See Senge, 'Old Cunwell the Pilot.' My Poll, once a DASHER, now turned to a nurse.

2. (colloquial).—An ostentatious or extravagant man or woman; an impetuous person; a 'clipper'; also latterly,— the word has shown progress towards literary English throughout—a man or woman of fashion; a person of brilliant qualities, mental or physical. Fr., genreux-se; anse femme cataputteuse (a fine woman, as also une cocodète). Spanish equivalents are damasa and sibila, while tiene garabate is

and of woman when highly have by their manner and price their factors many books.

1868. Decreme Mortin Chambing, ch. zerz., p. abp. 'Why, you look makete by day, and Poll, 'than you do by candle light. I never see such a tight young

1866. Miss Enumerity, Almerity, p. sp. She was netoclahed to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been arbamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were naswitze.

DAUB, subs. (common).—1. An artist. Verb.—See DAWB.

2. A bad picture.

DAVID, subs. (common).—1.—See DAVY, sense 1.

2. (American).—A torpedo.

1873. Morning Advertisor, 3 April.

DAVID JONES OF DAVID JONES'S LOCKER.—Ser under DAVY.

DAVID'S SOW. DRUNK AS DAVID'S, or DAVY'S, SOW, adv. phr. (old).

—Beastly drunk. [For a somewhat far-fetched derivation, see GROSE'S Dict. Vulg. Tongue.]

c. 1790. GAY, New Song of New Similes. Though as DRUNK AS DAVID'S

1788. BAILEY, Ermeness, p. 127. When he comes home, after I have been waiting for him till I do not know what time at night, as DRUMK AS DAVID'S sow, he does nothing but lie snoring all night long by my side.

1886. MARRYAT, Midshifman Masy, ch. xiv. Fellows who have no respect for the articles of war, and who get as DEUNK AS DAVID'S SOW.

DAYY, subs. (colloquial).—1. An affidavit. Synonymous, by implication, with 'God,' in so HELP, or S'WELP ME DAYY, or

ALPRID DAYY (g. n.). Pro, for fine four man billed on man pall take my dayy on it.

I've O'Haza, Mides, II., Iv. And I wish my Davy will back &, I'll swear.

3. db. HALSEURTON, Cleckmaker, z 3., db. zzli. 'I'll take my DAVY,' says the captain, 'R's some Yankse trick.'

1849. Panel, vol. III., p. 136. Tell me on thy DAVY; whether thou dost dear thy Colin hold.

1864. Daily Telegraph, 4 Sept., p. s. col. s. You may take your navv I didn't care anything about that.

2. (nautical).—Also OLD DAVY and DAVY JONES (q.v.).

DAVY JONES, DAVY, or OLD DAVY, subs. Abr. (nautical).—The spirit of the sea; specifically the sailors' devil. [For suggested derivation, see DAVY JONES'S LOCKER, and for synonyms, SKIPPER.]

1751. SMOLLETT, Pergyine Pickle, ch. xiii. This same DAVY JONES, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep.

1790. C. DIBDIN, See Songs. And if to OLD DAVY I should go, friend Poll, Why you will ne'er hear of me more.

c. 1803. C. DIBDIN, The Birthday, Act I., Sc. 2. June. When your back's turn'd she's for . . . sending you in a gale to OLD DAYY.

DAVY JONES' (or DAVY'S) LOCKER, subs. phr. (nautical).—
The ocean; specifically, the grave of them that perish at sea. The popular derivation (=a corruption of 'Jonah's locker,' i.e., the place where Jonah was kept and confined, and by implication the grave of all gone to the bottom, drowned or dead) is conjectural. The following, however, may be an additional link in the chain of evidence.

[Cf., quota,

1894. Managam ch. xxvil. By di in Easy, but that touch other day anytour

1842. Goude . All of There is no reason right. Should be consigned to

1861. Notes and p. 476. If a salier is man, or falls overboast at [4] any other fatality of the consignment of the tree consignment of the tree consists of the consist

DAVY PUTTING OF PERS FOR THE PARKS (nautical).—The indicate coming storm,

DAVY JONES' NATURAL REN, subs. phr. (sand Smugglers; sea-rovem)

DAVY'S DUST, subs. Aber Com-Gunpowder. [DAVY] the devil.]

1864. G. W. Environza,
Abroad, ch. zavi. Let Davy's
a well-faked claw, For fancy complete.

DAWS or DAUS, vert

1785. GROSE, Dict. Very S.v. The cull was scragged back could not DAWS.

A glass that is not a bus also SKYLIGHT (q.v.). Obs

TO BURN DAYLIGHT, sorbel par. (colloquial).—To use artificial light before it is really dark; to waste time.

1866. SHAKSPRARE, Romes and fullet, Act i., 4. Mercutio. Come, we surm daylight.

TO LET OF KNOCK DAYLIGHT INTO ONE, INTO THE VICTUAL-LING DEPARTMENT, OF INTO THE LUNCHMON RESERVOIR, Air. (common).—To stab in the stomach (or breadbasket); in the bread-room, potato-store, or giblet-pie, etc., and by implication to kill. Fr., Asyafer. For synonyms, see COOK ONE'S GOOSE.

1841. Panel, vol. I., p. 101, col. 2. A gentleman in a bine uniform has thrown himself into an attitude & & Crib, with the flocations intension of LETTING DAYLIGHT INTO THE WITTLING DEPARTMENT.

DAYLIGHTS, subs. (common).—I.
The eyes. Cf., quots. under
DARKEN THE DAYLIGHTS. For
synonyms, see GLIMS.

1785. GROER, Dict. Val. Tongue, s.v. 1838. Bun, Sl. Dict. [quoted in]. The hero (Achilles) in his tent they found, His DAY-LIGHTS fixed upon the cold, cold ground.

2. (general).—The space in a glass between liquor and brim: inadmissible in bumpers at toasts: the toast-master cries 'no DAY-LIGHTS nor heeltaps!

To darken one's daylights, verbal par. (pugilistic).—1. To give a black-eye; 'to sew up one's sees.'

1762. FIELDING, Amelia, bk. I., ch. x. If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will DARKEN HER DAYLIGHTS.

1786. The Microcam, No. 2. The nobility and gentry were taught theoretically as well as practically, to bruise the bodies, and (to use a technical term). DARKEN THE DAYLIGHTS of each other,

with the vigour of a Herceles, tempered with the grace of an Apollo.

1819. T. Moore, Two Criffs Momerial, p. 2. If the Fine Arts Of Abbles and dering to dear to your hearts: If to lessel, to femile, to regime markind, And to DARKEN THEIR DAYLIGHTS, be pleasures refer.

1832. DAVID CARRY, Life in Paris, p. 200. So here's at DARKENING HIS DAYLIGHT'S for the advantage of his museumer.

DEACON, surb (American). — To pack fruit, vegetables, etc., the finest on the top. [Either derived by inversion, or in allusion to the Yankee proverb—'All deacons are good, but there is odds in deacons.']

1868. Miss Alcort, Little Women, ch. zi. The blanc-mange was lumpy, and the strawberries not as rips as they looked, having been skilfully DEACOMED.

TO DEACON A CALF, verbal phr. (American).—To kill.

To DEACON LAND, vertal par. (American).—To filch land by removing one's fences into the highway or other common property.

To DEACON OFF, verbal phr. (American).—To give the cue; to lead in debate. [From a custom, once universal but now almost extinct, in the New England Congregational churches. An important function of the deacon's office was to read aloud the hymns given out by the minister one line at a time, the congregation singing each line as soon as read. This was called DEACONING OFF.]

1848. J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers. To funk right out o' p'lit'cal strife ain't thought to be the thing, Without you DEACON over the tune you want your folks should sing.

1890. H. D. TRAILL, Saturday Songs, p. 7. We grieve, too, that of all men you

Minister Brant, sub. (American Stationers)—In log subine the despine apartment is partitioned off by poles. The bed is mother earth, the pillow is a log, the foot-hourd a long pole six feet from the fire and in the centre of the cabin. The DEACON SEAT is a plank fixed over and running parallel with the footboard so as to form a kind of settee in front of the fire. [Probably in allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.]

DEACON'S HIDING PLACE, suit. Air. (American).—A private compartment in oyster saloons and caffs; the Fr. cubinat particulier.

DEAD, subs. (turf).—An abbreviation of 'dead certainty.'—See CERT.

1889. Bailey's Maguzine [quoted in S. J. & C.]. 'Dealers in the DEAD' did well then.

Adj. (various). — Stagnant; 'quiet' (of trade); 'flat' (as of beer or aërated waters after exposure); cold (Am., see quot., 1888); good; thorough; complete (Cf., subs., sense). Also as an adv. as in DRAD BEAT, DEAD BEST, DEAD DRUNK, DEAD ROLLED (or FLUMMOXED), DEAD NUTS, DEAD BITCHED, etc.

1602. SHAKSPEARE, Othelle, ii., s. Why, he drinks you, with facility, your Dane DEAD-DRUNK.

1819. MODER, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, p. 36. As DEAD hands at a mill as they, and quite as ready after it.

1843. Dickens, Martin Chassleroit, ch. xvii., p. 187. 'I wish you would pull off my boots for me, said Martin, dropping into one of the chairs, 'I am quite knocked up. DEAD BEAT, Mark.'

1845. Panch, vol. IX., p. 163. The general opinion is that the Premier is DEAD BEAT.

EXTLEMENT OF THE

Heavy Com-

DEAD AS MUTTON, A RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF

1808. G. HARVEY, First in who. IL., 71. If you will it as DEAD AS A DORS HARLES.

1506. NASHE, Saffine Was. III., 18e. Wee'l strike in A DOORE-NAILE.

1500. Shakeppeare, II. IV., iii. Falstaff. What I salt die dead? Pictol. As hall die dead

1608. ARKIN, Nest of Information now the thought of the new test much moved him, that he with the A DOORE-NAYLE, standing to looking toward the door to large

1700. FARQUEAR, Countered Act iv., Sc. 1. He's as DEAD M. NAIL; for I gave him seven know head with a hammer.

1790. RHODES, Bemister Ay, DEAD AS HERRINGS—herrings

1848. C. Dickinis, Christian

1864. D. W. TROMPSON, 250 of a Schoolmaster, p. syn. The Charon will push a difficult furnish

1878. BERANT AND RECE, By Celle's Arthur, ch. xivill. Quite dead he was, DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL.

IN DEAD EARNEST, adv. phr. (colloquial).—Without doubt; in very truth.

1880. E. BELLAHY, Dr. Heidonhaf's Process, p. 11. I am sure that you never had a more sincere, more DEAD-IH-EARHEST convert than I was.

DEAD AGAINST, adv. phr. (colloquial).—Decidedly opposed to.

1836. HALIBURTON, Clealmaker, t S., ch. vii. You know I was always DRAD AGIN YOUR tariff bill.

DEAD-ALIVE or DEAD-AND-ALIVE, adj. (colloquial).—Dull; stupid; mopish; formerly deadly-lively.

1884. H. D. Tranti, in Eng. 12.
Mag., I., 541. The city has greatly revived of late . . . it has ceased to belong to the category of the DEAD-ALIVE, and has entered that of the lively.

DEAD-Amiss, adv. phr. (turf).— Incapacitated through illness from competing in a race; said of horses

DEAD-BEAT, subs. (American).—I.
A sponger; loafer; sharper. Cf.,
DEAD-HEAD and BEAT, subs.,
sense I.

1885. Glasgow Herald, 25 Dec. Trial Swanborough v. Sotheran. I returned the whole of the receipts, an I about & 180 BEATS—free admissions who took advantage of the occasion and got paid—which caused great discontent.

1884. S. L. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain'),
The Adventures of Huckleberry Fines, p. s84. These uncles of your's sin't no
uncles at all; they're a couple of frands—
regular DEAD-BEATS.

1888. Bulletin, 24 Nov. All the DEAD-REATS and suspected hen-ematchers plead when before the Bench that they were 'only mouching round to find out whether the family neglected its religious dooties, yer washup.

2. (American) — A see see up compounded of ginger, sole, and whiskey.

Vors (American).—To sponge; loaf; cheat. Cf., BRAT, sars, and DRAD-HEAD.

1880. Beston Journal, No party can DEAD-MAT his way on the times herd times.

Adj.—Exhausted; e.g., Billy romped in as 'fresh as paint, but the rest were DRAD-BRAT.

1831. P. Edan, Tom and Jerry [ed. 1890], p. 34. Logic was at length not only so DEAD-REAT, as to be compelled to cry for quarter, but to seek a temporary retirement, in order to renovate his constitution.

DEAD BROKE, adv. phr. (general).—
Utterly penniless; ruined. Also
FLAT or STONE BROKE; used
verbally, to DEAD-BREAK.

1866. Cincinnatti Enquirer, z June. When he left the gambling-house, he was observed to turn toward a friend with the words, DEAD-SHOKE I and then to disappear round the corner.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Wound up; settled; coopered; smashed up; under a cloud; cleaned out; cracked up; done up; on one's back; floored; on one's beam ends; gone to pot; brokenbacked; all U. P.; in the wrong box; stumped; feathered; squeezed; dry; gutted; burnt one's fingers; dished; in a bad way; gone up; gone by the board; made mince meat of; broziered; willowed; not to have a feather to fly with; burst; fleeced; stony; pebble-beached; in Queer Street; stripped; rooked; hard up; broke; hoopedup; strapped; gruelled.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. Enjance familiar: also - done brown);

contro (popular); disent (popular); property = board); with (popular); stigs (thieves); seems (= in Queer Street); seraise Bastr.

TALIAN SYNONYM.—Revere , (so be mined; also—to spoil or corrupt).

Dran-Canno, sals. (thieves'). — Booty of a disappointing character.

DEAD CERTAINTY, subs. phr. (colloquial).—That which is sure to occur; usually contracted to DEAD or CERT, both of which see.

18(1). AYTOUM. The Drespically Basepie, p. 4. Everybody is realising; the banks won't discount; and when your bills become due, they will be, to a DEAD CERTAINTY, protested.

DEAD CUT.-See Cut.

DEAD DUCK, subs. phr. (American).

—That which has depreciated to the verge of worthlessness.

18%. New York CHeper. Long Branch is said to be a DEAD DUCK. But for the investments made at Elberon the Branch proper would probably have been abandoned long ago.

DEADER, subs. (military).—I. A funeral; a BLACK-JOB (q.v.).

2. (common).—A corpse.

DEAD FROST, subs. (theatrical).—
A fiasco; a COLUMBUS (q.v.).
Fr., un four nois.

DEAD - GIVE - AWAY. - See GIVE DEAD-AWAY.

DEAD GONE, adv. phr. (colloquial).
Utterly collapsed.

DEAD-HEAD, DEAD-BEAT or DEAD-HAND, subs. (American).—One

ment or the march by a control of the control of th

1881. Morphy Pai Correspondence. The dentity been insystem in it is called, and publishing action.

1871. Ds. Vairs.
The DEAD-Strange states without subscribing the on steamboat, railroad, into theatres and shorts a unmonlessed, and even chief-lives at the hotel without.

1883. Deally Telegraphical Landscape cough to warrant the Min DEADHEAD in declining of house.

Also TO DEAD MEAN HEADISM, etc.

1871. New York Trible Elder Knapp, the nosel advertised that he would hap as to glory, but very furgistions population season of DEAD-HEADED on this train.

1888. Pertland Trumser M.
Unless we count those with the stage business and HEAD.

DEAD-HEAT, subs. (collect race with an equal finish erly DEAD.

Mammon well follow d. Conditions:
Mammon well follow d. Conditions:
Both touchers; equal fortunes:
DEAD; No read can meaning to
conquest lies; Take my advice; can
and share the prize.

1838-45. T. HOOD, Parties, p. 170 (ed. 1846). Away i Away could ride a DEAD MEAT With the who rides so fast and fleet.

1884. III. London Norms, 38, 362, col. 3. St. Gatien, the hotes, a DRAD-HEAT for the Derby.

DEAD-HORSE, side. (common).—

I. Work, the wages for which have been paid in advance; by implication, distasteful, or thankless labor. Fr., is bijouterie. To FULL THE DEAD HORSE = to work for wages already paid. [Seamen; on signing articles, sometimes get pay in advance, and they celebrate the term of the period thus paid for by dragging a canvas horse, stuffed with straw, round the deck and dropping him into the sea amidst cheers.] Fr., manger div sall (to eat salt pock.)

1661. CARTWRIGHT, Sindge. Ply.
Now you'l wish I know, you ne'r might
wear Foul linnen more, never be lowsy
agen, Nor ly pardue with the fat sutler's
wife In the provoking vertue of DEAD
HORES, Your dear delights, and rare camp
pleasures.

1699. Nicher Niched, in Harl. Misc. (ed. Park), ii., 210. Sir Humphry Foster had lost the greatest part of his estate, and then (playing, as it is said, for a DEAD HORSE) did, by happy fortune, recover it again.

1894. T. FIELDING, Preserbs, etc. (Familiar Phrases), p. 148, s.v.

1867. Notes and Queries, a S., iv., p.
193. A workman 'horses' it when he
charges for more in his week's work than
he has really done. Of course he has so
much unprofitable work to get through in
the ensuing week, which is called DEAD
MORKE.

2. (West Indian).—A shooting star. Among Jamaican negroes the spirits of horses that have fallen over precipices are thought to re-appear in this form.

TO FLOG THE DEAD HORSE, verb. Arr. (common).—To work to no purpose; to dissipate one's energy in vain; to make 'much ado about nothing.'

1872. Globe, r Aug. 'In the House,' For full twenty minutes by the clock the Premier . . . might be said to have rehearsed that particularly lively operation known as FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

DEAD-LETTER, swie. (colloquial).—
Anything that has lost its force or authority by lapse of time or other causes.

1785. FIRLDING, Veyage to Lisbon, p. 145. And to enact laws without doing this, is to full our status-books, such too full already, still fuller with DEAD LETTER, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament.

1860. Sala, Gastight and Davlight, ch. xxi. The Metropolitan Bulldings Act is a DEAD LETTER in Tattyboys Rents, for nobody ever thinks of building.

1861. Chambers of Sunching.

1862. Chambers Successful a.v.

Sunchine. Many laws, agitated for by popular factions, remain a DEAD LETTER, unless they happen to be enforced by clube organized for the purpose.

DEADLIGHTS, subs. (nautical). —
The eyes. For synonyms, see
GLIMS.

DEAD LURK, subs. (thieves').—See quot.

1861-61. H. MAYEEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. 1, p. 403. The DEAD LURK, for instance, is the expressive slang phrase for the art of entering dwelling-houses during divine service.

DEADLY, adv. (colloquial).—Very; extremely; excessively. In AR-BUTHNOT: 'SO DEADLY cunning a man.'

DEADLY LIVELY, adv. phr. (common).—Jovial against the grain and to no purpose.

DEADLY NEVERGREEN, subs. phr. (old).—The gallows. Also known as the LEAFLESS TREE and THE TREE THAT BEARS FRUIT ALL THE YEAR ROUND. For synonyms, see NUBBING CHEAT.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue

DEAD MAN, subs. phr. (common).

—I. An empty bottle: said also to bear Moll Thompson's mark (i.e. M.T. = empty).

"Finance Systeman, - Che State (in half-bottle); me corpe; more (popular; literally, a corpe; me inference to color as well as condition).

1786. Swive, Polite Couvers., Dial. s. Ld. S., Come, John, bring us a fresh bettle. Col. Ay, my lord; and pray, let him carry off the man stem, as we say in the gray immaining the county bettler).

1826. The English Sty, vol L, p. 13a. On the night was the sleeping room and at the face of a meat French bed, I could perceive the wine his, surrounded by a regiment of DEAD MEN (empty bottlen).

1682. REV. E. BRADLEY ("Cathbert Bede"). Verdent Green, pt. 1, p. 59. Talk of the pleasures of the dead languages, indeed I why, how many jolly mints have you, and J. Larkyns passed 'down among the DEAD MEM."

1871. Lenden Pigure, 15 April. We knew that, in practical use, imperials were inconvenient and wasteful; and that, moreover, it was far from easy to dispose of their corpses when they became DEAD MESS.

1879. Mrss Braddom, Visces, ch. viii, And added more DEAD MEN to the formidable corps of tall hock bottles, which the astonished butter ranged rank and file in a lebby ounide the dining room.

1888. E. ZOLA. 'Translation of L'Assessessir, ch. vil., p. so8. In a corner of the shop, the heap of DEAD MEN increased, a cemetery of bottles.

2. (bakers').—A loaf, overcharged, or marked down though not delivered. In London, DEAD 'UN is a popular term for a halfquartern loaf. Also, by implication, a baker.

1819. T. MOORE, Tom Criës Memorial, p. 16. DEAD MEN are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers.

3 (tailors'). —In pl. Misfits; hence, a scarecrow.

The state of the s

1/1/2

Ctepes. (B)

Excesses: Streets meet; pickles (method for speciment display subject); croaker; and dustman; cold sides:

Franca System engraved (this as torpid, heavy, dust); as engraved (popular; in the engraved (pop); dired as the engraved (pop); dired as the engraved (thieves'; refresider = 1; chill; in cast, to kill; serves (popular; head serves; g., 'pickles'; used of murdered bodies' from the water).

DEAD - MEAT TRAIN COLD-MEAT TRAIN

DEAD MEN'S SHORE, AND (common).—A situation, or possession formerly and or enjoyed by a person dead and buried. Warren DEAD MEN'S SHORE = looking ward to inheritances.

b. 1584, d. 1600. PRINTERS FAST Poems, p. 256. And 'tis a grant's' that most men use, But yet 'tis a waiting DEAD MEN'S SHORE.

1758. A. MURPHY, The Unhalts
Act i. I grant ye, ma'um, you had
good pretensions; but then a's a
for DEAD MEN'S SHOES.

1704. Within [m P. Frindmall, 25/6 of 1 (1885), vol. I., p. 244. As they have no other relation but Min Willon, I thenfore suppose they will leave everything to lose, independent of me. Yet this is, after all, waiting for MAD MEM's 280022.

1878. C. H. Wall, tr. Mollow II., 218. Death is not always ready to indulge the held's wishes and prayers, and we may starve while waiting for man MEN'S amous.

DEAD-NAP, subs. (provincial).—A thorough-going rogue.

DEAD-NIP, suit. (provincial).—A plan or scheme of little importance which has turned out a failure.

DEAD-OH, adv. (naval).—In the last stage of intoxication. For synonyms, see DRINES and cf., SCREWED.

DEAD ON, or DEAD NUTS ON, adv. Ar. (common).—Originally, having some cause of complaint or quarrel; also, very fond of; having complete mastery over; sure hand at. Cf., DEATH ON, DERRY ON and DOWN ON, all of which are variants.—See also NUTS ON, an older form.

1877. Pive Vesr' Penal Servitude, ch. iv., p. s88. Davies was DEAD NUTS upon cutting men's hair. The whole evening long was he calling men out to be operated upon.

DEAD-SET, subs. (colloquial).—A pointed and persistent effort or attempt.

1781. G. PARKER, View of Society, I., 176. He then gave me what I term the DEAD SET with his eye.

1877. Five Year' Penal Servitude, ch. iii., p. 145. He was made a DEAD SET at by some other prisoners, who schooled him for a career of vice and crime.

1889. Globe, a Nov., p. 6, col. s. Cartain persons of the 'thoughtful' kind, says Rod and Gon, are making a DEAD SET against the field sports of Britain.

ORAD Sow's tra mis. (tailors'). — A badly would button-hole.

DEAD STUCK, adv. j.kr. (theatrical).
—Said of actors who break down in the midst of a performance through sudden lapse of memory.

DEAD SWAG, subs. (thieves).—
'Dead stock' or DEAD CARGO
(g.v.); plunder that cannot be
disposed of. [SWAG = booty.]

DEAD TO RIGHTS, adv. pkr. (common).—Certain; without doubt.
An amplification of To RIGHTS
(q.v.).

1898. Cincinnatti Weekly Ganette, 22 Feb. Hill claims he has the thing down DEAD TO RESURE, and that he will make the farmers sweat who have been asserting that his claim was 'N.G.'

DEAD-'UN, subs. (thieves').—I. An uninhabited house. The cracksman who confines his attentions to 'busting' of this kind is, in Fr., see nourrisseur.

1879. J. W. Horsley, in Macm.
Mag., xl., 505. Me and the screwman
went to Gravesend, and I found a man
'UN (uninhabited house).

2. (common).—A half-quartern loaf. Cf., DEAD MAN, sense 2.

3. (turf).—A horse destined to be scratched or not intended to win, and against which odds may be safely laid; a SAFE 'UN (q.v.).

1864. Beiley's Magnesine, June. These al freece speculators have their DEAD 'UMS, and carry' milling palls,' like their more civilised brethren, privileged with the satrie to the clubs and the Corner.

1868. London Review, 11 July, p. 38, col. s. The stable and owners might safely lay against what was technically a DEAD "UN from the first.

1880. HAWLEY SHART, Social Sinners, ch. v. Lord, what much 'uns be did back, to be sure! W. Aller State of the belief was son

5. (theatrical).—An unpaid

DEAS UNIT FOR [OR ARAINST], adv.

phr. (colloquial).—Collective advocacy of (or opposition to) a subject, principle, or line of action. Cf., TO GO THE WHOLE HOG.

. 1608. The Solid Muldess (Ourny, Colorado). The Eastern Press is a DEAD OWNT against the passage of the Postal Telegraph Bill.

DEAD-WOOD EARNEST, adv. phi.
(American).—Quite earnest;
'dead on.' Cf., IN DEAD
EARNEST.

1876. S. L. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain'), Tom Souper. No! oh, good licks, are yoù in real DEAD-WOOD EARNEST?

DEAD WRONG 'UN. -- See WRONG 'UN.

DEADY (modern American, DEAD-EYE), subs. (old).—Gin; a special brand of full proof spirit, also known as STARK-NAKED (q.v.). [From Deady, a well-known ginspinner.] For synonyms, see DRINKS.

1819. T. MOORE, Tom Crib's Memorial to Compress, p. 35. As we'd been summon'd thus, to quaff our DEADY o'er some state affairs.

1894. SOUTHEY, The Dector, interchapter xvi. Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by DraDY, or Wet and Heavy; some by Weak Tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

DEAL. THERE'S A DEAL OF GLASS ABOUT, phr. (common).—Said of men and things; used as a compliment—showy, 'its the thing.'

coffin;
the pariety wood of made.] For NITY BOX. SAFE

DEAM, subs. Harpers ——A small please that securing a BISHOP.

DEAMER, suits. (
ling. [Origin | general telested to Lating the 16th and an denier = a Shakspeare, trace it to (a the (b) Yiddish dissel, Gypsy deanes, a Franca disserty, see BLOW.

1867. Snowden, 3rd ed., p. 444. Shilli twelver.

1864. Times, to One woman said where's di

1879. J. W. Horsley, in xi., 501. I had been down days running, and could not to earn a DEANER (shilling)

DEAREST MEMBER.

DEATH. TO BE DEATH

phr. (common).—Very

or thoroughly master

phor of completeness;

as DEAD ON, A MARK ON, or SOME PUMPKINS ON. Cf., NUTS ON. [Literally to prosecute or pursue any course of action to the death.]

TO DRESS TO DEATH (colloquial).—To attire oneself in the very extreme of fashion. In America TO DRESS WITHIN AN INCH OF ONE'S LIFE; TO DRESS UP DRUNK and TO DRESS TO KILL. An old Cornish proverb has DRESSED TO DEATH LIKE SALLY HATCH (N. and Q., 3 ser., vi., 6). [Apparently a pun on KILLING (q.v.).]

1869. Newfoundland Fisheries [quoted in De Vere]. The next day I met Davis and Nye, my two chums, on board the Little Rhody, DEESSED TO DEATH and trunk empty, as they said of themselves.

DEATH-HUNTER, subs. (common).

—I. A vendor of the last dying speeches, or confessions of criminals; a running patterer or stationer.

1786. [From J. W. Jarvis and Son: Cat. No. 40, p. 38]. Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Peditors, Petiticast Pensioners, DEATH HUNTERS, Humours of the Rechange, etc., by a True-born Englishman [Title].

1851-61. H. MAVHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. I., 228. The latter include the 'running patterers,' or DEATH-HUNTERS; being men (no women) engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

2. (popular).—An undertaker. For synonyms, see COLD COOK.

? Old Song, 'Life's a Chase.'
And e'en the DEATH-HUNTER, in coffins
who deals Is at last hunted into a coffin.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v.

DEATH OR GLORY BOYS. -- See BINGHAM'S DANDIES.

DESSLISH, subs. (South African).—
A penny. For synonyms, see
WINN.

DECAPITATE.—See CUT OFF ORE'S HEAD.

DECENT, DECENTLY, DECENTION, adj. and adv. (colloquial). — Moderate; tolerable; passably; fairly good.

DECOY-BIRD OF DUCK, subs. (colloquial).—One employed to decoy persons into a mare; a BUTTUNER OF BUG-HUNTER (q.w.). Fr., see allesseur, see chatosilleur, or see arrangeur.

DECUS, subs. (old).—A crown piece.
[From the Latin, the motto decus of indamen on the rims of these coins.] For synonyms, see CAROON.

1688. T. SHADWELL, Squire of Alestia, ed. 1780, 2, vol. IV., p. 48. Madam Hackum, to testify my gratitude, I make bold to equip you with some Meggs, Dzcus's, and Georges.

1822. Scott, Fort. of Nigel, ch. xxiii. 'You see,' he said, pointing to the casket, 'that noble Master Grahame. whom you call Green, has got the DECUSES and the swetts.'

DEE, subs. (vagrants').—I. A pocketbook or reader. For synonyms, see LEATHER.

2. (common).—A detective; also 'TEC, (q.v.). Cf., DEEKER, and for synonyms, see NARK.

1886. Graphic, 30 Jan., p. 130, col. r. A detective is known as a neg and a teck; the former is principally used by tramps and gipsies, and is properly D, the initial letter of the word.

3. (common).—See D, sense 2.

DEEKER, subs. (old). - See quot.

1821. D. HAGGART, Life, Glossary, p. 171. DEEKER, a thief kept in pay by a constable.

DEEP, adj. (colloquial).—Artful; e.g., 'a DEEP one.' [An extension

The beside and table to the second to the se

MOD-138. Vancepout, The Michele, Act L. What you take us for finds, we never take you for whis min. For my part, in this present case, I take myself (the in highly Juny.

1880. Smarrouz, Sr. of Alestic, III.; in who (1700) iv., 62. Fools I say, there I am such you are out: they are all burn, they are very pure, and sharp.

1861. Panck, vol. I., p. s68. I can soarosty believe my eyes. Oh! he's a mare one.

1886. A. Trottors, The Duke's Children, ch. vi. He was, too, very DEEP, and some men, who could put up with his other fallings, could not endure that.

1860. Pall Mall Gaz., 17 Oct., p. 2, col. 2. His Majesty the Sultan is 'a nurr due,' it is clear.

DEERSTALKER, subs. (popular).—
A felt hat. For synonyms, see
GOLGOTHA.

1870. London Figure [letter dated Dec. 9]. Either the wind must be bottled up or the P. of W. must start the fashion of wearing DEERSTALKERS... in the windy weather.

DEFERRED STOCK, subs. (city).— Inferior soup. [A play upon words.] For synonyms, see GLUE.

1871. Pall Mall Gaz., 22 May. A few years ago, at an economical Chancellor of Exchequer's dimer on the Queen's Birthday, the Chairman of one of the Revenue Boards, after tasting the soup, asked the Governor of the Bank of England, who happened to be sitting next to him at the table, 'What is this?' 'Dzykered Stock, I suspect,' replied the Governor.

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DEGEN, DEGAN, or DAGEN, subs. (old).—A sword. [From the German.]

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Nun the DEGRN, steal the sword.

1827. BULWER LYTTON, Pelham, p. 325. ed. 1864. Tip him the DEGEN.

Dunk and not variable medicals

Rose and the

a Coper Mark Fifth Prounces Nederland

1604. Dustron, Dulls are young and prone to vening

1706. R. Counc. Doxy, a weach. 2 de 1884. H. 100ml. bk. I., ch. in would be beilt it of Westminstell.

his liquor having the DELLS — and trible hanged at Typester

For synonyms, at

DELO-NAMMONISME —An old world see OLD GREZER.

To hurry with one down and sewing

DEMAND THE Box (nautical).—To call

pir. (old).—Sie qu

1567. HARMAN, C. These DEMAUNDERS FOR for the moste parte wemen;

in their language, in five. These goe with fayned lyoeness and counterfayed wrytings, lening the hands and seales of suche gentlemen as dwelleth nere to the place where they fayne them salues to hause been burnet, and their goods consumed with fyre. They wyll most lamestable demanade your charitie, and wyll quicklys shed salue teares, they be so tender harted. They wyll neser bagge in that Shiere where their losses (as they say) was.

DEMI-DOGG, suis. (vagrants').—See quot.

1888. Daily News, 3 Nov., p. 5, col. 5. Others, unable to find the coin wherewith to obtain even a DEMI-DOSS, i.s., penny state.

DEMI-REP, subs. (old slang, now recognised).—A woman of doubtful repute. [A contraction of demi-reputation.] For synonyms, see BARRACK HACK and TART.

1750. FIREDING, Tow Jones, bk. XV., ch. iz. That character which is vulgarly called a numir-zer; that is to say, a woman who intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue... in short, whom everybody knows to be what nobody calls her.

1754. Connelsorus, No. 4. An order of females lately sprung up . . . usually distinguished by the denomination of DEMI-REFS; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries.

1848-48. THACKERAY, Vanity Pair, vol. II., ch. xx. So they went on talking about dancers, fights, drinking, DEMI-BEPS, until Macmurdo came down.

DEMNITION BOW-wows, subs. phr. (common). — The 'dogs' which spell 'ruin.' Originally a Dickensism (see quot., 1838). For analogues, see DEAD BROKE.

1838. DICKENS, Nicholas Nichlely, II., 32. 'I beg its little pardon,' said Mr. Mantalini, dropping the handle of the mangle, and folding his arms together, 'It's all up with its handsome friend. He has gone to the DEMNITION BOW-WOWS.

1888. New York Heraid, as March. There are some men who, if they don't make twice as much as they expect to make, will cry hard times, and say that

general business is going to the weath ways now-wows, but these then weath any the same thing in any event.

1860. The Notion, 19 Den.; p. 495, col. 2. Our great faralog industry—the very soil of National growth—is not going to the DEMNITION BOW-WOWS.

DEMNITION HOT, adv. Abr. (American).—Exceedingly warm; a heat supposed to be akin to that of the place where they don't rake out the fires at night.

1608. San Francisco Weship Reaminor, se March. It was DERENTITION NOT, and I commenced to hunt for soft spots in my addits.

DEMON, suls. (Australian prison).
—1. Apoliceman. Forsynonyms,
see Brak and Copper.

2. (colloquial). — A super-excellent adept; a.g., THE DEMON BOWLER — Mr. Spofforth; THE DEMON JOCKEY — Fordham or Fred Archer, and so forth.

DEM, subs. (common). — A place where intimates are received; one's 'diggings' or 'snuggery.' [In Anglo-Saxon = a bed, cave, or lurking place.] For synonyms, see DIGGINGS.

1866. Panel, vol. XLVIII., p. xxx

DENNIS, subs. (old). — A small walking stick.

DEP, swie. (common).—I. A deputy; specifically the night porter or chamberlain at padding or doming kens.

1870. C. Dickens, Mystery of Eductor
Dreed, ch. v. I'm man-servant up at the
Travellers' Twopenny in Gas Works Garding, this thing explains, all man-servants
at Travellers' Lodgings is named DEPUTY

2. (Christ's Hospital).—A deputy GRECIAN, i.e., a boy in the form below the GRECIANS.

MRY, puls. (thieves').—An eye-na. To take the derray. (tallors')=to quiz, ridicule.

DERMICE, such (old).—The gallows.
[A corruption of Theodoric, the make of the public hangman at the end of the sixteenth the beginning seventeenth centuries.] Now the name of an apparatus, resembling a crane. Also, used as a verb to hang; apparently the earliest recorded sense. For synonyms, see NUBBING CHEAT.

1600. W. KEREP, Nine Days' Wonder, trhes's English Garner, vol. VIII., p. 37. s that . . . would pol his father, DERICK das! do snything, how ill soever, to use his apish humour.

1607. DRKKER, Jeste to Make you Merie, in wis. (Grozart), il., 318. For might I have beene her Judge, shee should have had her due, and dance DERRIKS dance in a hempen halter.

1609. DEKKER, Gul's Horne-Books, chap. ii. The Neapolitan will (like DERICK, the hangman) embrace you with one arme, and rip your guts with the other.

DERWENTER, subs. (Australian) .--A convict. [From the penal settlement on the banks of the Derwent, Tasmania.]

DESPATCHERS, subs. (gamesters').

—False dice with two sides, double four, five, and six.

1866. Times, 27 Nov., s.v.

DESPERATE, and DESPERATELY, adj. and adv. (colloquial).—A metaphor of excessiveness; e.g., DESPRRATELY MASHED = over head and ears in love.

DETRIMENTAL, subs. (society). An ineligible suitor; also a male

—The Reform C

DEUCE, DEWCE, (common). -t. dition. Also lative, e.g., True THE DEUCE! DEUCE TAKE YOU wood: 'The e from Thers., Scandinavian vouched.' SKEAT God, dens, borrowe usage, being found jection in early Low German are used similarly the same origin; of with Armor. dus, to For synonyms, see San

b. 1670, d. 1729. Con the prettiest prologue as he the DEUCE take me if I he'n'

1754. B. MARTIN, ed.), s.v. DEWCE.

1780. Mrs. Cown Stratagem, Act v., Sc. L. take her! She's six years

Lodgings, Act I., Sc. the Intendant of Police DEUCE you are!

1837. BARHAM, I. Rheims). There's a crys a DEUCE of a rout, And know what they're about.

1864. AVTOUR AND MARTIN, Box Gastifier Ballade. 'To a forgul-menot' I can't tell who THE DEUCE it was That gave me this Forgul-me-not.

2. (vagrants').-Twopence.

1714. Memoirs of John Hall (4th ed.), p. 19, s.v.

1851-61. H. MAYEEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. I., p. 276. 'Give him a DEUCE' (sd.).

3. (gamesters').—The two at dice or cards.

To PLAY THE DEUCE or DEVIL WITH, perb. Mr. (common).—
To send, or be sent, to rack and

1861. Jas. PAYN, Grape from a Thorn, ch. i. I have a presentiment that the cooking will PLAY THE DEUCE with my dissestion.

1886. Paleer Pausers, p. 80. Her drinking PLAYED THE DRUCE with the shop.

THE DEUCE TO PAY, phr. (common).—Unpleasant or awk-ward consequences to be faced;

1854. THACKERAY, The Rose and the Ring, p. 60. There has been such a row, and disturbance, and quarrelling, and fighting, and chopping of heads off, and THE DEUCE TO PAY, that I'm inclined to go back to Cumtartary.

1869. Mrs. H. Wood, Roland Yorke, ch. xxxiii. One or both of 'em . . report me for negligence! I get a curt telegram to come to town, and here's THE DEUCE TO PAY!

DEUCED, adj. (common).—Devilish; excessive; confounded. Also adverbially. [From DEUCE (q.v.), + ED.]

1886. MICHAEL SCOTT, The Cruise of the Midge, vol. I. [ed. 1860], p. 160. Quacco all this while was twisting and turning himself, and, although evidently in a DBUCED quandary, trying to laugh the affair off as a joke.

DEUBEA-VILLE, subs. (old).—The Country.—See DAISYVILLE.

DEUSEA-VILLE STAMPERS, mic.

DEVIL, subt. (common).—I. Formerly a barrister who DEVILA, or 'gets up,' a case for a leader; as in A Tale of Two Cities, Sydney Carton for Mr. Stryver. Now common for anyone hacking for another.—(See quots., 1889.)

1872. Ecke, 14 Nov. Mr. Archibald, the Attorney-General's DEVIL is to be made a judge. Well, other DEVILS have been made judges of. Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a DEVIL once.

1873. Daily Telegraph, 12 Feb. It will not be possible even to send a telegram to a French journal during a sitting. Not a word must be printed until the President's DEVIL has distributed the Official to the different office boys who will henceforth, etc.

1880. Telegyase. M.— 84, B—Street, London, E.C. Strange letter received. Will you please see Davill. at my chambers? R.—. (In original telegram the word 'devil' was queried by the P.O. authorities []

1880. GRONGE R. Sins. The Author's Ghoet. 'Who are you?' I asked in dismay. 'I'm a DEVIL...' 'A what!' I give plots and incidents to popular authors, air, write poetry for them, drop in situations, jokes, work up their rough material: in short, sir, I DEVIL for them.'

1890. Speaker, so Feb., p. 211, col. 2. No one who is not in the swim can have any conception of the amount of work and worry that devolves upon a counsel in leading practice at the criminal bar. . . , He has to do the best be can, with the assistance of juniors and DEVILS.

2. (printers').—An errand boy or young apprentice; in the early days of the craft, the boy who took the printed sheets as they came from the press. Fr., un attrape-science.

1754. Connoissour, No. 9. Our publisher, printer, corrector, DEVIL, or any other employed in our service.

1757. FOOTE, Author, Act I. A

1 (anotical) - Ser quot.

1986. Historical London Hous, if June, is done, not, no. it is proposed to grower that the the DEVIL, a kind of distributed anchor, at the hope of a two-for matthing the noise of distant in the Roth Res.

4. (old). -A firework.

1748. Finance, Joseph Androwe, Mr. III., ch. vil. The captain, perceiving an espectuality, plusted a cracker or newstate to this cassock, and then lighted it.

5. (licensed victuallers'). — Gih seasoned with capsicums. Cf., following sense.

1886. G. Samaron, Deinge in London. The extract of Capaicans. or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the DEVIL. They are manufactured by putting a quantity of small East India chillies into a bottle of spirits of wine and lessing it closely stopped for about a month.

6. (common).—A grilled bone seasoned with mustard and cayenne. Cf., ATTORNEY.

(military).—A sand-storm.
 1889. Daily News, 8 July. 'The Camp at Wimbledon.' They raised also clouds of dust that went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert DEVILS.

8. (common).—A species of firewood soaked in resin.

THE OF A DEVIL OF [A THING], adj. and adv. (colloquial).—An indefinite intensitive: e.g., DEVIL of a mess, of a woman, of a row, etc.

1602. SHAKSPHARE, Twelfth Night, ii., 3. The DEVIL, a puritan that he is, or anything constantly.

The second of

Sept. Mr. Prints.

BLUE DEVISES

LITTLE (or bosons playful, half consultation of endeatment LITTLE DEVIL. ()

1841. R. R. Practs, del Act i., Sc. z. My wife wards sonable LITTLE MOVIE. A PAGE

Verb (common).

as a DEVIL (g.s., sand
form routine or detail
another.

1872. Daily Telegraph.
Letter 'Called to the Ban.
legislative rambles in the CoI might see practice, and that,
might see me; and that I te
reported a little.

1883. Grantic, as May, a. The practice prevailing storic counsel of undertaking storic they can possibly manage, and over some to the juniors why them.

2. (American victimize.

WHAT, WHO, WHAT, Or HOW THE DEVIS (common). — An explicitly wonder, vexation, etc. A 1966, d. 1764. Porm (quoted in Amendald). The things we know are neither rich nor rare; But wonder now THE DEVIL they got there.

1776. DAVID GARRICE, Bon Ton, or High Life Above States, Act H., Sc. z. Ser. T. Why, what was never do you make one at these managementings.

1790. Mrs. COWLEY, The Belie's Strategers, Act L, Sc. 3. Har. WHO THE DEVIL could have foreseen that?

1837. R. B. PEAKE, Comfortable Longrage, Act i, Sc. 3. WHAT THE DEVIL is all-this about?

1886. MICHAEL SCOTT, Cruise of the Midge [Ry. ed. 1860], p. 134. How the nevel, can you get anything out of an empty vened?

TO PLAY THE DEVIL WITH, verb. Air. (colloquial).—To ruin or molest.

1861. EGAN, Tone and Jerry, p. 46. The passions, as I've said, are far from evil, But if not well confined they PLAY THE DEVIL.

TO PULL THE DEVIL BY THE TAIL, AN. (colloquial).—To go to rain headlong; also to be reduced to one's last shift. Cf., TO PLAY THE DEVIL WITH.

1890. Revepose Mail, a Aug., p. 30, col. s. The immense disproportion between the solid assets and the liabilities of the enterprise made experienced Parisian financiers say from the first that the company was PULLING THE DEVIL BY THE TAIL, and a perusal of M. Monchicourt's report must confirm this view.

TO WHIP THE DEVIL ROUND THE STUMP, werb. Akr. (American).—To enjoy the sweets of wickedness and yet escape the penalty.

Penalty.

1867. New York Evening Pest,
While Mr. Jones is describing his wants in
the money line, and telling the president
how near through he is, that officer is
carrying on a mental addition it may be
after this manner: Jones, you're a clever
fellow, but Smith tells me you are engaged
in a coal-stock operation. I have heard
also that you have been dabbling in Erie.
There is a want of candor now, I perceive,
in the statement of your affairs. There,

Andrew

ABOURD THE STORY ! I MAN AND

1971. Da Vena, Americalism p. 1891. Mor is the sleng phrase: To Wan rum DEVIL ADDRESS TIME STUDE: to b traced very clearly to the backwoods.

1872. HALDEMAN, Passeydiamic Dutch. I WHIPPED THE DEVIL ROOME THE STUDIE, And gave a cut at every jump.

HAUL DEVIL, PULL BAKER, Ar. (colloquial).—To contend with varying fortunes. In the sense of endeavouring to evertesch, a variant is DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

1809. Cornkill Mag., July, p. 99. I can't get proper accounts from her; and it's a regular case of FULL DEVIL, PULL. BALLE, PULL DEVIL, PULL trades-péople's books.

AND THE DEVIL ENOWS WHAT or WHO, phr. (colloquial).—A term used vaguely and indefinitely to include details not specifically mentioned or known.

1717. Mrs. CENTLIVER, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Act iii., Sc. 1. Per. Why, what a pack of trumpery has this rogue picked up! His paged, polsticabolo, his some musphenens, AMD THE DEVIL KNOW WHAT.

To go to the devil, par. (colloquial).—To go to rack and ruin. Go to the devil !— begone! A summary form of dismissal with no heed as to what may become of the person who is sent about his business.

1801. T. DIRDIM, The Birthday, Act i., Sc. 2. Capt. Hold your tongue, Junk; you are a libellous macal. You, and your box, too, may go to the Devil.

TO HOLD A LIGHT OF CANDLE TO, OF BURN A CANDLE BEFORE, THE DEVIL, pår. (colloquial).—To propitiate through fear; to assist or wink at wrong doing. Shakspeare (Merchant of Venice, Act ii., Sc. 6), employs 'What! must

I field a satisfie to my shasti. He much the same sense. [From the practice of hursing candles below the images of saints, etc.]. Not for the DEVIL = a simile of inferiority. To HOLD A CANDLE TO ANOTHER — to assist the compy a subordinate position, or (see quot., 1899) to compare to another.

a. 1681. In Pastess Letters, II., 73 (ed. Gabrines). For it is a common proverbe, "A man must combyne SET A CAMBEL BROWNES;" and therefor thow it be not alder most mede and profytabyl, yet if ij harmys the leste is to be take.

1887. Tuesne, Husbandrie, p. 148. Though not for hope of good, Yet for the feare of cuill, Theu maist find case so proffering up A CAMDELL TO THE DEUILL.

1672. WYCHERLEY, Love in a Wood, L, L, wks. (1713), 346. You cannot HOLD A CANDLE TO THE DEVIL.

vol. I., pt. III., p. ry. To EQLD A CAMPLE TO THE DEVIL, Is not the means to stop this evil.

1896. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, II, st3. Here have I been molding a CAMPLE TO THE DEVIL, to show him the way to mischief.

1869. H. KINGSLEY, Geoffvey Hambyn, ch. xxxii. A Frenchman is conceited enough, but, by George, he can't HOLD A CANDLE to a Scotchman.

THE DEVIL, or THE DEVIL AND ALL TO PAY, Mr. (colloquia).

— A simile of fruitless effort; awkward consequences to be faced. [Nautical: originally, 'There's the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; the 'devil' being any seam in a vessel, awkward to caulk, or in sailors' language 'to pay.' Hence by confusion THE DEUCE TO PAY (q.v.).]

1711. SWIFT, Journal to Stella, 98 Sept. Letter 31. And then there will be THE DEVIL AND ALL TO PAY.

1761. COLMAN, featous Wife, 111., in wha (1777), i., 69. There's the DEVIL TO PAY in meddling with them.

TALE YOU'LENTAL par. Demons

anger of many which is a long of many which is a long with the large of the large o

DEVILloquial). rash.

1893-96. Jaco. I., 274. [The to tha fire a live 'll be rising like CARR.

p. 4e8. He was a roving, DEVIL-MA my Uncle, gentlemen.

1869. LEVER, ch. xii. There was also MAY-CARE recklessment satisfied swagger of his 1849. ALBERT

London (Acrobate). U and DEVII.-MAY-CARE as be, he cannot be called

1863. How. Minneaud Saved, p. 33. twinge of doubt, in CARE style of writing, would answer him at all.

1865. Panch, vol. ()
Fechter's acting las and he
The Readelde Ins. nobid
the DEVIL-MAY-CARR

1837. R. H. BARHAM, Ingeldely Legende (ed. 1850), p. 33°. Don't use naughty words, in the next place, and ne'er in your language adopt a bad habit of swarin'. Never say, 'DEVIL TAKE ME,' or 'SRAEM ME,' or 'SRAEM ME,' or 'SRAEM ME,' or 'SRAEM ME,' or such-like expressions. Remember Old Nick, To take follos at their word, is remarkably quick.

THERE'S THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS, phr. (common).

— A row is going on. [Edwards:—Originating in a riot at the Haymarket when Dowton announced the performance for his benefit, of a burlesque entitled 'The Tailors: a Tragedy for Warm Weather.' Many thousands of journeymen tailors congregated, and interrupted the performances. Thirty-three were brought up at Bow Street next day.—See Biographica Dramatica under 'Tailors.']

WHEN THE DEVIL IS BLIND, adv. phr. (colloquial). — Never, i.e., in a month of Sundays; said of anything unlikely to happen. For synonyms, see GREEK KALENDS.

DEVIL DOBGER, subs. (common).—
A clergyman. Also, by implication, anyone of a religious turn of mind.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. — Devil catcher, driver, pitcher, or scolder; snub devil; bible pounder; duck that grinds the gospel mill; commister; camister; sky-pilot; chimney-sweep; rat; rum (Johnson); pantiler; cushion smiter, duster, or thumper; couple, or buckle,

baggar; rook; gospal grinder; earwig; one-in-ten (tramps:—a tithe-monger); finger-post; parish prig; parish bull; holy Joe; green apron; black cattle (collectively); crow; the cloth (collectively); white choker; patrico; black coat; black fly; glue pot; gospel postillion; prunella; pudding - sleeves; puzzle - text; schism - monger; cod; Black Brunswicker; spiritual flesh-broker; head-clerk of the Doxology Works; Lady Green; fire-escape; gospel sharp; padre (Anglo-Indian); pound-text.

French Synonyms. — Un radicon (thieves'); un otage (popular := hostage, in alkusion to events under the Commune of 1871); un radis noir (familiar: also a police officer. In allusion to 'the cloth'); un ratichon (pop. from ratissé, rasé=shaved); un sanglier (thieves': a wild boar, but also a play upon words sens without, + glier, the infernal regions); wn rase or rasi (thieves'); regions); wn rame or run-un rocket (thieves': a surplice); uniform thieves': 'a we pante on robe (thieves: 'a cove in a gown,' also a judge); we chamblard (popular); we calotte (fam.: le régiment de la calotte - the skull-cap brigade, i.e., the company of the Society of Jesus); un corbeau (pop. :crow); un couac (popular); un babillard (thieves': especially a consessor, a 'blab-monger'); un bichot (a bishop); une enseigne de cimetière ('a cemetery signpost.' Cf., SEY-PILOT and FINGER-POST); un bâton de réglisse (thieves': = a stick of liquorice. Also a police-officer); un barbicken (popular: a preaching friar. From barbe = beard, in allusion to the long beard characteristic of the order).

phinais). Laftuir of Laftuir (a transpiration of Franch or Princis with Phinathean. Like Fagothinis Laftunir. — a princis build, still popular in M. Gertiany); Schoolere (from Hobrev schooler—black. Cf., analogous Buglish terms); Schoolerefirter (Schooler = black; Förter — a

ITALIAN SYNONYM.—Chiedrino; capellano rosso (a cardinal; 'a rad chaplain'); farfiso (= a monk; farfiso a nun); ressignolo (= 'a nightingale'); pisto or pistofo (Michel: 'parce qu'il suit le condanne à la pisto').

SPANISM SYNONYM.—Cleriguillo (—a little cleric: both insult and endearment).

1792. Lackinoton, Memoirs, Letter vi. [ed. 1803]. These nevil-noncares happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out he should be damn'd.

1888. Cornbill Mar., Jan., p. 50. He's just a kind of a fine-haired cuse—a gambler, or a nevn.-noncer. I run . . . I'm open ter bet he's a prucher.

DEVIL-DRAWER, subs. (old).—An indifferent artist.

DEVILISH, adv. (colloquial).—Used intensitively. Cf., AWFULLY, and BEASTLY.

1756. The World, No 140. How arbitrary is language! and how does the custom of mankind join words, that reason has put asunder. Thus we often hear of hell-fire cold, of DEVILISH handsome, and the like.

1780. Mrs. Cowley, The Belle's Strutagem, iii., r. I tell you, sir, that, for all that, she's DEV'LISH sensible.

1871. SIR M. LOPEZ, Speech on Army Bill, H. of C., 3 July. It was DEVILISH hard—he meant very hard—to lay it.

also Dayya. acoasi. IL, H., is who ispat

1882. Scorr, Augusta

1729, Swiff, January, January, p. 43 (and ed.). Christians, invention, for which resident mind, they are and have by DEVIL'S BOOKS.

18(7). THACK MINATORY Shetches (Capt. Rook and I I often think that the partie cards are called, are let set in Nick's circulating libeary.

The broad arrow uniforms.

DEVIL's-CoLours or Live (common).—Black and

DEVIL'S - DAUGHTES, 2 mon). —A shrew.

DEVIL'S-DELIGHT. TO SET THE DEVIL'S DELIGHT PAR. (common). -- To disturbance.

1884. WHYTE MELVILLE, General Beauco, ch. RV. His wives, five or six on 'expension, and cryin', and Kickin' UP THE DEVIL'S DELIGHT.

1863. CHAS. READE, Hard Cash, L., sys. Well then, speak quick, both of you, said Sharpe, or I'll lay ye both by the heels. Ye black scoundrels, what besiness have you in the Captain's cabin, RICKING UP THE DEVIL'S DELIGHT?

DEVIL'S - DOZEN, subs. (old). —
Thirteen; the original BAKER'SDOZEN (q.v.). [From the number of witches supposed to sit
down together at a 'Sabbath.'
In Fr. le ioulanger (the baker) =
the devil.]

DEVIL'S - DUNS, subs. (old).—
Assicutida: the old pharmaceutical name. [From the smell.]
Now recognised.

1604. DEKKER, Honest Wh., in wks. (1873), ii. 40. Fast. The DIVEL'S DUNG in thy teeth: I'll be welcome whether thou wift or no.

1750. STERME, Tristram Shandy, vol. VIII., ch. xi. "Tis all papper, garlic, staragen, salt, and devil's dung.

1804. C. K. SHARPS, in Correctordence (1888), i. 203. I devoured loads of DEVIL'S DUNG rounded into pills.

DEVIL'S-DUST, subs. (trade). -- I.
Old cloth shredded for re-manufacture. [In allusion both to the swindle and to the 'DUST' or 'flock' produced by the disintegrating machine which is called a 'devil.' The practice and the name are old. Latimer, in one of his sermons before Edward the Sixth, treating of trade rascality, remarked that manufacturers could stretch cloth seventeen yards long, into a length of seven-and-twenty yards: 'When they have brought him to that perfection,' he continues, 'they have a pretty feat to thick him again. He makes me a powder for it, and plays the

pothicary. They wall it fleck-powder, they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider; truly a good invention. Oh that so goodly wits should be so applied; they may well deceive God. They were wont to make beds of flocks, and it was a good bed too. Now they have turned their flocks into powder, to play the false thieves with it.' Popularised by Mr. Ferrand in a speech before the House of Commons, March 4, 1842 (Hansers, 3 S, lxi., p. 140) when he tore a piece of cloth made from DEVIL's DUST, into shreds to prove its worthlessness.] Alse Shoddy (4.2.).

1840. CARLYLE, Misc., iv., 239. Does it becess thee to weave cloth of DEVIL'S DUST instead of true wool, and cut and sew it as if those wert not a tailor but the fraction of a very tailor?

1851. MAYHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, II., p. 30.

1864. Times, a Nov. It is not many years since Mr. Ferrand denounced the DEVIL'S DUST of the Yorkshire woollen manufacturers; this DEVIL'S DUST arises from the grand translation of old cloth into new.

2. (military)—Gunpowder.

1888. HAWLEY SMART, Have Lines, cb. i. One looks up at the snow-white walls . and then remembers grimly what a mess the nevul's nust; as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

DEVIL'S GUTS, subs. (old).—A surveyor's chain.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

DEVIL'S OWN, sads. (military).—

1. The Eighty-Eight Foot. [A contraction of THE DEVIL'S OWN CONNAUGHT BOYS, a name given by General Picton for their gallan-

try, in action and their breshillithy in quarters during the Publishing Wat, 1909-14.

a: (volunteer)—The lane of Court Volunteers in allution to the level december.

1884. Mark Lincon, Jeel Book, p. act. At a review of the volunteers, when the half-froward hetries were defiling by all the best weys, the nevril's own walked straight through. This being reported to Lord B.—, he remarked, 'that the lawyers always went through thick and didn."

1872. Daily Tolograph, at Nov. In Richmond Park the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, more familiarly known as the Davil.'S Own, were inspected by Colonel Daubeney.

DEVIL'S-PATERNOSTER. TO SAY THE DEVIL'S PATERNOSTER, vert. ptr. (old).—To grumble.

1614. TERRICE, in English. D. What DEVILLS PATER MOSTER is this he is saying? what would he? what saist thou honest man?

DEVIL'S PLAYTHINGS, subs. phr. (common).—Cards.—See DEVIL'S BOOKS.

DEVIL'S-SHARPSHOOTERS, subs.
(American).—Clerics who took part in the Mexican War.

DEVIL'S-SMILES, subs. (common).

—April weather with alternations of surshine and rain.

DEVIL's-TATTOO, subs. (common).
Drumming the fingers on any resonant surface, or tapping the floor with one's feet, acts of vacancy or impatience.

1817. SCOTT, Search after Haspiness, st. zv. His sugar-loaves and bales about he threw, And on his counter beat the DEVIL'S TATTOO.

1837. R. H. BARHAM, Ingoldoby Legends (ed. 1860), p. 181. Her tears had ceased; but her eyes were cast down, and

BEET STATE

Bevil's Testal Borns.

[Also to note in mark! I want the post of the beauty was the post of the beauty was the post of the po

form of 'devilty.

DEVOR, subs. (Carlo Plum Cake. (France)

DEVOTIONAL-HARTS —Said of a horse (4) say his prayers, 4.4. and go on his kneet.

1600. HACKET, Laborators, It is not equity at the that is moved for, but equity at that is moved for but equity at the that is moved for the that is not those that come after them, \$5.00

2. (common).—The extension of sense 1.] I nyms, ... CRESPERS.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, a.v.
1828. Scott, Peneril, ch. Exavi.
First hold out your DEW-BRATERS till I take off the darbies. Is that usual? said
Poveril, strutching out his feet.

3. (tramps').—Shoes. [Cf., senses I and 2.] In Norfolk, heavy shoes for wet weather.—
Forby.

DEW-BIT, subs. (common).—A snack before breakfast. Cf., DEW-DRINK and DEW-BRATERS.

DEW-DRIMK, subs. (common).—
A drink before breakfast. Cf.,
DEW-BIT and DEW-BEATERS.
Fr., sone goutte pour tuer le ver,
i.e., 'to drown the maggot,' or
'to crinkle the worm.' Not, of
course, the 'early worm of the
proverb, but his spiritual cousin,
the worm that never dies.

DEWITT, verb (old).—To lynch.

[The two De Witts, opponents of William of Orange, were massacred by the mob in 1672, without subsequent enquiry.] Cf., BOYCOTT, BURKE, CELLIER.

1890. Modest Empirity into the Present
Disasters (Life of Ros., p. 561). It is a
wonder the English Nation . . . have not
in their fury ne-wittens some of these men
who have brought all this upon us. And I
must tell them that the crimes of the two
unhappy brothers in Holland (which gave
rise to that word) were not fully so great
as some of theirs.

& 1664 d. 1781. PRIOR, The Viceroy.
To her I leave thee, gloomy peer, Think on thy crimes committed; Repent, and be for once sincere, Thou ne er wilt be DE-WITTED.

1840-1861. MACAULAY, Hist. of England. One writer . . expressed his wonder that the people had not . . DE-WITTED the nonjuring prelates.

DEWSE-A-VYLE.—The country.—
See DAISYVILLE. Cf., ROM-VILE
= London.

1567. HARMAN, Caveat, etc., s.v. 1609. DEKKER. Lanthorne and Candle-

light, in who. (Greant) III., 200, s.v. 1816. Rowlands, Maritis Maris III. 20, 18. (H. Chib's Rope, 1894), s.v. III. Memoirs of John Hall (4th ed.), p. 22, 4.v.

DEWSKITCH, smis. (tramps').—A thrashing. For synonyms, see TANNING.

1861-61. H. MAYNEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. i., p. 244. It means a dewekitch (a good threshing).

DiALOT DIAL-PLAYE, subs. (common).

—The face. TO TURN THE HANDS ON THE DIAL=to disfigure the face.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS.—Frontispiece; gills (the jaws); chump (also the head); phis; physog; mug; jib; chivy, or chevy; roach and dace (rhyming); signboard; door-plate; front-window.

FRENCH SYNONYMS.—La binette (familiar: quelle sale binette = what an ugly mug); un abes (pop. - a red or bloated face'); la fiole (fam. - phial); la bebine (pop: from O. F. bobe = grimace); une balle d'amour (prostitutes': a handsome face); une balle (pop.: also = a franc piece and head); une glutouse (thieves'); une gargusille, gargusius, or gargue (popular); une gargusousse (thieves'); une frime (thieves': une frime à la manque = ugly face).

GERMAN SYNONY ... — Bonum or Bunem (Hanoverian: from Heb. ponim = face); Ponim (see preceding); Rauner (also = the eye; im Rauner halten = to keep an eye upon one).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS.—Berlo; balefo (literally, a gash or scar: primarily—the mouth).

1811. Leadin Beletradium, L.A.

- 1999. About of Procedum, y Ange, p. p. Act Sheldthe translet which cought that a maky crack before the DALL Shelly convinced him that discretion was the better past of valour.

1900, Polydechnic Maynodes, at Mapple, Boxing Brutalises. Now if there is a rule that no competitor may strike another with a force greater than a fixed number of pounds, it will be easy to disqualify a man whose opponent's DIAL shows a greater amount of punishment.

DIALS, subs. (prison).—Convicts and thieves halling from Seven Dials.

DIAMOND-CRACKING, swis. (Australian thieves').—I. Stonebreaking.

1886. Australian Printer's Kospanie. He caught a month, and had to white it out at DIAMOND-CRACKING in Castieu's Hotel [Melbourne Gao]].

2. (English miners').—Working in a coal mine. Cf., BLACK DIAMONDS.

DIBBLE, subs. (common). — The penis. For synonyms, see CREAM-STICK.

Dies or Diese, subs. (common).—
Generic for money. [Said to be a corruption of diobs, i.e., diobolus, a classic coin=2\frac{1}{2}d. Another derivation is from the huckle-bones of sheep, popularly DIESE, used for gambling; Scots 'chuckies.'] For synonyms, six ACTUAL and GILT. TO BRUSH WITH THE DIES=to abscond with the cash; TO TIP OVER THE DIES=to pay down or 'shell out'; TO FLASH THE DIES=to show money, etc.

Dies. To see a

1860. Hatenoverstein The Senses Tieled, No. are talking 'DeC., emilian I can't follow you.

2. (coachman whip.

3. (military),
For synonyme, and

4. (common).—Air 1861. Durrow Cook & Daughter, ch. xxvi. 364 dying Duck he hear't 364 points, or he couldn't mount as that.

5. (American).
Catholic.—See Char

Verb (thieves) - Terms (q.v.); ag, but the party of the p

DICK IN THE GREEN, phr. (thieves').—Weak; inferior. Cf., DICKY.

1812. VAUX, Memeles, s.v.

IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN DICK, adv. akr. (common).—
Never; 'when two Sundays come in a week.' For synonyms, see GREEK KALENDS.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, a.v.
1864. Standard, 18 Dec., Rev. of Sl.
Dicy. Moreover... a few days since, a
"bus driver in altercation with his conductor, who threatened him with paying off
2000, replied, "Oh yes, IN THE REION OF
QUEEN DECK," which, on inquiry we found
to be synonymous with "Never," or "Tib's
eve."

To swallow the Dick, vert.

Air. (common). — To use long words without knowledge of their meaning; To HIGH FALUTE (American).

UP TO DICK, adv. phr. (common).—Not to be 'taken in'; 'artful'; 'fly'; wide-awake. For synonyms, see Downy. Also up to the mark, i.e., perfectly satisfactory.

1877. J. GREENWOOD, Under the Blue Blanket. 'Ain't that UP TO DICK, my biffin?' 'I never said it warn't.'

1887. Walford's Antiquarian, April, p. 251. Betwint you and me I think you'll agree That of course I look 'UP TO Deck.'

DICKENS, subs. (old).—The DEVIL (q.v.); used interchangeably. [A corruption of NICK (q.v.).] For synonyms, see SKIPPER.

1596. SHARSPEARE, Merry Wines of Windsor, Act III., Sc. ii. I cannot tell what the DICKEMS his name is.

1653. URQUHART, Rabelais, bk. I., prol. (Bohn), vol. I., p. 99. But hearken, jolthends, you vie-dayes, or DICKENS take ye.

1727. JOHN GAY, Beggar's Opens, Act I. Sc. 1. Pench. What a DICKENS is

the woman advisor yellowed to the parties upon the worse for killing a man in his own defeate.

1754. FOOTE, Emighte, Act II. Mally Pengrouse! Who the DICKERS is

1894. R. B. PRAKE, American Abreed, i., 1. Oh! the DICKERS-Per standed.

1860. G. R. Sine, Zeith, ch. xv. 'Inex is fretting after Pedro,' he said to himself, 'but what the DECEMBE Is Totty blabberies about ?

1889. C. HADDON CHAMBERS, Wester de Well, 'In Australian Wilds.' What the BECKERS could I do? I believe I sweet a little at first, and then I flourished say white.

DICKER, subs. and surb; also DICKERING, subs. (American).—
Barter; SWAP (q.v.): generally applied to trade in small articles.

1880. CORRETT, in Russel Rides, L., 199 (1880). It is barter, truck, change, DICKER, as the Vankees call it, but, as our horse-jockeys call it, swap, or chop.

1881-90. WEITTIER, Poems. For peddling DICKER, not for honest sales.

1888. New York Weekly Times, at March. He had perhaps been considering the advisability of making a DICKER with his old political opponents in the hope of bettering his condition.

1888. Denver Republican, 7 April. After some DICKERING a style of coffin was selected and a price decided upon,

Dickey, subs. (old).—1. A woman's under petticoat.

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

2. (common).—A donkey.

5. 1766, d. 1838. BLOOMFIELD, Richard and Kate. But now, as at some nobler places Amongst the leaders tweat decreed Time to begin the DECKY races, More famed for laughter than for speed.

1841. JOHN MILLS, Old Rag. Gentlemen, ch. vii., p. 60 (3rd ed.). A young DICKEY, in the full kick of youth, mistook some sweet briar for a thinds.

3. (common).—A sham shirt front, formerly a worn-out shirt.

Country (from the Greek, very a settlen), a word uses shall be Printty College, Dublis, Asia, by upplication, any shane constitution; see quots.

1984.: G. PARKER, View of Society, In Sa. note. Decent : cant for a worn-

1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v. i ham shirt.

1885-10. HALISURYON, Cleckmaker, 18., ch. iz. She made frill, shirt-cellar, and DECKY fly like snow.

1898. WILLE GAYPORD CLARKE, The Olds Pairtiess Papers. For a handburchief I had Sourished a common DECKEY, the strings wiseroof fell to my feet.

1848. THACKERAY, Book of Snoke, ch. EE. Those wretched Beanz Tibbe's of society, who sport a lace DECKEY, and nothing healts.

1897. Hoon, Pen and Pencil Pictures, p. soć. Do not take off that article of apparel which, on this side the Atlantic, is the familiar for a YOUTHFUL RICHARD. Spare it, we say . . . although it may be (and we guess, from the absence of cuffs and sleeves, it is) an imitation, a sham, a make-shift!

1872. Public Opticion, 24 Feb., p. 242. 'Inside Newgate.' What is she here for? I asked, pointing to a florid-looking girl who was taking a deep professional interest in ironing a DICKEY.

1876. JAS. GREENWOOD, Low Life Degis. 'I saw a laden waggon bearing the name of one of the cheap advertising firms you speak of.' . . . 'Ah, bearing the name . . . you saw a waggon wearing a DKEN, you mean—a false front-plate with a name on it which slips on and off like them on the wans that the pianoforte-makers borrow.'

1883. JAS. GREENWOOD, 'Veteran of Vauxhell,' in *Odd Prople in Odd Places*, p. 38. Besides these articles there was a pair of what had once been white linen cuffs, a DICKEY of the same dubious complexion, and a white tie.

4. (American: New England).

—A shirt collar. De Vere. Cf., sense 3.

5. (nautical).—A sbip's officer or mate; generally, SECOND DICKEY, i.e., second mate.

Desire Language

corruption of Cf., sale, ap

ALL DECKER!

1811. Person.
III., vi. O. Branks.
WITH us both For vi. Bla
a blow, 'th true; Branks
done the same for you

1819, Mooses, Talk P. St. Twee Air Section is many heats so dead.

1887. Tractimital
Magnesies, to Oct. Sen.
(who from living chieff in
and things has got a sel.
ingl, said it was still per
drive on to the page name.

1837. BARMAN, ABOVE TON BIRCHINGTON, Howe Limits from and concern used to out as he points to the cong "Tis ALL DECEMP WITH SEE THE NO MORE".

col. 2. I was coolly this the the actual meet there was pound of cheep German and do any one much harm # 2.

A louse. For symples. CHATES.

2. pl. (theatrical) ingers of all grades.

3. (venery). — A percentage of the synonyms, see BARRA and TART.

c. 1830. Breadelde Malle BARNWELL. When he had put? 12 M.

He went to see his neckry-supp. And his he came back next morning, Blowed he could speak a word.

DICKEY-DIAPER, subs. (old). — A linendraper.

DICKEY-DIBO, sselt. (popular).—An idiot. For synonyms, see BUFFLE and CABBAGE-HEAD.

Dickey-Laceer, subs. (common).—
A bird catcher. [From DICKEY,
a pet name for a bird+LAGGER,
one who lays hold of.]

1881. W. Black, Beautiful Wretch, ch. xviii. 'They're starved out in this weather, Miss; and then the boys come out wi' their guns; and the nucky-lagues are after them too.' 'The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss.'

DICKEY-SAM, subs. phr. (common).
—A native of Liverpool.

1870. Athensum, 10 Sept. We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a DICKEY SAM.

1864. Best Lore, Dec., p. e7. The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, DICKY SAMS.

DICKY, subs. (Scots').—I. The penis. For synonyms, see CREAMSTICK.

2. See DICK in all senses.

Diddies, subs. (common). — The pape. For synonyms, see DAIRY.

DIDDLE, subs. (old).—I. Gin. For synonyms, see DRINKS. In America, liquor generally.

1866. H. Maynew, Paned with Gold, bk. iii., ch. i, p. 85s. And there's a firstrate 'DEDLE cove' (publican) keeps a ginshop there.

2. (schoolboys').—The penis. For synonyms, see CREAMSTICK.

3. (common).—A swindle or do.'—See verb, sense 1.

1966. Punci, a Sept., p. 170. And something whispered sec- in diction classes. —It's all a DEDDLE!

Verb (common).—1. To chest. For synonyms, see STICK.

1811. POOLE, Hamlet Travestied.

1819. Moons, Tom Criff's Memories,
z. Diddling your subjects, and gutting their fels.

1896. SCOTT, St. Roman's Well, ch. v. And Jack is DEDDLED, said the Baronet.

1841. Comis Almanacă, p. 266. Thus, while pig and tail the villagers DEDDLE, My tale's in the middle, my tale's in the middle!

1880. HAWLEY SMART, Social Sinners, ch. xv. He had me, and no mistake. Done, yes, DIDDLED; and I thought I had rather an easy-going lawyer to deal with:

1887. Lic. Vict. Gaustie, s Dec., 36s, z. You have been done, regularly DIDDLED, by that fellow.

2. (venery).—To copulate. Cf., DIDDLE, subs., sense 2. For synonyms, see RIDE.

3. (Scots' colloquial). — To shake.

DIDDLE-COVE, subs. (American).—A landlord. Cf., DIDDLER.

1860. MATSELL, Regue's Lesicon, &v.

DIDDLER, subt. (common).—A cheat; a dodger. [From DIDDLE (q.v.) + EE.] For synonyms, see ROOK.—See JEREMY DIDDLER (KENNY'S Reising the Wind). Also a chronic borrower. DIDDLING = cheating; also borrowing.

DIDDLY-POUT, subs. (venery).—The female pudendum. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

DIBOES, subs. (American).—Pranks; tricks; fantastic proceedings.— See CUTDIDOES, and CUTCAPERS.

4

The second secon

1001. May York Tribins, to April, that the York Stones been marry enough, two enough, to easier the Wilson Freehouse, as to all present or future temperature, of the Union, we should have bed just the enoustrouts corr up by the chivalry that we have witnessed, and with no more damage to the Union.

Ditor DER, sals. (American thiever').

—A pociest-book. MATSELL'S

Pocalulum [1859]. For synonyms,
see LRATHER.

DIE-BY-THE-HEDGE, subs. phr. (provincial).—The flesh of animals deceased by accident or of disease; by implication, inferior meat,

DIE-HARDS, subs. (military).—The Fifty-Seventh Foot. [From the rallying call at Albuera (1811) its Colonel (Inglis) calling to the men, 'Die hard, my men, die hard, 'when it had thirty ballets through the King's Colour, and only had one officer out of twenty-four, and one hundred and sixty-eight men out of five hundred and eighty-four, when left standing.]

DIE IN ONE'S BOOTS OF SHOES, verê. pêr. (old).—I. To be hanged. For synonyms, see LADDER.

1658. URQUHART, Rabelais.

1837. R. H. BARHAM, Ingeldaby Legends. 'The Execution' (ed. 1864), p. 196. And there is McFuse And Lieutenant Tregoose, And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks of the Blues All come to see a man DIE IN HIS SHOES.

1888. Denver Republican, 9 April. When in liquor be was quarreisome and the prediction was commonly made that he would DIE WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

DIE WITH ONE

Dre, saide. (calleded thrust, panels, of ion = a detrail delivered update mark

1818. Mooun, Paris p. sr. While rillion and sounding frame, and disting a ponderous seal.

1876. C. W. Wass. vol. i., p. 80. The nearly you with such hearty gold

ENGLISH SPACES

tioneer; biff; bush;
buster; chattener;
chopper; clip; click; the
cock; oork; combas;
corker; dab; cloude
ding; domino; floore
douser; fibbing; faces;
finisher; gooser; hop
breaker; lick; meading
noser; nobbler; hose,
soner; punch; store
stotor; spank; topper
whack; wipe.

FRENCH SYNONYMAN coup d'encenses (popular) on the none; one; se smeller'; ses coup d; (pop.: tamées = batter coup de Garibales de a butt in the stimular moule de gant (popular : for a glove'); ses moules loquial: 'a wipe in the une mandele (popular) ; une gnele (popular: from tergmele); sue comp de gilquin (popular); sue cata-plasme de Venice (popular); sue non (popular); sens dariele (pop. : also, a cream-cake); sees besigne (popular); sees dendine (popular: 'a twister'); sees bafre popular); des castagnattes military: punches); une châtaigne (popular); une couleur (popular); une bouffe (popular : bouffee - gust or blast); see cabeches (popular); en (popular); une estaphe (popular); une accelade; une balle de ceton (thicves').—See also TAN,

GERMAN SYNONYM. Askes malaikes (Viennese thieves':=a blow with the fist on the throat. The derivation may be: asks from Heb. asak, to quarrel+
malaikes from Heb. melocho,

SPANISH SYNONYMS. — Dures (whip-strokes; also = harsh, merciless); tapabaca (a 'corker': also any action or observation which cuts one short); pasagonsalo (a quick hit); capon (generally colloquial); chamorrada (a butt with the head); mojada (a stab); sumbido or sumbo (literally, a humming or buzzing); semiorantin (a thwack; also = beat of a drum); tarje (also = a target).

ITALIAN SYNONYM. Ramenghi d'alta foia (blows with a stick).

2. (American). — A diligent student. [By implication from the vero (q.v.); also study; e.g., To have a DIG at Casar or Livy.

Verb (American) —To work hard; especially to study.

1876. Miss Alcort, Little Wives, ch. iz. He . . . turned studious, and gave

A Land

out that he one going to me, hands graduate in a blass of glory.

DIG A DAY UNDER THE SKIN. verb. Abr. (common).—To make a shave serve for two days.

TO DIG UP THE HATCHET .-See BURY.

DIGESTER. - See PATENT DI-GESTER.

Dieged.—See JIGGRD.

Dieegra, subs. (common).—1.
Spurs; 'persuaders.'

1780. GEO. PARKER, Lift's Painter, P. 173, S.V.

. 1811. Lexicon Balatronicum, s.v.

2. (cards').—The spades suit: also DIGGUMS. BIG DIGGER-ace of spades.

3. (vulgar).—The finger nails. 1888. MATSELL, Vocabulum, s.v.

1861. New York Sinng Dict. 'On the Trail.' 'If you do,' returned Bill, 'I will fix my negares in your diel-plate and turn it up with red.

DIGGERS'-DELIGHT, subs. (New Zealand). —A wide-brimmed felt hat. For syncopins, see Gol-

mes, subs (common).—A ENGLAND: STREETH ; chaffing.

ENGLAND: STREETH STREETH

pew; cabin; castle; chaffingcrib; caboose; sky-parlour; shop; ken; dossing-ken; hole; rookery; hutch; hang-out.

The same of the sa

described and the rest deficition of the control of

German Synonym. — Bes, Beth, or Bejis.

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. — Bacchia; clocchia or cloccia (also = a bell); coschotto delle Fantasime.

SPANISH SYNONYMS.— Caverna ('a cavern'; of., English DEN); advanta (also—a brothel, and thieves' resort); side ('a nest'; nide de ladrones, a 'crossdrum'; a thieves' resort); parcha ('a perch').

1888. J. C. NEAL, Charcoal Shetches, IL, 170. Look here, Ned, I reckon it's about time we should go to our degenes; I am dead beat.

1871. DE VERE, Americanisms, p. 177. The miner in California and Nevada has been known, in times of a russ, to speak of a place where he could stand leaning against a stout post, as his DEGGINGS for the night.

1983. Referee, I July, p. 3, col. s. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are changing their DIGGINGS, and clearing out of Cavendishagaare.

1864. W. C. RUSSELL, Jack's Courtskip, ch. viii. Oh, he lives round the corner. You may see his DIGGINGS from your daughter's bedroom window, sir.

1888. C. J. DUNPHIE, The Chameleon, p. 86. 'DIGGINGS' I call my dwelling, according to the prevalent stang.

Dieaums, subs. (provincial).—I. A gardener.

2. (gamesters'). — The suit of spades; also DIGGERS (q.v.).

rebus consistent called properties consistent called properties this consistent (Ballett et al. 1997) femile.

e 1673. Byrtan by Burning a logic Stocks Market).

and a Night, was successful, which is not supported by the supported by th

Verb (old).—To woman. Cf., such synonyms, see First

DILLY, subs. (comment cart; formerly a con Fr., diligence.]

17(f). The Anti-Jacobs
thy hill, romantic Antisage
Derby DILLY having the
1883. MARKYAT,
ix. One which they refer

DILLY-BAG, suite. (Annual wallet; or scrape bags.)
1889. A. C. Gangari

DILLY-BAGS have nothing interest in them.

DILLY-DALLY, seri (colloquial). To loiter; hesitate; trifle. [A duplication of DALLY.]

1740. RICHARDSON, Pamela, i., sys. What you do, sir, do; don't stand DILLY-DALLYING.

1750. FIRLDING, Tom Jones, bk. XVIII., ch. zil. But if I had suffered her to stand shill I shall I, DILLY DALLY, you might not have had that honour yet awhile.

1869: W. S. Gilbert, The Bolemian Girl. When at a pinch you should never DILLY-DALLY.

Dimber, adj. (old).—Pretty, neat, lively. Variants are SCRUMPTIOUS; MATTY. Fr., batif (thieves'); fignole (thieves'); girofe (thieves').

1671, R. HRAD, *English Regue*, pt. I., ch. v., p. 48 (1874), a.v.

1706. E. COLES, Eng. Dict., s.v.

DIMBER COVE=a sprightly nen, a gentleman: DIMBER MORT =s pretty girl. Fr., une largue girofie. Cf., DIMBER-DAMBER.

1887. DIRRABLI, Venetia, book I., ch. xiv. Tis a dimere cove, whispered one of the younger men to a companion: 1844, Tip me the clank like a dimere mount.

DIMBER-DAMBER, suis. (old).-A captain of thieves or vagrants. [From DIMBER (q.v.), skilful, etc., + DAMBER (q.v.), a chief or head man.]

1671. R. HEAD, English Rogue, pt. 1, ch. v., p. 48 (1874).

1724. B. Coles, Eng. Dict.

1749. Life of Bampfylde-Moore Caron, 'Oath of the Canting Crew.' . . No DIMBER DAMBER, angler, dancer, prig of cackler, prig of prancer.

1894. H. AINEWORTH, Resistanced, bk. III., ch. v. No; no refusal, exclaimed a chorus of voices. Dick Turpin must be one of us. He shall be our DIMBER DAMBER.

DIMMOCK, subs. (common).-Money. For synonyms, see ACTUAL and GILT.

DINAHS, subs. (Stock-Exchange). Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Ordinary Stock.

DINARLY OF DINALI, sads. (theatrical).—Money. For synonyms, see ACTUAL and GILT. NANTER OF NANTI DIMARLY = no money. Sp., dinero; Lingua Franca, miente dinaro = not a penny.

1851-61. H. MAYEEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. III., p. 149. 'I have got no money' is, 'My nabs has nanti DINALI' [among strolling actors].

1870. South London Press, 8 Oct., Adot. So don't forget when you've the tin To here spend your 'DINARLEY.'

DINE-OUT, verb. sir. (common).-To go dinnerless, TO DINE WITH DUKE HUMPHREY (q.v.). Variants: TO TAKE A SPITALFIELDS BREAKFAST (q.v.), OF AN IRISH-MAN'S DINNER (q.v.), also TO GO OUT AND COUNT THE RAILINGS (q.v.). Fr., Se coucher bredonille = to go to bed supperless; aller voir défiler les dragons = to go and watch the dragoons march past; diner en ville=to dine in town, i.e., to munch a roll in the street or to eat nothing; live le journal.

1888. All the Year Round, 9 June. p. 542. To 'dine with Duke Humphrey, or, as it is now sometimes more shortly phrased, to 'DINE OUT,' in both cases meaning not to dine at all

DINE WITH DUKE HUMPHREY, word. phr. (old).—To go dinnerless; to DINE OUT (q.v.).-[Origin uncertain; supposed, however, to refer to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Henry the Fourth, who, though really buried at St. Alban's, was reputed to have a monument in

The Project of the Control of the Co

1502. NASHE, Pierce Penilesse, in wks., ii., 18. I retired me to Panles, to seeke my dinner with DUKE HUMPRY.

1502. Gab. Harvey, Four Letters. To seek his dinner in Poules with Duke Humphrey.

1608. The Penniless Parliament of Threadbars Poets. And if I prove not that a mince-ple is the better weapon, let me DINETWICE a week AT DUKEHUMPHRY'S TABLE.

(as in Boles knock, was a seed or (as in Boles knock, was a seed or (as in Boles knock) way: while to get rid of a seed or (as in Boles knock). To Disc a seed to booty being Disc thrown such the DISC T

c. 1840. Hantron science, 7013 (ed. Merri devels salle ay privat, in outen styntyng.

1660. Sir Joke Olika Sc. ii. For the credit of the down the money to increase.

1610. Jonson, Ales Sur. [without]. Down Kas. [without]. "Mintel

1773. O. Goldson'th.

Conquer, Act II. If Paris'
let it come of itself; bother
it, DINGING it into one on W

1786. Huzzes, A Dean are chiels that winns made.

1891. PIERCE EGAN. Fa [ed. 1800], p. 78. Oh I book lick of his mummer, and passed clean out of his hand.

A 1763, d 1873. Dean meenister's DINGED the at Bibles. 1846. Decrease, Domino, nh. in., p. 74. Think were inconsided by author and chain-cable fugue, where alongs humaners were nemoting upon iron all day long.

Dise-Bat, . see, (American). — Money. For synonyms, see ACTUAL and GILT.

Dina-Boy, suis. (old).—A rogue; a bully.

1768. Gaoss, Diet. Fulg. Tengue,

DING-DONG. TO GO AT IT, OF TO IT, DING-DONG, werk. skr. (colloquist).—To tackle with vigor, or in right good earnest. Formerly, helter-skelter, (GROSE, 1785).

1887. H. SMART, Saddle and Salve, ch. Mr. For the next hundred yards it was a DIMG-DOMG struggle between them.

Dings, sais, (Royal Military Academy).—A picture or painting.

DINGED, adj. (American).—A euphemism for 'darned' = dammed.
Sometimes DING-GONED. — Sar
OATHS.

Dinger, subs. (old).—I. A thief who throws away his booty to escape detection. [From DING (q.v.), to throw away+ER.]

2. in pl. (conjurers'). - Cups and balls; Fr., gobelets at muscades.

DING-FURY, subs. (provincial).— Huff; anger.

DING-CONED .- See DINGED.

Dinele, adj. (old).—Hackneyed; used up.

1788. The Microcom, No. 3. Your Mic is dead lounge dissipates insufficiable enaul of tea-table,—fills toring intervals of

DIMINE-ROOM, sade. (common).

—The month. For synonyms,

AN POTATO-TRAP.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, sale.
Air. (common). — The teeths;
also DINNER-GET (g.s.). For
synonyms, ass GRINDERS.

Dining-Room Poet, sale, plr. (old).—Petty pilfering done from houses by sham postmen.

DINK, adj. (Scots' colloquial). -Dainty; trim.

1794. Burns, My Lady's Goun. My lady's DINK, my lady's drest.

DINNER-SET, swir. (common).—
The teeth. 'Your DINNER-SET wants looking to'—you need to go to the dentist. For synonyms, see GRINDERS.

DIP, subs. (thieves').—I. A pickpocket; also DIPPER and DIPPING-BLOKE. For synonyms, see STOOK-HAULER.

1869. MATSELL, Vocabulum, p. 16,

1866. VANCE, The Chichelessy Cove.
Off to Paris I shall go to show a thing or
two To the DIPPING-BLOKES wot hings
about the capte.

1888. St. Louis Globe Democrait. A DIP touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

2. (American).—A stolen kiss, especially one in the dark.

3. (Westminster School). — A pocket inkstand.

4. (colloquial).—Acandle made by dipping the wick in tallow.

19

packets. To the a source rob atill. Also to so on the DRP to go pocket-picking. For synonyms, see Pank.

1817. Storting Mag. Defence of Chrones at Beleich Andrea. I have DIFFED into 130 pockets and not found a shiller.

s. (old).—To pawa; mortgage.

1698. Dezpaist, Pareles, vi., 260. Put out the principal in trusty hands: Live of the use: and never per thy lands.

1711. Speciator, No. 124. What gives the unhappy man this previouses of spirit is, that his cetate is nerven, and is eating out with usury; and yet he has not the heart to sell any part of it.

1860. THACKERAY, PARILA, ch. ziv. You have but one soe, and he has a fortune of his own, as I happen to know. You haven't DIFFED it, Master Philip?

3. (thieves').—To be convicted; to get into trouble.

TO DIP ONE'S BEAK, veri. par. (common).—To drink. For synonyms, see LUSH.

DIPE .- See DIP, verb, sense I.

1877. S. I., CLEMENS ('Mark Twain')
Life on the Mississiph, p. 460. i fak
very rough and was thinking i would have
TO GO ON THE DITE again.

DIPPED IN WING, adv. phr. (popular).—Worsted.

DIPPER, subs. (old).—I. A baptist. —[Grose, 1785.]

2. See DIP, subs., sense I.

DIPPING-BLOKE.—See DIP, subs., sense I.

The state of the s

Draw, and

Diet, aik.

To may not quint].— No in mar should be seen a should be

1861, Now Pool of After EATING so made to swallow fine sold i

To years seed show the colloquials, vituperate,

1660. Serving. (Arber's ed.). One his Adversory, and the be can in his Pace.

1705. WARD, Hall vol. L., pt. ii., p. rr. iii. trick, Approvid by the FLING DIRT enough, min

p. 358. A wiched she that THROW DIRT with any mideither.

p. 66. I suppose he wanted with some of his own MUSI only THEOWS enough caree.

TO CUT DIRT.

DIRT-BAILLIE, suit. (1)

An advocate who the pleasant facts in a will

DIRTY HALF-HUNDRED, mit. pår. (military).—The Flitteth Foot. [From the fact that, in action, during the Peninsular War, the men wiped their faces with their black facings.] Also nicknamed the BLIND HALF-HUNDRED.

1841. LEVER, Charles O'Malley, ch. neiv. A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the fitchings of the 'DERTY HALF-HUNDERD.'

DIRTY-PUZZLE, subs. (old). — A shit.—Grass [1785].

DIRTY SHIRT MARCH, subs. phr. (valgar).—On Sunday mornings the male population of Drury Lane, Whiteshapel, and other crowded districts loaf about the streets, before attiring themselves in their Sunday clothes. This promenade is called a *DIRTY SHIRT MARCH.

DIRTY-SHIRTS, subs. (military).—
The Hundred and First Foot.
[They fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857.]

1867. Daily Nowe, 11 July. As the old Bengal European Regiment they (the and Munster Fusiliers) had won their honourable sobriquet of the DERTY SHIRTS, half-a-century earlier.

DISCRUNTLED, adj. (old).—Offended: still colloquial in U.S.A.
UNDISCRUNTLED = unoffended.

1785. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tengue,

1889. Springfield Republican, so Nov. Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, of London, talls how when he was journeying to Chicago, an apple-padding boy, on the cass, without any preliminaries took hold of and immediately examined his breast-pia. Newertheless the reverend gentleman, quits UNDINGEUNTLED, remarked, 'Was it not there to be seen? Was he not a man and a brother?'

1677. Providincy favorally a March. We have had enough exemple of sittentive dinary power, and this continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some necessary responses should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation.

Discussed, adj. (uld). — Drunk.
For synonyms, ar Drinks and
Screwed.

1622. Massingen, Piegle Marjer, III., iii. Harji. I am a prince diagnised. Hir. Disguiszo! How? Drunk!

1895. JOHEOM, Single of Nous, IV. Come, I will show you the way home, if drink Or too full diet have DESGUIMED you.

1868. Davroux, Wild Gallant, Act 1.
Pail. Will not ale serve the turn, Will?
BG. I had too much of that last night; I
was a little DESCUEED, as they say.

1704. STEELE, Lyder Lover, Act IV., Sc. i. Sim. You are a little Discove's in Drink the Mr. John.

1773. GOLDEMITH, She Steeps to Conquer, Act IV. A damaed up and down hand, as if it was DESCUIRED in liquor.

1884. W. C. Russett, Jack's Courtskip, ch. xvi. I met a third mets I knew, slightly DISGUISED in Equor.

Dish, verb (common).—To cheat; to circumvent; to disappoint; to

1706. Monthly Mag. [quoted in N. and Q., r S., iv., p. 313. In the Monthly Mag., in ryol, is a paper on paculiarities of expression among which are . . . 'done up,' DESE'D, etc.

1811. E. NARES, Thinks I to Myself, i., sol. He was completely present—he could never have appeared again.

1819. Moons, Tem Criff's Memerial, p. 26. . . . Could old Nap himself, in his glory, have wish'd To show my a fat Gennan more handsomely DESE'D?

1891. MONCREEF, Tom and Jerry, i. 7. No, I'm out of spirits because I have been DISMED and doodled out of forty pounds to-day.

1884. W. C. RUSSELL, Jack's Courtskip, ch. xvi. I oughtn't to show a youngster like you any sympathy in this job of DISHING a parent's hopes.

Dish-Clout, sais. (common).—A dirty, slatternly woman.

1886 Gains, Dat. Pals. Today

Dissetto, and adj. (printers').—Said of electrotypes when the centre of a letter is lower than its odges.

DISMAL-BITTY, subs. (old). — See Quot.

Dispar, andr. (Winchester College).
—See CAT's-HRAD.

DISPATCHES, subs. (old). — False dice; so contrived as always to throw a nick.—See Doctor.

1811. VAUX, Memoirs, a.v. 1806. Times, sy Nov.

DESCRIPTING-JOB, smbs. (tailors').—
Garments requiring extensive alteration.

DISTILLER, sair. (Australian thieves').—A man easily vexed, and unable to dissemble his condition.

DITTO-BLUES, suis. (Winchester College).—A suit of clothes all of blue cloth. Cf., DITTOES.

DITTO BROTHER, OF SISTER, SMUT.
-Se BROTHER SMUT.

Diffoes, suit. (colloquial).—A complete suit of clothes of the same material. Fr., un complet, Occasionally applied to trousers only.

Derry Base, and hearty has an hoswife. Like

DIVE, sele. (America ing-taloin : also

A plot to entire Police
DIVES of Northern W

1900. St. facets of 27 Feb. Even faller or rose is gone from that the acids, and from a good lowest press is the last use all.

Vert (old).—The Cf., DIP, and fine FRISK. Also Dill pockets.

1681. Bani Joseph.
slee. Or using your about
DEVING the pockets.

1718 Gay, Twiste, M. Guard well thy pothet; the stand To aid the labour.

1748. T. Dvenz, Di ed.). Dvez (v.) . . and h Language, to pick podest church, etc.

1786. GROSE, Diet.

1860. MATERIL, Facilities Regués Lexicon, s.v.

A DIVE IN THE DES

TO DIVE INTO COMPANY ONE'S hands into one's hands into one's said

To DIVE INTO THE WOODS, 2016. Adv. (American).—To conceal oneself.

Diver, or Dive [see quot., 1608], subt. (old). — A pickpocket (as Jenny Diver in 'The Beggar's Opera'); A DIP (q.v.). For synonyms, see STOOK-HAULER.

1600. DEEKER, Belman of Leaden, in wks. (Grosset), III., 140. [One who steals from houses by putting a boy in through a window to hand out to him the plunder—is called a DTVER.]

c. 1686. Dick of Devenherr, in Bullen's Old Plays, it., 40. Your horse and weapons I will take, but no pilferage. I am no pocketser, no Diver into slopps.

1706. WARD, Hudibrus Radiovas, vol. I., pt. i., p. 24 (and ed.). So expert DIVERS call aload, Pray mind your pockets, to the crowd.

1748. T. Dyche, Dictionary (5th ed.). Dyver (s.) . . . also a cant name for a pick-pocket.

1896. JON. BEE, Picture of London, p. 56. Thiswee frequently go well-dressed, especially pickpockets; good tiggerry being considered at necessary qualification for his calling, without which the DIVER could not possibly mix in genteel company nor approach such in the streets.

1887. BAUMANN, Londismen, V. Smashers and DIVERS and noble contrivers.

DIVERS, subs. (common). — The fingers. For synonyms, see FORKs.

DIVIDE THE HOUSE WITH ONE'S WIFE, verb. phr. (old).—To turn her out of doors.

Divine-Bell, subs. (common).—A cellar-tavern. Cf., Dive. For synonyms, see Lush-crib.

Do, subs. (colloquial).—I. A fraud.
1812. VAUX, Memoirs, a.v.

1886. DICKENS, Sketches by Bes, p. 17. I thought it was a DO, to get me dut of the house.

1887. R. H. BARHAM. Ingoldsby Legends. (ed. 1862.) p. 418. I should the to see you Try by coulding the Whit this chap at shart white set infinitely to By the Pope you'd soon field it knights

1846. Panch, vol. XI., p. 124. What is the manning of the rise? Frm gare I cannot tell—can you? Yes, fame with handred tongues replies, 'Tie in one word A Do I a Do I

a. (colloquial). — One's duty; a success; performance what one has to do; once literary.

1669-78. BUTLER, *Hediffrat*. No sconer does he peep into the world but he has done his now.

1961. H. MAYERW, Lon. Loh. and
Lon. Peer, vol. I., p. 16a. Well, I heard
how a man . . . was making a fortune at
the hot-ed and pen-soup line. . . So I
thought I'd have a touch at the anne
thing. But you see I never could rise
money enough to make a DO of it.

Verb (colloquial). — I. To cheat. For synonyms, see GAM-MON.

1780. GEO. PARKER, Lift's Painter, p. 142. Who are continually looking out for flats, in order to no them upon the breads, that is, cards.

I. i. I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnan, to be norz by Mr. Diddler, I know.

1831. DESPARLI, The Young Duke, bk. iv., ch. vi., p. 220 (ed. 1866). There was the juvenile Lord Dice, who boasted of heving posts his brothers out of their miserable £5,000.

1836. DICKENS, Shetches by Bos, p. 565. I should have a much better opinion of an individual if he'd any at once, is an honourable and gentlemanly manner, as he'd DONE everybody he possibly could.

1843. Comic Almanach, p. 373. England expects every man to do his duty, a strong recommendation to every man 'to Do' the authorities who collect the duty at the Custom-house.

1871. Public Optules, 4 Feb. Do you suppose that you can do the landlerd in the 'Lady of Lyons?' saked a theatrical manager of a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. If I can't no him, was the reply, he will be the first landlord I ever had anything to do with that wan't nome by me.



And the state of t



obtamon enough. The Fr., fair is used in the same sense; fair ser Asseiss, i.e., to walk or drivin the Allie des Asseiss, colloqui

Rast, p. 53. You have been in Egypashed Margaret, with much interest. DED Egypt, as they say, about two yes back, (said Phillip).

4. (colloquial).—To perform; to 'come'; 4g., TO DO THE FOLITE=to be polite; TO DO THE BOOK=to write one; TO DO THE HEAVY, THE GRAND, OF THE GENTEEL=to put on airs.

1767. COLMAN, Eng. Merchant, I wks. (1777), ii. 17. I compose par ets on all subjects, compile magazine

1836. DICKERS, Shetches by a p. seq. He used to talk politics to paralleter the vanity of mammas, no amiable to their daughters.

1896. DICKENS, Pichwich, ch. xv., p. 185. There was the young lady who DID the poetry in the Estanswill Gasette, in the garb of a subtana.

1895. THACKERAY, Newcomes, ch. xxiv. A great number of the descriptions in Cook's Voyages, for instance, were notoriously invented by Dr. Hawkesworth, who DID the book.

1886. WHYTE MELVILLE, Kate
Country, ch. iii. A vision of John
DOING the polite, and langhing as he
ceremoniously introduced Captain Lovell
and Miss Coventry.

1864. Glasgow Citizen, so Non not the exhibitanting short-length of

Mrs. Jones.	Also (colloquial),	captif to the base Tartar, burnt his castle, and DID AWAY himself, his thirty wives, and children.
	9hr. 3 a iller , see	1752. FIELDING, Amelia, bk. vi., ch. iv. He said something, too, about my master he said he would no For him, I am sure he said that; and other wicked, bad words, too, if I could but think of them.
	ohr.; to verb For and	1811. JANE AUSTEN, Sense and S., ch. xli. He has DONE FOR himself completely! shut himself out for ever from all decent society! 1877. Five Years' Penal Servitude, ch. iii., p 233. He called out, He's DONE FOR me; he's DONE FOR me; send at once for Doctor Howell.
	Chey own	2. (common).—To attend on (as landladies' on lodgers).
	sent ; at	3. (thieves').—To convict; to sentence. DONE FOR - convicted.
	<i>%r.</i> To	To do a grind, a mount, a tread, etc., verb. phr. (venery). —To copulate.
	н.	To do of play gooseberry. —See Gooseberry.
	•	TO DO GOSPEL, verb. phr. (common).—To go to church.
	See erb.	TO DO THE HANDSOME OF THE HANDSOME THING, verb. phr. (colloquial). — To behave extremely well to one.
	in · la see	TO DO IT AWAY, verb. phr. (thieves').—To dispose of stolen goods. Also TO DO THE SWAG (q.v.); TO FENCE (q.v.).
	ıder	To no im ou min D. H
	Also	TO DO IT ON THE B. H., verb. phr.(common).—To perform with
	UP	ease. $[B=bloody; H=head]$.
	om- sill.	1877. Five Years' Penal Servitude, ch. iii., p. 221. 'What's yer dose?' Looking on to my badge, 'Five, oh, you
	650	can do that little lot on yer 'ED EASY.'
	see	TO DO IT UP, verb. phr. (old).
	IE'S	-To accomplish an object in
		view; to obtain one's quest. To DO IT UP IN GOOD TWIG = to live
	ers.	an easy life by one's wits.

295

THE PROPERTY OF

1907, Street Louza, Land of Love, in Lighteet's Mag., p. 14s. Ak? So! The Stank contacton poin you rnoup.

TO DO OUT, werk shir. (American this var). To plead guilty and excesses an accomplice.

TO DO OVER, seed. Ale. (common).—r. To knock down; to persuade; to chest; to ruin.

1769. Goo. Parken, Lift's Painter, p. 50. We could, at any time, no him over, as they phrased it, for half-a-crown or half-a-guines.

1888. C. Dickers, Pichwick Papers, p. 366 (ed. 1837). Well, sald Sam, he's in a horrid state o' love; reg'inriy comficoried, and DONE OVER with it.

2. (thieves'). — To search a victim's pockets without his knowing it. Cf., RUN THE RULE OVER.

3. (venery). — To seduce; also to copulate. For synonyms, see DOCK and RIDE respectively.

TO DO FOLLY, verb. pkr. (American prison). — To pick oakum in gaol.

1880. MATEELL, Vocabulum, or the Regule Lexicon, s.v.

TO DO ONE'S BUSINESS, verb.

No. (common).—To kill. For synonyms, see COOK ONE'S GOOSE. Cf., BUSINESS. Also (valgar), to evacuate; and (venety), to serve a woman.

To be cast

1641. Langer And Jack, Act L. W. S. Goods To powerf 4447 don't the country of the

Inter. C. Barra III.

To no THE SWE (thieves).—Touche Fr., lover le constitute regrete. Cf. To

To no this traits (colloquial).—To see object; specifically the 'act of kind of (for woman), to get maidenhand.

1994. Deröy Designational little 'un don't DO THE THE fall out.

1870-2. Gallery Star of the stable 1 Gallery your calling wide awales; can no true TRICE—A chief no mistake.

18(7). W. C. Rues tative Active, p. 475. then whispered in his son we are DOING THE TRIBE.

To no rine. (thieves').—To serve imprisonment.

1884. Cornhill Mag., June, p. 624. He has repeatedly DONE TIME for drunks and deorderlies, and for assaults upon the police.

1008. Referee, 12 April, 3, 2. The robbes-in-chief, who had nown THER before, were sentenced to five years' ponal servicula.

To no to drath, verb. phr. (colloquial).—To repeat as nau-

To no to the to, veri. sir. (American).—To be fit to associate with; to be trustworthy.

TO DO UP, werk Aler. (common).—To use up; finish; or quiet. DONE UP = tired out; ruined; 'sold up' For synonyme, see FLOORED.

1804. Masse, Unf. Treveller, in wha. v., 270. I was cleane spent and DOME, there was no hope of me.

1667. DRYDEN, Ann. Mir., st. 70. Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and nouse, Stretch'd on their decks like weary gens lie.

1818. Scott, Gay Mannering, ch. xxxiv. 'How did he get back from India?' 'Why, how should I know? The house there was DOWE UP, and that gave us a shake at Middleburgh.'

1881. DISEARLI, The Young Duke, bk. iv., ch. zii., p. 245 (ed. 1866), 'The Universe' and 'The New World' announced that the young duke was DONE

1861-61. H. MAYHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Peor, vol. iii., p. 264. A man's Doorse up at fifty, and seldom lives long after, if he has to keep on at coal-portering.

1870. L. OLIPHANT, Piccadilly, pt. iii., p. 130. I am awfully nonz, said Spiffy. I never went to bed at all last wight.

(For the rest, Do, like CHUCK and COP, is a verb-of-all-work, and is used in every possible and impossible connection. Thus, TO DO REASON and TO DO RIGHT? to honour a toast; TO DO A BIT OF STIFF — to draw a bill; TO DO A RUCK = to eject, or to go away; TO DO A RUB-UP

who menturings; 70 mm; 1 decidents on the make years; 70 ms; 2 ms;

DOASH, sucs. (Old Cant).—A cloak. For synonyms, see CAPELLA.

DOBBIN RIG=stealing ribbon.

DOCK, sade. (printers'). - I. The weekly work bill or POLE (q.w.).

2. (popular).—The hospital.

Verb (old).— I. To deflower; hence, by implication, to possess; [Gypsy dukker, to ravish]. Feminine analogues are TO HAVE DONE THE TRICK; TO HAVE HAD IT; TO HAVE DONE IT AT LAST; TO BE CRACKED IN THE RING; TO HAVE BROKEN HER TRA-CUP; TO HAVE HAD IT THERE; TO HAVE GONE STAR-GAZING ON HER BACK; TO HAVE GIVEN HER PUSSY A TASTE OF CREAM; TO HAVE LET THE PONY OVER THE DYKE (Scots'); TO HAVE BROKEN HER KNEES OF HER LEG; TO HAVE SPRAINED HER ANKLE. Fr., avoir on k loup; laisser aller le chat au fromage; and avoir vu la lune; whilst l'avoir encere and avoir encore l'avoine is said of maids. Sp., desvirges - to deflower: DOCKED - possessed.

A Report of the State of

Will Minutaton and Ducton, Season Girl, v., z. And couch till a pullpart pocket by dill.

a. (Winchester College).—To senatch out; to tear out [as from a book); also to strike down.

To go into dock, such Air. (nautical).—To undergo saliva-

TO BE DOCKED SMACK SMOOTH, verb. phr. (old).—To have suffered amputation of the pends.

DOCKER, sale. (legal).—I. A brief handed to counsel by a prisoner in the dock. Legal etiquette compels acceptance if 'marked' with a minimum fee of £1 3s. 6d.

2. (colloquial). — A dock labourer.

DOCK-WALLOPER, suit. (American).—A loafer; one who loiters about docks and wharves; also an unemployed emigrant.

1871. DE VERE, Americanisme, p. 344. . . . A DOCK-WALLOPER is an object of great contempt to Jack.

DOCKYARDER, subs. (nautical).—
A skulker. Cf., STRAWYARDER (q.v.).

DOCKYARD-HORBE, swis. (naval).—
An officer better at correspondence than at active service.

DOCTOR, subs. (old). — I. A false die; sometimes a manipulated, card. — See TO PUT THE DOCTOR ON ONE.

1900. Proceedings of the control of

1822. Scoter, An excell. A grammer, the devil's basin point

The dicurs with the pockets, I present

Cf., To keep you

1786. Gacon, Did s.v. A composition state make spirits appear the really are.

1800. G. Stantagung don. Maton, in his Ummaked, says shape Docron, ground and in the bakers at Stantagung

3. (licensed with Brown sherry. [But tored '(r.s.), with

4 (nautical and Australian).—A ship

5. (Winchester College bead master.

6. (Old gamesters) a

Verb (common).—I. adulterate; fairly; ***

1667. R. H. Bannand Legendr [ed. 1868], p. 464. TOR'D the punch and shaulten negus, Taking care not is said to to flavour it. 1998. H. GREELEV, in N. Y. Independent. The news [of success to the United States ermies, said the English leading journals] all came through Northern channels, and was non-come by the government which controlled the telegraph.

s. (sporting).—To poison a horse.

TO REEP THE DOCTOR, verb.

Abr. (licensed victuallers').—To make a practice of adulterating the liquor sold. Cf., DOCTOR, sense 2.

To put the doctor on one, verb. par. (common).—To chest.

DOCTOR DRAW-FART, subs. phrace (common). —A wandering quack.

DOCTORED, **pl. adj. (common).—
Patched; adulterated; falsified;
'cooked.'

1888. G. ELIOT, *Polix Holi*, ch. xixviii. The Cross-keys . . . had DOCTORD ale, an odour of had tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.

DOD BURN IT! intj.phr. (American).
A cuphemistic oath; on the model of DADBINGED (q.v.).

DODDER, sais. (Irish).—Burnt tobacco taken from the bottom of a pipe and placed on the top of a fresh plug to give a stronger flavor.

DODDERER, subs. (street). — A meddler; always used in contempt. Sometimes DODDERING OLD SHEEP'S HEAD, which also — a fool.

DOBBY, subs. (provincial). — In Norfolk a person of low stature. Sometimes HODMANDOD and HODDY-DODDY, all head and no body. DODMAN in the same dialect—a mail. Dopperonen, adj. (American).

A cuphemistic oath. [Dodw. God.] Most of its kind have originated in New England, where the descendants of the Puritans form the largest portion of the population.

1888. Taxas Siftings, 7 July. Then the poet was zore grieved, and he said unto himself, 'I'm a DODPETCHED fool.'

DODGASTED, adj. (American). — See DODFETCHED.

1868. Detroit Free Press. It's a DODGASTED funny thing, Uncle Zeke, but it's a fact, never knew it to fall; straight as a string, too.

DODGE, subs. and verb, [and derivative. DODGING, subs. subs.]
(colloquial). — To trick; to swindle; to elude. Once alang, now recognised. Used in various combinations: THE PIOUS DODGE = a pretence of piety; THE TIDY-DODGE = begging in the streets with tidily but poorly dressed children, etc. Also, to 'nart.' For synonyms, sw LAY.

1700. SWIFT, Abolishing of Christianity in proce wks. (Camelot Cl.), p. 235. The chaffering with Dissenters, and DODGING about this or the other caretanary.

1784. B. MARTIN, Eng. Dict. (and ed.). To DODGE. . . s. To be off and on. 3. To prevaricate, or play shifting tricks.

1886. C. Dickens, Pichwick Papers, p. 135 (ed. 189). 'It was all false, of course?' 'All, sir,' replied Mr. Weller, 'reg'lar do, sir; artful nonce.'

1861-61. H. MAYHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Peer, vol. i., p. 297. Conscious how much their own livelihood depends upon assumption and trickery, they naturally consider that others have some DODGE, as they call it, or some latent object in view when any good is sought to be done them.

1886. Panels, vol. XXXI., p. 217. Long though your sentence and your task severe, The pious DODGE a ticket soon will send.

1866. Spectator, 2 Dec., Women's Tact. [Mrs. Candle.] Nagged, and

Donass, sais. (common).—1. A trickster. Cf., The 'Artful Dodger' (Dickkits, Oliver Twist, ch. viii.). Fr., stre ficelle—'to be a dodger.'

1611. Corgrave, Dict., Cornerafe,

1886. SCOYT, St. Ronan's Well, ch.
dil. A sly cock, this Frank Tyrel,
ught the traveller; a very complete
norm—but no matter—I shall wind him,
to be to double like a fan.

1867. BAUMANH, Londonismen, vi. So from hartful young DODGERS, From vary old codgers, From the blowens ve got Seen to know vot is vot.

z. (popular).—A dram; pro-vincially, a NIGHTCAP. For synonyms, see Go.

3. (American).—A hard-baked cake or biscuit, more usually termed CORN-DODGER. When mixed with beef, BEEF-DODGERS.

4. (American).—A handbill.

1888. Taxes Siftings, 15 Sept. Then I would have a great quantity of little BODOERS printed to throw around everywhere.

Dopo, suis. (old). - A stupid, old man.

DODROTTED, ppl. adj. (American).
—Acuphemistic oath. See OATHS.

hat! Go call to-morro crusty one i green in my your pipe and a are you going to Putney! Who Julia! Over the you go with your etc.

FRENCH VARE mois de nourrice wish you may (popular: a chalcur / (popu contempt, disbt admiration); es l'eas (popular :

driak water); & Chailled = 'go to Bath and get your head shaved'); the 'en fensis criver (pop.:=don't you wish you may get it); celle-tel se dent l'armet (pop.:= put that in your pipe and amoke it!) je le conneil (pop.:= do you see any green?'); sense pas dans tes vennes (thieves':= you don't take me in); de le beurrache! (popular:=no go); sus sale true pour le fanfore (popular: what next? also = wealth, money, etc.); alles deux ruccuter celle deache (thieves':=tell that to the marines!); des dattes! (pop.:=take a carrot!); et la seur (popular: indicative of refusal, contempt, and insult); faut pas wile fairer (popular:= Walker!); et le peuce (pop.:=and the rest!)

1841. Punch vol. I., p. 6, col. s. Where are they that should protect thee in this darkling hour of doub? Love could never thus neglect thee! DOES YOUR MOTHER KNOW YOU'RE OUT?

1864. Sus, 86 Dac. 'Review of Hotten's Slang Dictionary.' Ridiculous street cries, such as Dons FOOR MOTHER KNOW YOU'RE OUT? or, Has your Aunt sold her mangle? or, You don't lodge here, Mr. Fergusson — whatever those expient remarks may mean.

Doe, sais. (colloquial).—I. A man; sometimes used contemptuously (Gf., Cat—a woman), but more frequently in half-serious chiding; s.g., a sad Dog, gay Dog, old Dog, etc. For synonyms, ser COVE. Sometimes adjectively — male; ser quot., 1856. AN OLD DOG AT IT—expert, or accustomed to.

1806. Nasuz, Hove with you, Epis. Ded. par. 5. O, he hath been olde noogz at that drunken, staggering kinde of verse.

1697. VAMERUGH, Asop, part II., Sc. III. Why, I'm a strong young DOG, you old gent, you.

1703. Mrs. Centlives, Stolen Heirses, I., who. (1872), L., 336. She is in

ore, freepoth; with a yearing little of the local trans-

1736. Francisco, Des Californ, Il.
iv. A comical note, I fascy; go, give my
service to him.

A 1764, d. 1617. J. G. Hotzani, Alonso and at Home, L. s. And my praint to withhold none as currish. With a Hell so divine I Such disners I such wine I Went a de-d clover non was Jack Thumbh I.

1816. Crassus, The Borough, Letter 6, Leen. For he'd a way that many judg'd polite, A canning 200—he'd flawn before he'd bits.

1896. C. Dicketts, Pickwick Pasters, p. 56. (ed. 2897). Curps me, they're triends of mine from this minete and friends of Mivins, too. Informal phenomenty, non Mivins, her't he'l said Smangle, with great failing.

1864. WHYTE MILVILLE, Rate Coventry, ch. vil. Then comes Ascot, for which meeting they leave the metropolis, and enjoy some quiet retreat in the neighbourhood of Windsor, taking with them many potables, and what they call a DOG cook.

2. (thieves').—A burglar's iron. For synonyms, see JEMMY.

1885. American Humeriet, 31 Mar.
The safe was rifled, and every appearance of robbery was manifest. In this case the murderer was discovered by means of a poo, which was described in the newspapers as having certain peculiar scratches on it.

Verb (venery). — To copulate on all fours.

To go, or throw to the dogs.—See Go and Demnition Bow-wows.

HAIR OF THE DOG THAT BIT YOU.—See HAIR.

To blush like a blur dog. —See Blush.

DOBBERRY, subs. (common).—A stupid constable, or magistrate. [From Muck Ado about Nothing.] For synonyms, see BRAK and COPPER.

19th, Good, May., July, p. 195. I true I shall not be accounted a monitory, lighth if my tellimentar, I'll bearey one trains amounts your, my seeker.

Doe Britte Doe, adv. jdr. (theatrical). — Said of actors who spitciully criticise each others performance,

Boe-Cheap; of little worth; foolish. [SKRAT: from Swed., dag, -very; LATHAM: the first syllable is god-good, transpeed+CHEAP, from chapman, a merchant—hence, a good bargain (Fr., box marché).]

1898. SHAKEFHARE, 1 Henry IV., iii. 3. The mcx . . . would have bought me lights as GOOD-CHEAP at the dearest chandles's in Europa.

1806. DERKER, Newes from Hell, in whs. (Grosart), ii., rid. Three things there are DOG-CHEAP, learning, poore men's sweat, and others.

1663. DRYDEN, Wild Gaillant, Act II.
No fat over-grown wirgin of forty overoffered herself so DOG CHEAP, or was more
despised.

1772. FOOTE, Nabel, Act II. DOG-CHEAP; neck-beef; a penny-loaf for a half-penny.

1830. MARRYAT, King's Own, ch. XXX. I'll sell mine, DOG-CHEAP, if any one will buy it.

1851. CARLYLE, John Sterling, pt. L, ch. z. There lay in a curtain neighbouring creek or the Irish coast, a worn-out royal gun-brig condemned to sale, to be had DOG-CHEAP.

Doe-Collar, subs. (common).—A 'stand-up' shirt collar; an ALL-ROUNDER (q.v.).

1888. GRENVILLE-MURRAY, People I have Met, p. 42. The DOG-COLLAR which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity.

Doedint, A

.. 1227

ing salots.

1071. As Sobre 229. Donosters of high

Doccours, of

1888. Caraterpolis Konnes, p. ck aboliticuist absert to to see bim. I'm the collection by week

1878. Cant.row.

So. But when thus de
I couldn't enich a year

1879. Equantities Schoolmaster. I never a gai in my life as had opplies and she was so note out turned up her note out in feeling behave I neak a wife splice out the table-close, a

Doggy, subs. (mining)

1845. Desnamz, Solid note. A Betty in the solid middlemen; a 200007 is his

Adj. (collequial), nected with, or suinting

1888. Graphic, as Till.
Liverpool and the Adelphit
ticular, are now (time of a
meeting) the headquartess of
men of the three kingdissis.

s. (colloquial).—Stylish.

Doe IN A BLANKEY, subs. phr. (colloguial).—A pudding of preserved fruit spread on thin dough, rolled up, and boiled; also called ROLY-POLY and STOCKING.

1887. G. A. SALA, in *IU. Los. Notes*, 12 Feb., p. 174, col. 3. Bubble and squeak . . . is a colloquialism, and no more singly than 'toad in the hole' or DOG IN A BLANKET.

LIKE A DOG IN SHOES, adv. Air. (Irish).—A pattering sound; as the noise of a brisk walk.

Dog in the Manger, subs. Abr. (colloquial). — A selfish churi; who does not want himself, yet will not let others enjoy. [From the fable.]

MSS. BURTON, Anat. of Mol., I., II., III., xii., 189 (1836). Like a log, or DOG IN THE MANGER, he doth only keep it, because it shall do nobody else good.

1672. DRYDEN, Amboyna, Act ii. You're like DOGS IN THE MANGER, you will neither manage it yourselves nor permit your neighbours.

1767. GARRICK, Irish Widow, IL. That's the DOG IN THE MANGER; you can't eat the oats, and won't let those who can.

1696. MARRYAT, Japlet, ch. hxii. Why, what a dog in the manger you must be—you can't marry them both.

Doe-LATIN, subs. (colloquial). —
Barbarous or sham Latin; also
KITCHEN, BOU, GARDEN, or
APOTHECARIES' LATIN.

1884. H. MAYNEW, Great World of London, p. 149. A Spanlard . . . who called himself a physician, and who, being unable to speak English, communicated with the doctor in a kind of Spanish DOG-LATIM.

Dose, subs. (university).—I. Sausages; otherwise BAGS OF MYSTERY (g.v.), or CHAMBERS OF HORRORS (g.v.).

 (Stock Explaints) - Westfoundland Land Company's shares; now amalgamental with the Angio-American United, and called ANGLOS.

To go to the dogs.—Ser under Go.

To let sleeping dogs lir,
—See Sleeping Dogs.

Doe's-Body, swis. (nautical).—Pease pudding.

1881. Chambers' Papers, No. 3a, p. 36. Pass-padding (allar noc's 2007) is often allowed upon pork days.

1888. W. CLARK RUSSELL, Sallord Language, p. 4s. DOGS-ROPY.—A mean made of pen-coup, powdered blacult, and slush.

1880. Chambers' Journal, 3 Aug., p. 495, col. z.

Doe's-EARED, asj. (colloquial).— Crumpled, as the leaves of a page with much reading.

Doe's MATCH. TO MAKE A DOG'S MATCH OF IT, verb. Air. (vulgar).

—To copulate by the wayside.

Doe's MEAT, subs. (colloquial).—
Anything worthless; as a bad book, a common tale, a villainous picture, etc.

DOG-SHOOTER, subs. (old).—I. A volunteer.

2. (Royal Military Academy).—
See quot.

1899. BARRERE, Slang, Jacques and Cant, p. 317. Cadets thus term a student who accelerates, that is, who, being pretty certain of not being able to obtain a commission in the engineers, or not caring for it, elects to join a superior class before the end of the term.

Doe's-Nose, subs. (common). —
A mixture of gin and beer,—See
Drinks.

Offs PASTE, Mile. (common).— Samings or minos meat. C., 2,08 OF MYSTERY and CHAMBERS OF MORBOR (AS.).

Doe's sources, sais. (common).—

'A lick and a smell,' i.s., next to nothing.

Doe's SLEEP, sale, sile. (colloquial). — The lightest possible form of slumber.

Doe's-soup, sais. (common). — Water. For synonyms, see ADAM's ALE and FISH BROTH.

1886. W. H. SETTE. 'The Thieves' Chaunt.' For she never lushes noo's-sour or leg.

Doe's-TAIL, suit. (nautical).—The constellation of Ursa minor or Little Bear.

Doe-stealer, swir. (common).—A dog-dealer; applied sarcastically.

1884. WHYTE MELVILLE, General Bounce, ch. xiii. Now nodding to a trainer, now indulging in quaint backneys, which the vulgar call 'chaff,' with a DOG-STEALER.

DOLDRUMS, subs. (colloquial).—
Low spirits; the DUMPS or
HUMP (q.v.). [Properly parts
of the ocean near the Equator
abounding in calms and light,
baffling winds.]

1868. M. BROWNE, in the 'Argosy,' I., 36. An Afelogy for the Nerwez. All I say is, do not let us have any abuse of he nerves. Do not confound nervousness

In Norfol

1876. Hind DOLLOPING.

1868. Des p. 4, col. I. having a morta atively styled pa

DOLLY, suds. mistress. BARRACE-HACE yl. Dink, and dance and pice and

1848. Panel, vol. V. p. 8. Tol is a gere Anglo-Renne, word signifying dull, prince whence the English Plotty, any con the has made a four de-

s. (tailors').—A piece of cloth used as a sponge.

3. (venery).—The senis. For synonyme, her CREAMSTICK.

Adj. (popular).-Silly.

1864. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, Mr. 1.; then 4. You are a chik sid a late idio, returned Bells, or you would'd make met a roots massed.

Bolly-mas, sair. (common).— Specifically, a professional strumpet, but see quot., 1851. For synonyms, see BARRACK-MACK-und TART.

1888. Manivar, Pater Simple; ch. iv. The criptule anys we are to take the young gestionen on board directly. His fiberty's templed for gesting drunk and running after the Dozzy-More!

1851. H. MAYERW, Los. Lab. and Los. Poor, IV., 234. Those women who, for the sake of distinguishing them from the producionals, I must call austeurs, are generally spoken of as Degly-stors.

DOLLY-SHOP, subs. (common).—A marine store: really an illegal pown-shop and FENCE (q.v.); also LEAVING-SHOP. No questions are asked; all goods are received on the understanding that they may be repurchased within a given time; so much per day is charged; no duplicate is given; and no books are kept. [From the BLACK DOLL (q.v.) suspended outside as a sign.]

1851-61. H. MAYHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. I., p. 142. If she ham't, or if the neighbours ham't it, she borrows it at a DOLLY-SHOP (the illegal pawnshop).

1880-88. Chambers' Encyclopadia, s.v.

construction of the second of

Posts, rate, (common), - The hand For syncaryme, see Catheren.

Dom nerto-Affications, note. (common).—The maintrial flux p a woman's flower-time. For syncnyme, as FLAC-UP.

Dome-street, suis. (common).—
A 'domestic' servant.

Dominita, mis., (old):—A clergyman; modern Scots — a padagogue or schoolmaster. [From Latin domimus, a lord or master.]

1616. BRAUMONT AND FLETCHER, Scornful Lady, II., i. Wol. [addressing parson]. Adies, dear Descript

1784. FOOTE, Keigelte, Act il. Shealls in low with young Sheet, her father's chaplain; . . what does me I, hest siller on Donatus's robes, you; passed myest upon her for him, and we were tacked together.

1819. Moone, Tom Criffe Memerial, p. st. And, take hint at replianing work (though, in common, he Hams about Peace and all that, like a Donners.

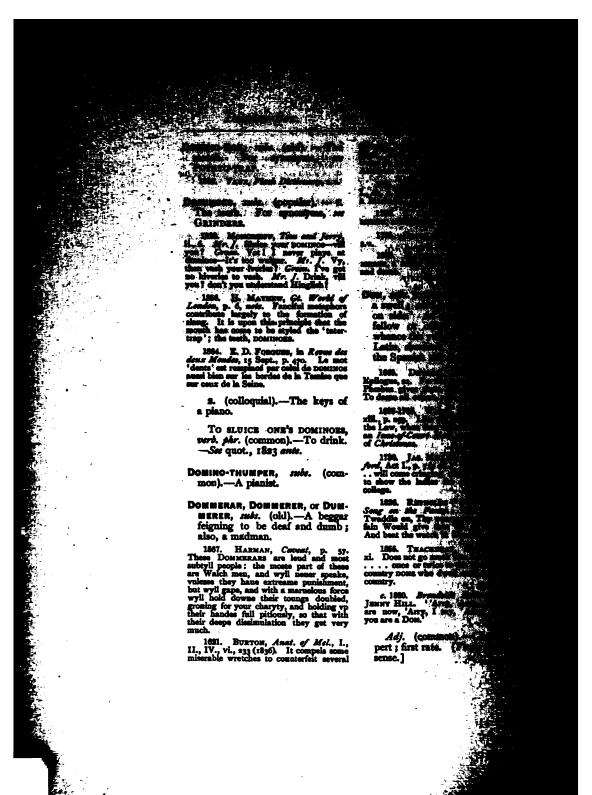
1863. BRINGLEY-RICHARDS, Seven Years at Elson, zil., 182. The Scotch DOMINIE, from whom he had leaves Latin ... knew bothing of elegists.

Dominie Do-Little, subs. Aler. (old).—An impotent old man.

DOMINO! isstj. (common). — An ejaculation of completion: e.g., for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging; and for bus conductors when an omnibus is full inside and out [N. and Q., 6 S., v., 229]; also, by implication, a knock-down blow, or the last of a series. [From the call at the end of a game of dominoes.]

20

200 - W 175



Regigest Symplectic 44 Acc; moke; galley-clave.

Dona, Donna, Donny, or Donna, mée. (valgar). — A womat. [From the Italian.] For synonymis, as PRITICOAT.

1876. Athenous, as April, p. 545, col. a. A circus man almost always speaks of a circus woman, not as a woman, but a DOMA.

DONAKER, subs. (old).—A cattle-lifter.

1000. Nicher Niched, in Harl. Mist. (ed. Park), ii., 108.

DOME! intj. (common).—An interjection of acceptance or agreement.

1802. DEKKER, Honest Where, in wks. (1873), il., 17. Cast. I'e wage a hundred duckars upon the head on't, that it moves him, frets him, and galles him. Pic. Doug, tis a lay, joyne gols [hands] on't.

1761. COLMAN, Jealeus Wife, IV., in whs. (1777), i., 106. Why, it's a match, miss! it's done and done on both sides.

1762. GOLDEMITH, Life of Nash, in wha, p. 546 (Globe). Why, if you think me a dab I will get this strange gentleman, or this pointing to the flat. Down! cries the sailor, but you shall not tell him.

1860. THACKERAY, Paris Shetch-beek, p. 196. 'I will bet thee thy water for a year that none of the three will pray for thea.' 'DOME!' and Rollo. 'DOME! aid the daemon.'

Ppl. adj. (common). - Exhausted: ruined: cheated: convicted.

[See Do in most of its senses.]

DOME-OVER, adj. (common). — I. Intoxicated. For synonyms, see SCREWED.

2. (venery). Possessed in kind; said only of women.

DONKEY, subs. (printers').—1. A compositor; pressmen are in turn called PIGS (q.v.).

FRENCH SYNONYME.—Un mulet (printers'); see companions see de pais (an unskilled or clumsy workman; see de pais also — a louse); see marrow (a compositor working on his own account with another printer's plant); see house de latires (= a man of letters); see singu (= a monkey); see amphiblis (a compositor who is DONKEY and PIG [q.s.] together).

1807. In Notes and Queries, 2 S., iv., 19a. Compositors are jocosely called makes or DONKEYS.

- 2. (nautical).—A sailor's chest.
- 3. (colloquial).—A blockhead. For synonyms, see CABRAGE-HEAD and BUFFI.E.

A PENNY, TWOPENCE or THREEPENCE MORE AND UP GOES THE DONKEY, Asr. (common).—Anexclamation of derision. [Street acrobats': the custom was to finish off the pitch by balancing a donkey at the top of a ladder on receipt of 'tuppence more'; which sum, however often subscribed, was always re-demanded, so that the donkey never 'went up' at all.]

All. J. Punch, vol. I., p. 41, col. s. Mr. Joseph Muggins begs to inform his old crony, Punch, that the report of Sir John Pullon, 'as to the possibility of elevating an ass to the head of the poll by bribery and corruption' is parfectly correct, provided there is no abstances in the price. Let him canvass again, and Mr. J. M. pledges himself, whatever his weight, if he will only stand one PENNY MORE, UP GOES THE DONKEY!

1850. F. R. SMEDLEY, Pranch

1850. F. E. SMEDLEY, Frank Fairleigh, ch. xv. He... has left the key in the lock; so I shall take the liberty of exploring a little; I've a strong though undeveloped taste for architectural antiquities. Two rence more, And up goes the ponkey! Come along I So saying, he flung open the door.

Control of Control of

1996. Shorting Fines; 3 Ang., p. 3, 206. 5 Who store the noncert. The men with the white held. This was a very popular street collegay some years ago.

To RIDE THE DONKEY, seré.

Air. (common).—To chest with weights and measures. Also DONKEY - RIDING = cheating as aforesaid. Gf., AMBUSH.

1800. MATERIA, Posibilitat, or Regule's Larison. Donkey Ridner, Chesing in weight or measure; miscounting.

TO TALK THE HIND LEG OFF A DONKEY.—SW TALK.

DONKEY-DROPS, subs. phr. (cricket).
—Sor quot.

1890. THE HON. AND REV. E. LYTTELTON, Cricket, p. 69. Slow round-hand bowling, such as is seldom seen in good matches, but is effective against boys, and is known by the contumelious designation of DONKEY-DROPS.

DONKEY'S-EARS, subs. (old).—An old-fashioned shirt collar with long points.

DONNA .- See DONA.

DONNISH, adj. DONNISH, DON-MISHNESS, subs. (University).— Arrogant; arrogance. [From Don (q.v.).] Augustus (

Water and the

DONNY 2 ST THE

DONOVANE, mile (d)

C/., Munosty Add

Murphy, & a bond

Don's West, and The west being

BACK, and Hotel

mon). — Trossess. S nyms, see Kicksess.

DON'T YOU WISH YOU A

1897. BARMAM, And Continued the configuration of th

1841. Panch, vol. 14, 75. Who would own her heart thin monarch best it, And lower to DON'T YOU WISH TOU MAY GET.

A64. Puch, 342 upp The Protor caught him is a sprea, Aebed his name and college with contrasts (*** Door's vot wast you MAY CRT IT II and off he ran, Did my solly swell small college man.

Doonte, subs: (old).— 1: A dolt.
For synonyma, see BUFFLE ind
CARRAGE-HRAD. [Thought to be
a corruption of DAWDLE, to tride.]
1788. Asm. Reg. Dict., av.

1890. S. WARREN, Diary of a Late Physician, ch. v. I know it was every word composed by that abenduable, sld addishedd, Dr. ____a DOONLE that he

2. (old). — The Amis. For synonyms, as CREAMSTICK.

1705. Gross, Dic. Knig. Tengue, s.v.

DOODEED, ppl. adj. (old).—Cheated, 'done.'

1888. MOSCETTER, That and Jerry, L.y. No. I'm out of spirits because I have been dished and notorian out of forty pounds to-day.

DOODLE-DASHER, suits. (venery).—
A masturbator. [From DOODLE,
the **penis*+ DASHER.]

Doodle-Boo-MAN, subs. (old cockpit).—A cockfighter or breeder.

[From the childish name for poultry.]

DOODLEBACK, subs. (old).—The female pudendum. Also DOODLE-CASE and DOODLE-TRAP. For synonyms, see MONOSYLLABLE.

Doog, adj. (back-slang),-Good.

DOORIE, subs. (theatrical). — A penny show or unlicensed theatre. Cf., GAFF.

DOOKIN and DOOKERING, subs. (thieves' and gypsies').—Fortune-telling.

1857. SHOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3rd ed., p. 444.

Decrin-Cirls in its (coloring the state of t

DOOR-NAIL. DRAD AS A DOOR-WATE (ALSO DRAD) TO NAT AT BROWN

BARKER and CLECKER.

Dogester, rate. (common). A thick alice of bread and butter. Fr., see fondage.

1806. Miss Thimairt, in Roy. 12.
Mag., Tunely at 6th, & Bhoubriers, I found, were thick alloss of bread spread with law.

1890. Sectator, 3 May, Rev. of vol. E., 'Sking-and he Analoguah 29 GO The entraordinary bouncer,' thete. a. vary common, request. at Lockhar's, criffenhouse in Lockfon is for 'N moneyur and a sea-rover,' i.a., for a halfpenny distr' of bread and butter and a herring, &c.

Ocoteroomus or Door, sales.
(American). Money. For space.
nyms, see Actual and Gilt.

1872. Dz Vzzz, Ameritaniene, ter.

DOPE, verb (American). — To drug with tobacco, Also DOPING = the practice.

DOPEY, subs. (old).—r. A beggar's trull.

1785. Gnosz, Dict. Vulg. Tingue,

2. (old).—The podex.

Do-R, subs. (Old Westminster School).—I.—See quot.

1715. J. KERSEY, Raglish Dictionary Sub vecc, a term used at Westminster School for leave to sleep archile.

2. (old).—An affront.

1800. Jonson, Cynthis & Revelo.

Colonia, ande. (Spots Masonic). - An

Time Donners' KNOCK, safe.

Mr.—A peculiar rap given by
maions as a signal amongst themselves. It may be represented by
the time of the following notes:

ler Prel

Dozcas, subs. (colloquial), — A sempetress; especially one employing herself for charitable purposes.

DORBE.-See DOSS.

Dose, sade. (thieves').—I. A sentence of imprisonment; specifically three months' hard labour.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS.—Spell, time, drag, three moon, length, stretch, seven-pennorth, sixer, twelver, lagging.

FRENCH SYNONYM. — Una marque.

1877. Pive Years' Penal Servitude, ch. iii., p. ss. 'What's yer DORR' looking on to my badge; 'five, oh, you can do that little lot on yer 'ed easy.'

2. (thieves').—A burglary.

1859. MATSELL, Vocabulum, or Rogue's Lexicon, s.v.

3. (pugilistic).—A beating.

1819. MOORE, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, p. 17. Sandy tipp'd him a noss of that kind, that, when taken, It isn't the sinf', but the policus that's shaken.

O IN SECTION

p. 16s. Downson

p. rrs. Into this the lade town on the town or their best could be called please.

col. 5. He replies in there to have a pure

1880. Part Thirties
col. a. If you want a
provided. A weeker
wide as the wides gain
wooden pillow and a

Verb (vagrants For synonyme, in safra. Also Disa

ENGLISH STATE
to the arms of a
to have forty to
to Bedfordsless
little (or do a
balmy; to chase a
to snoose; to a
read the paper; to
to think; to setter
Nod.

FRENCH SYNON
la couverte (militage)
coup de traversin

little turn up with the bolster); so blocker, pagestier or percher (to roost); se mettre deut la blocke; se beurser (popular); fleiseity seus qui (popular) to put out one's light; salso to die); setrer aux quines-single (Les Quines-single aux quines-single (Les Quines-single (i.e., to sleep sitting, the head between the knees); dermir en genderme (popular: 'to sleep with one eye round the corner'); former les châssis (to put up shutters or 'peopular); se celler deuts le pieu (popular).

SPANISH SYNONYMS.—Acostores con les gullines (= to go to bed by cock-light); encamers; temes d seede; tumber (literally, to tumble down).

1788. Gross, Dict. Vulg. Tengue, a.v. To posse with a woman signifies to sleep with her.

1846. Punch, vol. XI., p. 165. Then silent flowed the tears of those maidens as perforce, Each saw her favouries champion seat, as Bell's Life mys, noss.

1850. Liopa's Weshly, 3 Feb., 'Low Lodging House of London.' One said, Mats, how long have you been knocking about; where did you nose? I didn't know what they meant, and when they delid me, they meant, where did I sleep?

Doeser, subs. (vagrants').—One who frequents a DOSS HOUSE(q.v.).

'APPY-DOSSERS, subs. (vagrants').—Houseless vagrants who creep in, aleep on stairs, in passages, and in empty cellars.

1889. G. R. Shes, How the Poor Live, p. 43. A 'APPY DOSER can make bimself comfortable anywhere. I heard of one who used to craw into the dust-bin, and pull the lid down.

1868. Referre, 15 July, p. 7, col. s. The Learness of to-day don't lie exactly at Diver's front door—the police are too active to allow such HAPPY DOBEING as that. THE POWER, and -The below of a family.

Dose-mouse or Deservis cities of Ren, sale. (vagrants')....A coinmon lodging-house. [From Doss, to sleep+CRIB, or REN, a place of abode.] Fr., sac Autongue and see gurne. English vaciants: LIBKEN, TWO-PRINTY-ROPE, PADDING-REN, and RIDDEN (all of which so). Doss-money whe price of a night's lodging.

1868. Courie Admanach, April. The builts is now my bowsing-orib, the hold my possesses.

1951-61. H. MAYERW, London Loi. qual Lon. Perr, vol. I., p. 150. When their funds are inselficient to defray the charge of a bed, or a part of one, at a country DOSSING-CRIB (his ledginghouse).

1805. Daily Telegraph, so August, p. s. col. z. Her's is no common DOSSING-CRIS, with a squalld kitchen, common to all

1889. Globe, so Ang., p. s, col. a. Various other smart people who are at present residing in the Dose-mouses of London.

1800. Speaker, se Yeb., p. 211, col. 1. Equally bad noss-novens exist in Notting Hill and near Drury Lame.

Doesy, adj. (common).—Elegant, 'spiff' (q.v.).

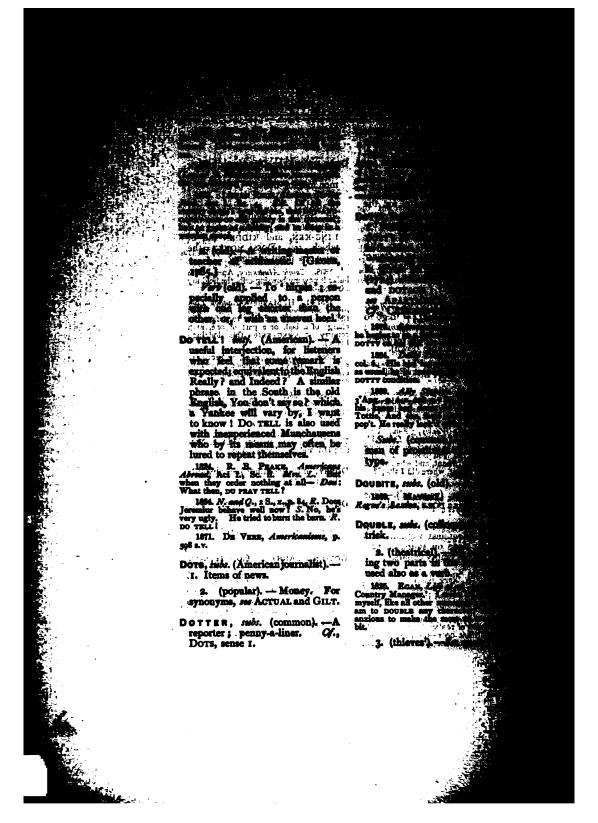
Dot, subs. (old).—A ribbon. Dot-DRAG=a watch ribbon.

1831. D. HAGGART, Life, Glossery, p. 171, 2.v.

DOT-AND-CARRY-, or GO-OME, subs.

phr. (common).—I. Properly,
a man with a wooden leg; by
implication, a HOPPING-GILES
OF LIMPING JESUS (q.v.). Fr.,
un (or une) banban. Cf., verbal
sense.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue, s.v.



1875. J. W. Housey, in Mouse, May, at, get. I piped a stayey (sevent) come out of a chat (nous), in which had got a little way up the norms. (nesting) I prained (want) in the house.

a. (printers').—Repetition of a word or sentence.

(DOUBLE, adj. and adv., is also used as an intensitive in many obsence or efficiency compositions: e.g., nouse... annother is large in the posteriers; nouse... annother is large in the posteriers; nouse... annother is dead nouse... annother is nouse... currently in annother in the currently in a service; nouse... annother in the case of the currently in the case of the currently in the case of the c

TO PUT THE DOUBLE ON, werk, pdr. (cofficquial). — To circumvent.

To TIP or GIVE THE DOUBLE, verb. Air. (common).—To run or slip away openly or unpesceived; to double as a hare; formerly to escape one's creditors. Also to TIP ONE THE DUBLIN PACKET. For synonyms, see AMPUTATE and SEEDADDLE.

1781. G. PARKER, View of Society, L., 174, av.

1800. The Druid, 'Post and Paddock.' Alas I my innocent rural police, Your feadest hopes were a bubble; Your attempts to prevent a herach of the pasce, Your race o'er the Derbyshire stubble; You must freely own that you felt like grees, When Sain Rogers GAVE YOU THE DOUBLE.

1870. Daily News, s6 May. 'The Metropolitan Police.' The policeman must do his best to 'these square' with the sergeant who looks after him and his bests, who can be down upon him at any moment and DOUBLE UPON MIM three or four times solicit.

1984. HAWLEY SMART, Post to Pinish, ch. 1. Old Gregoon would never FUT THE DOUBLE UPON US. No, it's right enough, you may depend upon it.

DOUBLE-BACK, serb. phr.—(colloquial).—To go back upon one-self; an action; an opinion.

A field or open does

1800. H. D. Ranna, Seminaley Series, S. Se. Intentity under purches plan Our all the stage sin northmanner. That Eightyer mits had fixed his syst Upon his honoured must's appared.

Double-mannetite; adj. (venery).—Enid of a hariot working both before and behind.

Double - servesses, ed. (colloquisl). — Induces ; earing one thing and meaning another.

Double-Breacted Pout, sale, Aleo (common). --- Club foot, Aleo Double Berastres.

DOUBLE-CROSS OF DOUBLE-BOUBLE, swis. (sporting). -- Winning or doing one's best to win after engaging to lose or 'MIKE'; (4.8.).

1887. Referee, or Aug., 2, 3. When the pair raced before, Tessue declared, and Hanka did not deny, that a nounce Cross was brought off. Tessuer promised to sell the match, and finished by selling those who calculated on his losing.

DOUBLE - DISTILLED, adj. (colloquial). — Superiative: a.g., 'a double - distilled whopper' = a tremendous lie.

DOUBLE-DUTCH, adj. (colloquizi).

—Unintelligible speech; jargon; gibberish. 'It was all DOUBLE-DUTCH to me'—I didn't understand a word of it.

DOUBLE-EVENT, sais. (sporting).
—I. Backing a horse for two
races.

1888. GRENVILLE MURRAY, People I Have Met, p. 155. His lordship, who had won largely on a DOUBLE EVENT.

 (venery).—Gonorrhoes and syphillis at once. Said also of simultaneous defloration and impregnation.

TENT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO

A formation from the second

Engine regarder, sale. (common).

A files coin with a head on the sales and reverse, made by soldering two split coins. Cc, Coyez and Heading 'mc.

1967. Walter's Antiquaries, p. 190. A nourse-measure is the usual property of the gutter sharper.

Double-sugge, sais. (old).—The posteriors (Barton). For symonyme, sae Blind Cherks, Bun, and Monocular Ryeglass.

DOUBLE-LINES, subs. (nautical).—
Ship casualties. So called from
the manner of entering at Lloyd's.

Doubler, such. (puglistic). — A blow in the side or stomach, causing a man to bend from pain or lack of wind. Cf., DOUBLE UP, sense I. For synonyms, see Dig.

1821. The Fancy, vol. I., p. ags. It the fow it round he came in all abroad and got a nounzar in the bread-basket which spoiled him for the remainder of the fight.

DOUBLE-REBED, adj. pkr. (common). — Pregnant. For synonyms, see LUMPY.

DOUBLE-SMOTTED, adj. (colloquial.
—Said of a whiskey (or brandy)
and soda, containing twice the
normal quantity of alcohol.

DOUBLE-SHUFFLE, subs. (common).

1. A hornpipe step in which each foot is shuffled twice in succession, the more rapidly and neatly the better.

4

—A term of

doctored disease clous stores [The quots store]

1706. E. Count

ch xxii. Your een a look after gowd said; and the line of that ?, they are a right mid round, not a booms.

1977. Plee Years' ch. iv., p. sys. Most per brokers are well acquised called DOUBLETS. See ensemble made of two per a real ruby, emmalis, case may be, and this bisco of coloured stee.

Double-Thumpan, mon).—A prodict

DOUBLE-TONGUED, quial). — Mendacia change opinions company. Double-Tonoune Squin, mis. pir. (common). — A double-barrelled gun. For synonyms, see SQUIR.

1884. G. W. REVNOLUS, Plakelei bread. A neousla-roscoust squits to up in awe The chaps that flout at me.

Double-up, surb (pagilistic).—1.
To punish. Also to be collapsed. Cf., DOUBLER.

1819. MOORS, Tom Crif's Memorial, p. so. Doubled him ur, like a bag of old

1887. REVINOLDS ('Peter Corcoran')
The Fency, note on p. 89. Randall
DOUBLES UP an opponent, as a friend
lately declared, as easily as 'though he
were picking a flower or pinching a girl's

1800. S. WARREN, Diary of a Late Physician, ch. xii. Accompanied by a tremendous DOUSLING UP body-blow, as is an instant brought him senseless to the

1866. Punch, vol. IX., p. 162. Ben's rence to the Premier's friend, Canning, spletely DOUBLED him UP.

1849. TRACKERAY, Dr. Birol, p. 6. reflect as I go up and set him a sum, at he [Champion] could whop me in two insutes, poursus ur Prince and the other mistant and pitch the Doctor out of the

London Miscellany, 5 May, Doubled you up, I mean, ar.

2. (common).-To pair off, to chum with.

1866. W. WESTALL, Lerry Lokes-gris, ch. iii. He . . . promised the steward a handsome tip if nobody were DOUBLED UP with him,—i.e., if no other person were put into the same cabin.

Dovan, swis. (public schools')-Pudding.

DOUBH-BAKED, adj. pkr. (colloquial). — Deficient in intellect.
U. S. A. = Easily moulded:
said of politicians. For synonyms, see APARTMENTS.

DOUBNY, such (common). baker. -- See BURNCRUST, and for synonyms, MASTER OF ROLLS.

Doube.-See Dowse.

Dover, swis. (hotel). -A made dish; hash; rechauff.

Dovers, sués. (Stock Exchange).

— South Eastern Railway Ordinary Stock. [From one of the termini on the line.]

Doves, subs. (University).— Members of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. — See quot. Obsolete.

1886. C. WHIRLEY, Three Centeries of Cambridge Wit, p. xxix. It is said that the mumbers of St. Catherine's Hall were first of all called 'Puritana,' from the derivation of the name of their patroness from εαθαίρειν. The 'dove' being the emblem of purity, to change a name from 'Puritans' to DOVES was but one short step.

SOILED - DOVES, subs. (common). — High-class prostitutes. For synonyms, see BARRACK-HACK and TART.

DOVE-TART, swis. (colloquial).-A pigeon pie. (DOO-TAIRT is ex-cellent Scots for the same thing.) Cf., SNAKE TART=eel pie.

1857. REV. E. BRADLEY ('Cuthbert Bede'), Verdant Green, pt. II., ch. vii. Why, a pove tart is what mortals call a

Dowlas, subs. (common). — A draper. [From DOWLAS, now a kind of towelling, but mentioned by Shakspeare (I Henry IV., III., iii., 1597) as a material for shirts. And the second s

Destructes, sule, (public school).—

Mil. Prospect Report, of Feb., of the Maries of struck against the hard has the struck of the Salaton. He sale has proved to the Salaton. He said he prope of novizmo was practical at Rep. Reprov., Employ, Westminster. at Struck Baye schools, at:

2077. Beneathy Life to our Public Statesh: Their are legitor five tempelatry genera week (feethalf) knotes as novemen softher.

Down, sale: (thiever).— r. Suspicion; alarm; adiversion, Thiere is no down—All is quiet, it is and to go on.

1881. D. HAGGART, Life, Glossery, p. 171. Down, slarm; rose the nown, gave the alarm.

s. (American). — Small beer. UP = bottled ale.

Adv. (colloquial).—I. Dispirited; hard-up; in disgrace. Found in various combinations: e.g., DOWN IN THE MOUTH, or DUMPS — dejected; DOWN ON ONE'S LUCK — reduced in circumstances; DOWN AT HEEL—shabby; DOWN ON ONE'S BACK-SEAM — out of luck; DOWN TO BED-ROCK (American) — penniless, etc., etc.

1608-11. BIRMOP HALL, Epictles, i., 6. The Roman orator was nown in the mouth; finding himself thus cheated by the money-changer.

1698. CONGREVE, Old Beichelor, Act iv., Sc. 9. Sir J. Witt. Now am I slap-deah DOWN IN THE MOUTH, and have not one word to say!

1751. Shollett, Pergrine Pickle, ch. xlix. He . . . told the physician

San Marine San Allendaria Control of the San Contro

Horaco, the Market Proceed with Land Molion believe and strong I history the True South of the List True South of

Children, ch. 2001. The power in the Mount.

2. (old). — Acciding the first (q.e.); UP in the in combination: DOW). ON, and DOWN AS A SAME

1610. JONSON, Alexandrian Thou art so DOWN UPON the last How would'st thou ha' done help't thee out?

1836. The English San of Dick's a trusset, and no select every friels, and DOWN 30 dette domini, thoroughbed sen courage.

You're abo

1865. G. P. BERRELEY, Life, etc., IL, 103. Cris. I mid . . . Tm nown on it all; the monkey never bit your dog.

(old). -- Hang-dog. Cf., 3. (OH). --

1708. WARD, London Sty, pt. 2v., 153. He describes a swarthy, black, Hi-polcing Fellow, with a nown look, or the

1879. Jas. Pave, High Spirits (Number Perty-eres). 'Well, he was rather a powe-looking cove. 'Hang-dog' said I. 'Well, yes, to be frank, hang-dog.'

4. Verb (common).—To put on one's back: whether by force or by persuasion : e.g., TO DOWN A WOMAN - to lay her out for copulation. - See also quot.

1874. HENLEY, *Unpublished Ballad*. Then I nowns my bleedin' Judy, And I puts a new head on her.

TO BE DOWN A PIT, serb. ple. (theatrical).-To be very much taken' with a part.

TO BE, OF COME DOWN UPON ONE, pero. per. (colloquial).—To be-rate; to attack; to oppose. Sometimes with a tag: e.g., LIKE A THOUSAND, OF A LOAD, OF BRICKS; LIKRONE O'CLOCK; LIKE A TOM-TIT ON A HORSE-TURD, etc.

1818. Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxviii. I think we should EX DOWN UPON the fellow one of these darkmans, and let him get it well.

1838. Moncress, Tom and Jerry (Dicks' ed., 1839), p. 6. Prime. From the cat of the gentleman's clothes, I presume he's lately come from the Eaquimans. Islands. Tom. Ha! ha! very good, Primefit; I say, Jerry—you see he's DOWN

To be down pin, sero, par. (skittle alley).—To be out of sects, or despondent. Cf., Down, ada, sense I.

TO DROP DOWN TO ONE, part. str. (old). — To discover one's

character of designs.

To running flown upon one, vert. Air. (1881).—To peach so as to cause design or failure.

TO FUT ONE DOWN TO [A THIRD], will. Air. (old).—To apprise, elucidate, or explain; to coach or prime; to 'let one into the know.

TO TAKE DOWN A PEG.-Ser PEG.

Downed, ppl. adj. (common).— Tricked; besten; 'sat upon." [Cf., DOWN, adv., sense I.]

DOWNER, subs. (old).—I. A six-pence. In U.S.A., a five-cent. piece. [Cf., DEANER (y.s.); now corrupted into TARNER (g.v.).] For synonyms, see BENDER.

1857. SNOWDEN, Mag. Assistant, 3rd ed., p. 444. Sixpence, DOWNER, also sprat.
1861. WHYTE MELVILLE, Good for Nothing, ch. vi. It's not the first DOWNER. I've had by a good many; and it was not for leaving yes I shouldn't ware so much about it!

1885. Household Words, so June, p.
155. Two more names for a simpence are a
DOWNER and a 'tanner,'

The same of the sa

And the state of t

Moves-space, and (old).—Dice compad to run on the low manhors. [1785, GROSE.]

Penries, sade. (thieves').—Tothill Ricks Prison. For enalogous terms, as CAGE.

1986. H. Mayumu, Grant World of London, p. Se, note, a.v.

DOWNSTAIRS, swir. (old).—Hell.

1887. BARMAN, I. L. (Brothers of Biroblegene.) Now it have such affairs Get wind unawares, They are bruited about, doubties much more nowneratus, Where Old Nick has a register-office they say, With commissioners quite of such matters on fait.

DOWN THE ROAD, abj. and adv. phr. (common). — Vulgarly showy; 'flash.'

1886. Sales, Tw. Round the Cleck, 4 p.m., par. 9. A knot of medical students, who should properly, I take it, in this sporting locality, have a racing and nown-rusmono look, but who, on the contrary, have the garb and demeanour of ordinary gentlemen.

DOWN TO DANDY .- See UP TO DICK.

DOWN TO THE GROUND, adv. phr. (old). — Entirely; thoroughly; to the last degree. Formerly, UP AND DOWN. Cf., UP TO THE KNOCKER OF THE NINES, UP TO THE HANDLE, UP TO DICK, etc. [Literally, from top to bottom.]

1842. UDAL'S, Evasueus's Afoskik, p. 324 (ed. 1877). He [Phocion] was casen Socrates VP AND DOWNE in this points and behalfs, that no man euer sawe hym either laughe or weepe.

MAIL

Cy., Daniel

ch. iz. Pwas any downy.

Adj. (com: KNOWING (c) [C)., DOWN! which DOWN!

Jerry, Act &. T. Man DOWNEY von — period avey if you know, h.

1842. Panel

1840. Decreuse ch. xxil., p. 198. Unbound. Oh., you're's

1848. THACKSHAP I'm not clever, p'right nowny; and partial it what's o'clock tolerable

1860. Panch, vol. X. You never come acres bowning, I'll be bound that 'ere 'oes.

1860. H. J. Bynon. In at He Looke (Franch s. Sharp old distribution robber as he is, he's mills thumb.

To do the down

Downry Bit, sais, pår, (venery). + A half-fledged girl.

DOWNY COVE, (or BIRD, or in pl., TRE DOWNIES), suit. phr. (common).—A clever roque.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS.—Miszler; leary bloke or cove; aly dog; old dog; nipper; file; Greek; one that knows what's o'clock; one who knows the ropes, or his way about; dou; dodger; dab; doll's-eye-weaver; dammacker; shaver; dagen; chickaleary-cove; likey bloke; artful member; one that is up to the time of day; fly cove; one that's in the know; one that has his eye-teeth skinned, or that has cut his wisdoms.

FRENCH SYMONYMS.—Un gaupard (popular); un fouinard (pop.:
fouiner—to alink off); un ficellier
(popular); thre d'affit (thieves')
—to be on the track or scent); un
arcasien (thieves': from arcane—
a secret); un pante désargeté
(thieves': one 'fly to the time
of day'); un marielle (thieves'
—English FILE [q.v.]); un lapin
(popular); un écopeur (pop.: a
unfe hand); un emberlificateur
(O.F., popular).

GREMAN SYNONYMS. Barje or Borje (from the Hebrew birjak: also = a fop); Bockur, Backer, or Bocker (from Hebrew bockur: also an official who understands thieves' lingo); Chochom, Chochem, or Chochemer (more frequently spelled with 'K': from Hebrew chochom); Lowon (also = silver, shining).

SPANISH SYNONYMS. — Candonguero (applied to one who is mischievous as well as cunning); sarageto; sorrativon; perro viejo; estuche (also = a pair of scissors);

galtarres (also en laige galtins); perillen; see (also en elemp point: se sums sets en la la keen blade); carlances; se se sum sastre (en la la aly dog or cunning blade. Sastre mullor); sega; alpargatilla; sobse or sobmese (also en lasy fellow).

PORTUGUESE SYNONYM. -

1831. ROAM, Thus and Jerry (sil. 1800), p. 95. Mr. Mace had leng been christened by the nowmen, the dashing cover.

1841. LEMAN REDE, Strings Jack, il., 4. Tom Bullock, the DOWNERS COVE, the leary one that never goes to clean.

1817. GERENWOOD, Dick Temple, Downv-looking Cove, the fair 'un; a mug like that ought to be worth a fortune to him.

DOWNY FLEA-PARTURE, mis. phr. (common).—A bed. For synonyms, are BUG WALK and KIP.

Downy, subs. (common).—A lot; a great deal; Downy of parny—lot of rain or water.

Dowse or Douse, verb (old).-1.
A verb of action.-See quots.

1788. GROSE, Dict. Vulgar Tongue.
Dowse your dog vane = take the cockade out of your hat. Dowse the glim = put out the candle. Dowse on the chops =a blow in the face.

1818. SCOTT, Guy Mannering. Down the glim!

1860. Pasci, vol. XXXVIII., p. ssp. 'The Death and Burial of poor little Bill.' And who'll put on mourning 'Not we,' said the House 'The Reform flag into the Bill.' But we won't put on mourning.'

1863. C. READE, Hard Cash, L., 213. At nine p.m., all the lights were ordered out. Mrs. Beresford had brought a nove on board and refused to comply; . . . The master-at-arms, finding he had no chance in argument, DOURED THE GLIM-philable resource of a weak disputant—the basely field the rhetorical consequences.

a prottinte; cocasionally, a jade, a girl, even a wife. In West of England, BORY-a haby. For synonyma, so BARRACK-HACK

机火火

i.

and TART.

1867. HARMAN, Constat (1864), p. 14. And fifther risepres at accusacional tymes, their instances which they series motes and nouse.

1860. German, Quijs, in wha, xi., str. The Buller as bad or rather werse, wallest the country with his nockeave at the least.

1610. ROWLANDS, Martin Mark all, p. 14 (H. Chub's Repr., 1894). You decypher and point out a poore Rogue, or a focus that seals and rob bedges of a few ragged clothes.

1611. CHAPMAN, Map-Day, Act IV., p. eqp (Playe, 1874). He called me padar, and norv, and the vilest nick-names.

1617. C. SHADWELL, Fair Quaker op Deal, Act v. Thou couldet not have picked out a wife so fit for thee, out of a whole regiment of DOXIES.

1694. DUNTON, Ladier Dict. Proc-titute DOXIES are neither wives, maids, nor widows; they will for good victuals, or for a very small piece of money, prostitute their bodies, and then protest they never did any such thing before, that it was pure necessity that now compell'd them to do what they have done, and the like; whereas the jades will prove common hacknies upon every slight occasion.

1737. JOHN GAY, Beggar's Opera, Act III., Sc. 3. Finale, Thus I stand

DRAFT QU (old). -A fraudulent 7 S., L., 56) 1NN).

of Mon, in wha,
This is such
as his who reliev
a DRAUGHT ON a DRADGET OR note says] A bad note, 1886. Jon Blaz, p. 189. Why, he accosted ALDGA

payment.

DRAG, suits. (old i —I. A cast usually applied to

Michigan Coffe Manager Coffe Manager Control of the Manager Control of the Stand in a page of the Stand in a page.

Granty at and of The Fancy, s.y.

1880. Lavan, Harry Lorreguer, ch. z. He turned out what he calls a fourin-hand sinks which dragged this bindred acousts sut of my peaket.

1885. THACKERAY, Newcome, ch. myviii. Lord Keev's DRAG took the young men to London; bit, lordship thiving, and the servents sixting inside.

2. (old).—A chain.

1881. D. HAGGART, Life, Glossery, p. 272, 2.47.

3. (old).—A street or road ;
BACK-DRAG = a back street.

1951-51. H. MAYERW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. I., p. 232. He patters' very little in a main DRAG (public street).

4. (thieves').—Three months' imprisonment; also THREE MOON. For synonyms, see DOSE.

1861-61. H. MAYREW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. 1.; p. 239. Sometimes they are detected, and get a DRAG (three months in prison).

1830. Houstay, Jettings from Jail. But neither Souffy (Reeves, the identifier), ser Mac (Madintyre) knew me, so I got a mass and was sent to the Steel.

1884. GERNIWOOD, Schen Feer' Penel Screichel. Well, sir, as I was awing, I only got a read for that hat job. Oh, I beg pardén, a read means three months. Three weeks is called a drag, too—a cadger's drag.

5. (general).—Feminine attire worn by men. To GO ON, or FLASH THE DRAG = to wear women's stire for immoral purposes.

1870. Repuelds, so May, 'Police Proceedings.' He afterwards said, that instead of having a musical party be thought he would make it a little isney dress affair, and said, We shall come in DRAG, which means men wasting women's

The second secon

6. (common).—A fine ; trick ; strategets.

7. (hunting).—A, for prepared with herring or spinest and brought to covert in a bag.

1860. W. Bakerirdon, The O.F.H., h. v. He subscribed to the mass silationd, though his first beared had unught im to mak a loss emultius some of horsescoolin.

1887. Cassell's Mag., Deb., p. 27. He was thrown from his horse, near London, they say, buntin' with a DRAGE.

8. (old).—See DRAGGING.

DONE FOR A DRAM, Abr. (old).

—Convicted of DRAGGING (4.0.).

Cf., DRAG = term of imprisonment.

TO PUT ON THE DRAG, seed. phr. (collequial).—To ease off or go slow; also to put on pressure.

DRAG-COVE, subs. (old).—A carter or driver of a DRAG (g, w., sense 1).

DRAGGING, verè, suès. (old).—Robbing vehicles.

DRAS-LAY, miss. (old) — The practice of robbing vehicles. [GROSE, 1785.]

DRAGON, subs. (common).—t. A sovereign. [From the device.] For synonyms, see CANARY.

1827. MAGINI, Translation of Fiders. And coller his DRAGONS clear away.

160. Marriera, Kondulan, of Recode Lanton, 57.

2. (venery).—A spi St. Gaonge (g.m.).

To waters the season, and alv. (common). — To windle; supposing ; 'rack of.'

BRAG-SHEAK (p.v.).

1888. Roate, Book of Sports, p. a. The Swell DEACCEMENT OF in pinks English a well-dressed stage conchenes.

MSI. H. MAYNEW, Los. Lob. and Lon. Poor, IV., 3ps. This locality is much influent with pickpoclosus and also with DRAGMEN, Lo., those persons who shall goods or leggings from carts and conclos.

DRAG-SHEAK, agér. (old).—A thief who makes a speciality of robbing vehicles.—[See DRAG, sense 1.] Also DRAGGER, as quot., 17\$1.

1781. G. PARKER, View of Society, II., 151. DRAGGERS [named and described in].

1886. H. MAYHEW, Gt. World of Leader, p. 46. Belonging to the first variety, or those who seek off with goods, are DRAG-SHEAKS, who make off with goods from carts or conches.

DRAG THE PUDDING, perb. Air. (tailors'). — To 'get the sack' just before Christmas-time.

DRAIN, subs. (common).—A drink.
For synonyms, see Go. To DO A
DRAIN, WET (g.v.), or COMMON
SEWER (g.v.) = to take a friendly
drink.

1885. Dickens, Shetches by Bes, p. 105. Those two old men who came in just to have a DRAIM, finished their third quartern a few seconds ago.

1883. Daily Tolograph, a July, p. 5, col. 3. The drinking portion of the Americana are excessively partial to perpendicular DRAINS of cocktails and other deams with more or less preposterous

0.00

Deamen.

Deares.

DRAT, serta logated impresentation pattents rot is 1 Outlies

1848. Pennik se 1859. Technik mi., p. 198. Sept

1944. Chambers, Nov., p. 485.

DRAUGHT, sale, to privy. For symmetry. JONES.

1802. Smaltering Cresside, v. z. Sweet 200 quoth 'a l sweet disk, says

1678. Hanterscores godly father sixting data has need and nature fall humbled (as was blackers prayers.

DRAW, subs. (page undecided contest viation of 'drawa 2. (common). — An attraction; a.g., an article; a popular prescher; a successful play; and so forth.

1888. Scientify Review, at April, p.
499, col. s. The instruction that undereline
are the creation of the devil to tempt
otherwise honest met . . . is an unfalling
after disner speech.

3. (cricket).—A stroke with the surface of the but inclined to the ground.

Vers (common).—I. To attract public attention.—See sués., sense 2.

1868. HAWLEY SHART, At Fault, III., xv., sy8. Like a judicious-theatrical manager, he usually kept 'his show' running as long as it weeld neaw.

2. (thieves').—To steal; to pick pockets. To DRAW A WIPE or TICKER—to prig a handker-chief or watch; TO DRAW A DAMPER—to empty a till.

1785. GROER, Dict. Veilg. Tengue, s.v. To DRAW a swell of a clout, To pick a gentleman's pochet of a hand-harchief.

1878. CHARLES HINDLEY, Life and Times of James Catnach. Chorus. Frisk the Cly and fork the rag, Draw the fagies plummy, Speak to the tattler, bag, the swag, And Snely hunt the dummy.

- 3. (common). To tease into veration; take in; make game of.
- 4. (colloquial). To bring out; to cause to act, write, or speak, by flattery, mis-statement, or deceit. Also TO DRAW OUT; Ft., tirer les vers du nes.

1960. THACKERAY, Philly, ch. vi.
The wags who call upon Mrs. Brandon
em always, as the phrass is, 'DRAW' her
father, by speaking of Pressis, France,
Waterloo, or battles in general.

1988. Generation, Tag, Rag, and Ca. The older tramp was in conversation with him, and evidently brawing him out.

1899. Colonies one distilling in the p. 11, col. 1. Any little or particular from Western Australia is more to that? This story friend of the Colony in London, Mr. Charles Bethell.

1990. Pall Mall Gaustia, at July, p. 4, col. s. They had the satisfaction has night of seeing Rist sugainsty masses by Mr. Moriey.

- 5. (colloquial). To esse of money: e.g., 'I leaw him for a hundred'; 'She Danw me for a dollar'!
- 6. (venery). Cf., Dog-DRAWN (q.v.).

To draw on [a man]. seri.

par. (common and American).—
To use a knife.—See Brad.

1865. Saturday Review, 7 Feb., p. 167. I'll never DRAW a revolver on a man again as long as I live.

To DRAW A BEAD ON, serb.

phr. (common and American).—

To attack with rifle or revolver.

1886. World, 11 August, p. 12. It is said that twice a smad was manwall upon him, but fortunately the shots missed.

TO DRAW A STRAIGHT FUR-ROW, verbal Abr. (American).— To live uprightly.

TO DRAW ONE'S FIREWORKS (OR TO DRAW ONE OFF), serb. phr. (venery). — To cool one's ardour by coition (said of men by women).

To DRAW PLASTER, serk par. (tailors').—To 'fish' for a man's intentions.

To deaw straws, vert. per. (old).—See quot.

1723. Swiff, Politic Comportantion (conv. iii). Lady Ans. I'm sure 'tis time for all honest folks to go to bed. Miss. Indeed my eyes DRAW STRAWS (she's almost salesp). . Col. I'm going to the Land of Nod. Nor. Faith, I'm for Bedford shire.

TO DRAW TRETH, verb. pår. (old).—To wrench knockers and handles from street doors. To DEAV THE BOW OF THE

TO DRAW OF PULL THE LONG BOW, over, sir. (colleguist).—. See BOW and quote, topics.

see. What is it makes him ever the copy of the copy of

To DRAW THE CORE, vert. Ar. (puglistic).—To make blood to flow; TO EAF THE CLARET, (A.V.).

1800. Chambers fournal, vol. XIII., p. 348.

TO DRAW THE KING'S OF QUEEN'S PICTURE, part. part. (common). — To manufacture counterfeit coins.

1785. GROEE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

To DRAW WOOL or WORSTED, purb. phr. (tailors').—To irritate; to foment a quarrel. Cf., COMB ONE'S HAIR.

DRAW IT MILD! phr. (common). — An interjection of (1) derision; (2) incredulity; (3) supplication. Cf., COME IT STRONG.

1887. R. H. BARHAM, Ingoldaby Legends (ed. 1862.), p. 382. It was not so much for myself as for that vulgar child, And I said, 'A pint of double K, and please to DRAW IT MILD.'

1841. Panel, vol. I., p. 60, col. s. Draw IT MILD! as the boy with the decayed tooth said to the dentist.

All Energy Both and B

Deaweste, dish to dered Track tirents siell siel

1610. Martin p. 98 (H. 1671.: R. Hanis Martin pt. I., ch. v., phasta. 1706. R. Contain des

PRAW-FART (or 10) FART), sale: DOWN dering quack.

DRAW-LATCH, die in also a loiterer.

phisitian, at the paper his age of the paper his age can a dake, but

1706 E. Count. Ray: Dir. Delaw. Lavenna, Robertsona, Right thiores. 1611. Lexicon Balatronicos, n.v. [Date universit]: Nuceric Ripost. Conspatch, practical States, sit by the fee and quit.

DRAW-OFF, New (pugilistic).—To throw back the body to strike; 'he DREW OFF, and delivered on the left peeper.' A sallor would say, 'he hanied off and aligned in.'

DREADFUL, smår. (common).—A 'acumational' story, hewspaper, or print. For variants, see AWFUL, and SHILLING SHOCKER.

1800. Academy, 2 Feb., p. 78, col. t. Mr. George Manvelle Fenn is an old hand at a story with an alarming title, and he seldoms fails to live up to it. The only thing we can may against his last DERADPUL' is that it is a little deficient in 'more.'

DREDGERMAN, subs. (common).Explained in quot.

1887. DICKEMS, Down saids the Tide, in Reprinted Pieces, p. 269. Besides these, there were the DREDGEMSEM, who, under presence of dredging up coals and such like from the bottom of the river, hung about barges and other undeched craft, and when they saw an opportunity, threw life property they could lay their hands of intervenously in order, skyly, to dredge if up when the vessel was gone. Sometimes, they dextarously used their dredges to whip away anything that might lie within reach. Some of them were mighty neat at this, and the accomplishment was called dry dredging.

DRESS, subs. (Winchester College).

—The players who come next in order after Six or FIFTEEN. [So called because they come down to the matches ready dressed to act as substitutes if required.]

DRESS A HAT, verb. phr. (common).

—To exchange pilferings: e.g.,
to swap pickings from a hosier's
stock with a shoemaker's assistant
for boots or shoes.

1716. Mas. Carrervan, Goldinic !; Election, Sc. v. I'll means her pown, I warmet her, and the by for fighting. (23,1118)

DRESSED LIKE XEAR BEEF.

DRESS-HOUSE, suit. (common).—
A brothel. 67, Dress-Louden.

DRESSING, OR DRESSING-BOWN,

1862. (colloquial). — Correction (1).

whether manual or verbal; also defeat. Gr., Basts. For spin-11

nyms, see Taxoning.

1811. JANE AUSTRES. Sense and S., ch. Exe. If over I meet him again, I will give him such a parasists at he has not had this many a day.

1866. THACKERAY, Newcome, C. Exvili. The Socrety Hogged him bearthy and the Fenny Votes of Pression gave him so await harmsend.

Drzss-Lobern, sair. (common).

—A woman boarded, fed, and clothed by another, and paying by prostitution.

1896: Knip, London and all fit Dangree, p. in. Danes Labries are a clear of Opprism who deserve no bity. They are voluntarily the property of an old hag who clothes them eleganity for the wages of their precitization, and their only aim is to enjoy themselves, and cheat her of half her necronisies.

1869. Grimmwood, Seven Carrent of the deplorable depth of her destination if you met her in her gay attire. . . She is absolutely poorer than the meanest beggar that ever whined for a crust. These women are known as Drass Lodgian.

DRESS TO DEATH, DRESS WITHIN AN INCH OF ONE'S LIFE, OF DRESS TO KILL, very, per. (colloquial). To DRESS in the extreme of fashion.

Total (selected) + (Selected)

bettern, set of (old).—Bird through the body.

1608. MARRYAT, Poter Shadle fed. 1646, L., Iv., 17. And what is winged and Stational Compained L.

Dunna.—The subjoined lists will be of interest.

INVITATIONS TO DRINK.—What'll you have? Nominate your pipen! Will you inrigate? Will you to? Wet your whistle? How'll you have it? Let us stimulate! Let's drive another nail! What's your medicine? Willst du trinken? Try a little anti-abstinence? Twy (swei) lager! Your whishey's waiting. Will you try a smile? Will you take a nip? Let's get there. Try a little Indian? Come and see your pa? Suck some corn juice? Let's liquor up. Let's go and see the baby.

RESPONSES TO INVITATIONS TO DRINK.—Here's into your face! Here's how! Here's at you! Don't care if I do. Well, I will. I'm thar! Accepted, unconditionally. Well, I don't mind. Sir, your most. Sir, your utmost. You do me proud! Yes, sir-ree! With pow-yes! Anything to oblige. On time. I'm with you. Count me in. I subscribe.

SYNONYMS FOR A DRINK [i.e., a portion], generally, or when taken at specified times.—Anti-lunch; appetiser; ball; bullock's eye (a glass of port); bead; bosom friend; bucket; bumper;

Decision of the control of the contr

Ctuding sind meat; aims helly - was bevy; best boyer; best blood; deem burgendy (as and-half; haileycorn; know me-down; oil ponge, ponge rosin; not get swankey; swiley; swile

Synonyment of fire; binge; s nantz; Franch; For other synonyment

Synonyms for Whinkey.—

"figue sille; bald-face; barley-bree;
branky-leg; bottled-earthquake;
branky-leg; bottled-earthquake;
branky-leg; bottled-earthquake;
branky-leg; bottled-earthquake;
branky-leg; bottled-earthquake;
curse of Scotland; family disturniance; facintosh; forty-rod
lightning; grapple-the-rails; hard
stuff; hell-broth; infernal compound; kill-the-begger; lightning;
liquid fire; moonlight; moonahine; mountain-dew; old man's
milk; pine-top; railroad; redeye; rotgut; screech; Simon
pure; sit-on-a-rock (rye whiskey)
soul - destroyer; square - face;
stone-fence; tangle-foot; the real
thing; the sma' still; white-eye.
For ether synonyms, see OLD
Man's Mille.

SYNONYMS FOR GIN. — Blue ruin; blue-tape; Brian O'Lynn (rhyming); cat-water; cream of the valley; daffy; diddle; drain; duke; eye-water; frog's wine; juniper; jackey; lap; max; misery; old Tom; ribbon; satin; soothing - syrup; stark - naked; strip - me-naked; tape; white satin, tape, or wine. For other synonyma, see SATIN.

SYNONYMS FOR CHAMPAGNE.

—Cham or chammy; boy; fiz;
dry; bitches' wine.

SYNONYMS FOR PORT.—Red fustion (g.z.).

SYNONYMS FOR SHERRY.— Bristol milk; white wash.

TERMS IMPLYING VARIOUS DEGREES OF INTOXICATION.—All mops and brooms; at rest; Backs: plenus; battered; be-argured; beery; been at a ploughing match, crooking the elbow, drowning the shamrock, having a cooler or warmer, having the eyes opened, in the sun, looking through a glass, lifting the little finger,

bined; becsed or hoo bright in the eye; buf can't see a hole in a ladder ; can't my National Intelligencer; chi ing-merry; clear; corned; croale crooked; cup-shot; cut; dame dipped rather deep; diagni doing the lord or emperor; done over; down with barrel fever; dry; electrified; elevated; elephant's trunk (rhyming); far-gone; feeling right royal; flushed; flustered; flawed; been flying rather high; forgy; fou', or fou' as a piper; fuddled; full; foxed; glorious; got a drop in the eye; got the back teeth well affoat; greetin' fu'; groggy; got the gravel rash; half-cut; half-seas-over; hard-up; hazy; hearty; helpless; in a difficulty; in liquor; in the altitudes; one's cups; inspired; in the blues, shakes, or horrors; jolly; kisky; been lapping the gutter; loose; looking lively; lumpy; lushy; mellow; miraculous; mortal; moony; mnggy; muddled; muzzy; nappy; obfuscated; on; on his fourth; on the batter, beer, bend, fuddle, loose, muddle, ramble, ran-tan, ree-raw, rampage, skyte, or spree; off his nut; out of funds; overcome; overtaken; paralysed; peckish; ploughed; podgy; pruned; pushed; raddled; rather touched; reeling; roaring; salubrious; screwed; scammered; sewed-up; shaky; slewed; smee kit; smelling of the cork; soaked; spiffed; spreeish; sprung; stolling; starchery; swipey; tavered; taking it essy; thirsty; three-sheets-in-the-wind; tight; tipsy; top-heavy; unco' happy; under the influence; up a tree; waving a flag of defiance; with the mainbrace well spliced; got the sun in the eyes:

Verb (cricket). — To send a ball off the bat with full force horizontally.

TO DRIVE AT, serb. Abr. (colle-quiel).—To sim at : a.g., What are you DRIVING AT?—What do you mean?

790. Jas. Miller, Humowr of Ox-Act ill., p. 41 (e ed.). Tru. What the coxcomb DRIVE AT?

1780. FIELDING, Amelia, bk. IX., ch. iii. 'O, your servant, air,' said the Colonel, 'I see what you are DRIVING AT.'

1861. H. KINGREN, Remember, ch. xii. How'd yer impudence, ye young benefic doggred-writer; can't I see what ye are DRIVING AT?

To DRIVE A BARGAIN, verb. phr. (colloquial)....To conduct a nego-

To BOARING :

TO DRIVE WASH, rerê. pière drive in s To DRIVE PIOS TO MARKET, verb. plr. (common).—To mora. —See quot. Fr., jouer à la renjie or de l'orgne; also jeuner.

1767. Groun. Prev. Glessery, &c., p. 6; (eft.s). He is therene am more rown Swarters range. This is a styleg used in Derbyshire, when a men mores is his steep. Swarten-bridge (or bridges, for there are several of their, one after another) is very long, and not very wide, which cames the hogs to be crowded together, in which situation they always make a least exceeded.

To DRIVE TURKEYS TO MARKET, veri. sår. (common).—
To reel and wobble in drink.

TO DRIVE FRENCH HORSES, verb. phr. (common).—To vomit. [From the 'Hou done' of French carters to their teams.] For synenyma, see ACCOUNTS.

DÉIVER'S PINT, subs. phy. (military).—A gallon.

DRIZ, subs. (thieves').—Lace. Fr., la miche (pop., in allusion to the holes in a loaf of bread); la gratouse (thieves': gratouse'=adorned with lace); la paille (thieves': also, straw, or chaff); le galuche (thieves'); le rayon de miel (thieves').

1812. DE VAUE, Flask Dict., s.v.

1884. H. Ainsworte, *Rechweel*, bk. III., ch. v. [see Camesa].

1961-Cl. H. MAYEEW, London Lab. and Lon. Paor, vol. 1., p. 232. Scotch Mary, with 'DRIZ' (lace), bound to Dover and back.

DRIZ-FENCER, subs. (thieves'). —
A seller of lace; also a receiver
of stolen material. [From DRIZ+
FENCE.]

1861-61. H. MAYHEW, London Lab. and Lon. Poor, vol. I., p. 490. Among street-people the lace is called driz, and the sellers of it driz-fencers.

Or Johnson Williams

1704. Rozera, To a Lone, —O for some teak inercurial roset, Some full, sign amedicum, 1'd gie ye sic a henerty dome sit, Wad drain your becomets:

DROMAKY, subs. (provincial).—A, prostitute: north of England, particularly N. and S. Shelids. [From a strolling acress whe personated Andromache.]

DROMEDARY, subs. (old).—A bungler; specifically, a bungling thief. Also FURPLE DROMEDARY (g.v.).

Drop, subt. (old). - See DROP-GAME.

Verb (common).—r. To hee, give, or part with.

1812. VAUE, Plant Dirt. He province a quid, He grow mp a guines.

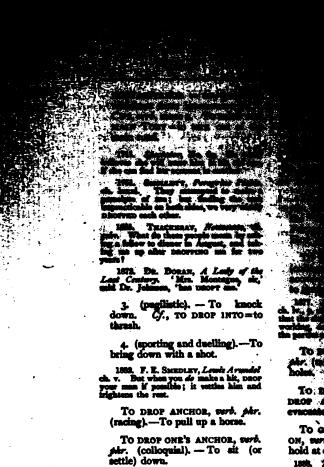
1849. THACKERAY, Pendemete, ch. rilli. That rascal Hackland got the bosses out, and we played hazard on the dising-table. And I DROPPED all the money I had from you in the morning.

1870. London Pigure, 7 June. The money DEOFFED by the turi propints in the investment of advertisments, postage-stamps, and 'an office for the transaction of the increasing business of their numerous clients,' is quickly returned to them.

1876. BERAHT and RICE, Golden Butterfly, ch. xxxi. Ladds is hard at work at ecarts with a villainous-looking stranger. And I should think, from the way Tommy is sticking at it, that Tommy is DROPPING pretty heavily.

1880. A TROLLOFE, The Duke's Children, ch. laid. Nobody could have been more sorry than me that your Lordship DROFFED your money.

2. (colloquial).—To relinquish; abandon; leave: e.g., TO DROP AK



TO DROP A COG.—See DROP-

To DROP ONE'S FLAG (colloquial). —To salute; also to submit;

To drop, hang, slip, or walk into, serb. skr. (colloquial).—To attack. Cf., Drop

1862. Dickens, *Bleak House*, ch. xxiv., p. 217. He's welcome to DROP INTO me, right and left, if he likes.

to lower one's colours.

GAME.

ON TO.

see SCREWED

1996. Guoss, Diet. Fulg. Tengue,

Duop IT! Abr. (colloquial). —
Conse! CUT IT! CHEESE IT
(g. m. acuse 2):

1884. WHYPE MERVILLS, General Beamer, ch. xxvi. A jackdow on the roof brings their hearts into their mouths; were k not for the case-bottle they would DROP IT own now.

1880. DECEMBE, Tale of Two Cities, hk. IL, ch. xiz. You might as well flog as medicate. You may as well go again me one way as another. Duor 17 sitogather.

1872. Public Opinion, at Feb., p. a41.

'Inside Newgata.' Do you know Newgata? I mid to a cabman whom I halled in Piccadilly on Saturday afternoon. He looked at me angrily, and briefly answered,

DROP-RAME, subs. (old).—A variety of the confidence trick: — The thief picks out his victim, gets in front of him, and pretends to pick up (say) a pocket - book, (snide) which he induces the greenhorn to buy for cash. The object is a COG, and the operator a DROPPER or DROP-COVE.

1786. GROSE, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

1880. MATERLL, Vocabulum, or Regul's Lexicon, s.v.

DROPPED ON, adv. phr. (tailors'). - Disappointed.

DROPPER, subs. (old).—A specialist in the DROP-GAME (q.v.). Also DROP-COVE.

1869. Nicher Niched, in Harl. Misc. (ed. Park), ii. 208. [In list of names of thieves.]

DROPPING, verb. subs. (old Royal Military Academy).—A beating; 'I'll give you a good DROPPING f.e., I'll thrash you severely. For synonyms, see TANNING.

DROPPING-MEMBER, subs. (o'd).—
The psnis; specifically one affected with gonorrhos.

Concerned sale (call)

DROWN THE MILLER.-See MILLER.

Daves, sale. (American). — Whishey in its raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. For synonyms, see DRINKS.

1609. S. S. HALDESSAM, Pennsylvania Dutch. Durans, enother same for raw whickey, originating in the Reston States. I doubt whether the word DECESS is thirty years old.

Dave, però (colloquial).—To administer a narcotic.

A DRUG IN THE MARKET, subs. Air. (colloquial).—Anything so common as to be not vendible.

DRUM, suds. (okl).—I. An entertainment; now a tea before dinner; a KETTLE-DRUM (g.s.).

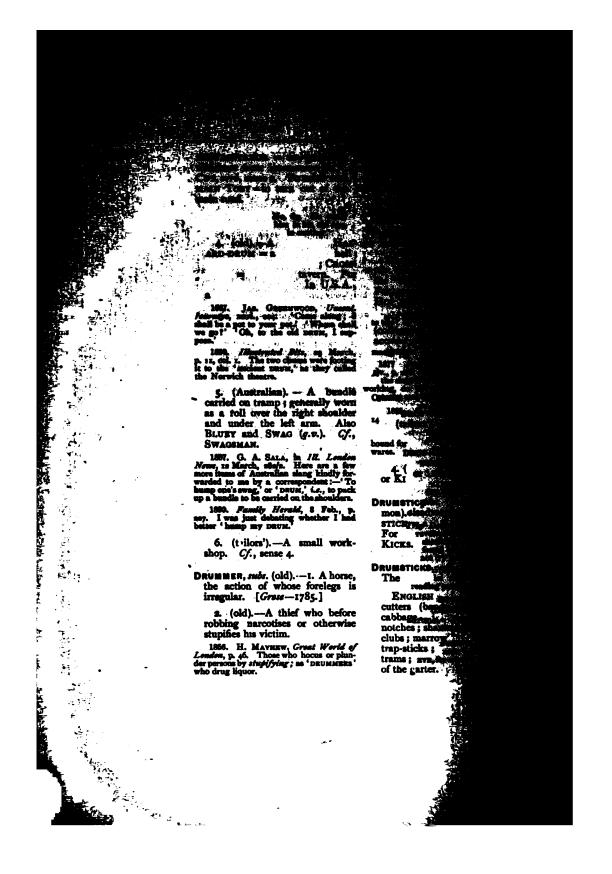
1780. FIELDING, Tom Jones, bk. KVII., ch. vi. A DRUM, then, is an assembly of well-dressed persons of both some, most of whom play at cards and the rest do nothing at all, while the mistress of the house performs the part of the landlady at an inn.

1654. WHYTE MELVILLE. General Bosner, ch. i. We recollect it well, not so many years ago, lit up for one of those great solemnities which novelints call 'a rout,' but which people in real life, equally martially as well as metaphorically designate 'A DRUM.'

2. (thieves').—A road, street, or highway. [From the Gr. δρομός through the Gypsy drow.]

English Synonyms. Drag; toby; high or main toby; .pad; donbite; finger and thumb (rhyming).

FRENCH SYNONYMS. La trime (thieves'); le Ginéral Macadam (popular, also – the public).



Franch: Synonyma. Les brumeards (popular, les brumeards (de lainte = weak or lainte lege); des brymestes de tambeser (popular = thin lega; property DRUM-STICKS); non bâten de tremplés (mountebanks' == leg; brumplés (mountebanks' == a leg; brumplés (mountebanks' == a leg; brumplés (popular); des cerres (popular: 'a fagot'; jus de cestres = stirup-oil, a 'lathering'); des fâtes or fâtes à cufé (popular); des fâtes or fâtes à cufé (popular); des fâtes ses (popular); des gambettes (popular: from O. F. gambe=leg; des pambilles is of similarderivation); des fameseus (popular: also == a spindle or distaff); des jambes en manche de reste (popular = bandy-lega; des jambes de ceton = weak lega); suméro onne (popular = Shank's mare); des guides, guidelles, or guidennes (popular and thieves'); des mertins (popular); des four-chettes (popular, literally, forks; fourchettes d'Adam = fingers); les chemens à double semelles (popular. Cf., English Shank's mare).

ITALIAN SYNONYMS. Ramo (literally, 'a branch'); calcha; ce'onna (literally, 'a column').

SPANISH SYNONYM. Gamba (Cf., O. F. Gambe).

1770. FOOTE, Lame Lover, I. What, d'ye think I would change with Bill Spindle for one of his DRUMSTICKS.

1887. BARHAM, Impeldaly, 'Lay of St. Nicholas.' He helped his guest to a bit of the breast, And he sent the DRUMSTICKS down to be grilled.

2. In sing. (venery). — The penis. For synonyms, see CREAM-STICK.

DRUNK, subs. (vulgar).—A debauch; by implication, a drunkard. Ox the period to design the design of

1871. Philadephia Payable? S July. It seems that Gazable word on a market hat Monday evening.

1879. G. R. Stree, Dagreest Bulliofs (told to the Missionery). I was out on the nativest and taught holor, what a case is disk!

(Among other meridinas use details as a brewer's fact; drunk as its deedl; drunk as the deedl; drunk as hely could be as Chlor; drunk as the deedl; drunk as a Gospor feddler; drunk as as a yet drunk; as be (or sha) can stick (or histog nojetheir); detail as a lord; drunk as an a most of chunk; de blad owl); drunk as an apates; drunk as a pipe; i blind drunk; crying drunk; plasha drunk; dead drunk; so drunk; plasha drunk; dead drunk; so drunk that; ye can't see a hole through a laddler; drunk as bines; and so drunk that; be quant shirt collar to pin; tumbling drunk;

DRUNK AS DAVY'S SOW.—Excessively; drunk. — See DAVY'S Sow.

DRUNKARD. TOCOME THE DRUNKARD, seri. Air. (colloquial).—
To (cign drunkenness; also to be drunk.

To be quite the GAY DRUNK-ARD (colloquial), serb. phr.— To be more or less in liquor.

DRUNKEN-CHALKS, mos. (military).

—Good conduct badges.—See
CHALK.

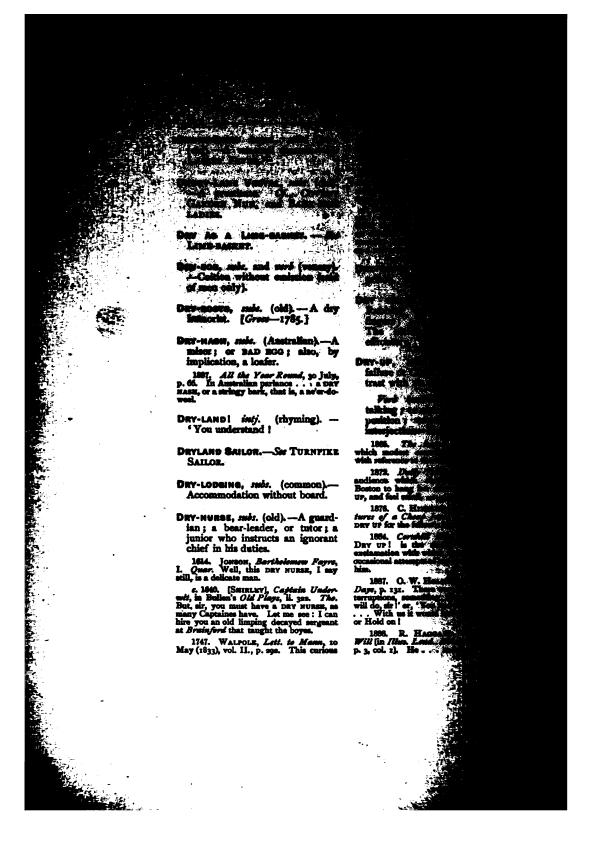
DRUNKS, subs. (colloquial). — An abbreviation of strunk and disorderly.

1888. Daily Telegraph, s6 March, p. s, col. 8. Of the twenty-nine night charges, by far the greater number were of DRUHES.

1884. W. D. Howells, Lady of the Assessed, ch. rvii. If you could see how my mother looks when I come out of one of my DRUNKS.

1890. Globe, s6 Feb., p. z, col. 4. 'A Short Way with DEUNES.' At Busno Ayres it is customery to punish drunkards. ... by setting them to sweep the public streets for eight days or so. T plans

SHA



as he noticed the emission expansion on the great means brow.

DRY-WALMING, subs. (military).—
A hard-up soldier's outing.

D. T's., subs. phr. (common).—
Delirium tromens. For synonyms, see JIM-JAMS. Also THE
D. T. = Daily Telegraph.

1884. Solled Done, p. 266. I wish to God I could get n. r., and then I should ge med and cut my throat, or pitch myself out of the window.

1968. Public Opinion, r Aug. Frightful diseases, one of the commonant of which is jocularly spaken of by tippiers as D. T.

1880. G. R. Staz, Ballads of Babylon (Beauty and Beast).—And had sold her child to a titled churt, Who had just got round from a bad D.T.

1868. Globs, 7 July, p. s. col. 5. One of the daily papers, which boasts the largust circulation in the world, is familiar to all as the p.T.

1887. Jas. Payn, Glow-worm Tales, vol. 1, p. 200. As certain as D.T. is the end of drinking.

DUB, subs. (old). — I. A key; specifically a master key. [From DUP or DUB, to open; to do up; see serb, sense.] For synonyma, see LOCKSMITH'S DAUGHTER.

1780. GEO. PARKER, Life's Painter, p. 153. A bunch of young DUES by her side, which are a bunch of small keys.

1821. D. HAGGART, Life, Glossary, p. 171. DUB, a key.

1839. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Jack Shapkard [1889], p. 39. That's the kinchin as was to try the DUS for us, ain't it? muttered Saith.

Verb (old).—To open, 'DUB your mammer' = Open your mouth. Cf., DUBBER; 'DUB the jigger' = open the door.—See quot., 1848. Also by confusion, to shut or fasten.

1867. HARMAN Capped [E. E. T. Soc., 1869], p. 85. Dur the gygger, and maund that is bene-shyp.

1848. Durcotten. Binks of London Lord Ofen, p. sol. Dun the Japan, feater the dote.

Due at a Knappine dieden, sult. ple. (old).—A turnpike keeper. 1822. Vauz, Plast Dies, av.

DUBBER, suis. (old).—1. The mouth or tongue; mum your DUBBER:—hold your tongue. (Cf., 50s YOUR MUMMER, under DUB).

1780. GEO. PARKER, LOVe Painter, p. 190. DUBBER mun'd. To heep your mouth abut, or be obliged to hold your tourns.

2. (old).—A picklock. [From DUB, a key + BR.]—Grees, 1783.

DUB-COVE. -- See DUBSMAN.

DUB-LAY, sadv. (old).—Using picklocks. [From DUB (g.v.), a key + LAY (g.v.).]—Gross, 1785.

DUBLIN-DISSECTOR, suds. (medical students').—A cudgel.

1841. Panch, vol. I., p. 154. At first he perpetually carries a DUBLIN DESERTOR under his arm.

Dune, adj. (Winchester College).—
Double.

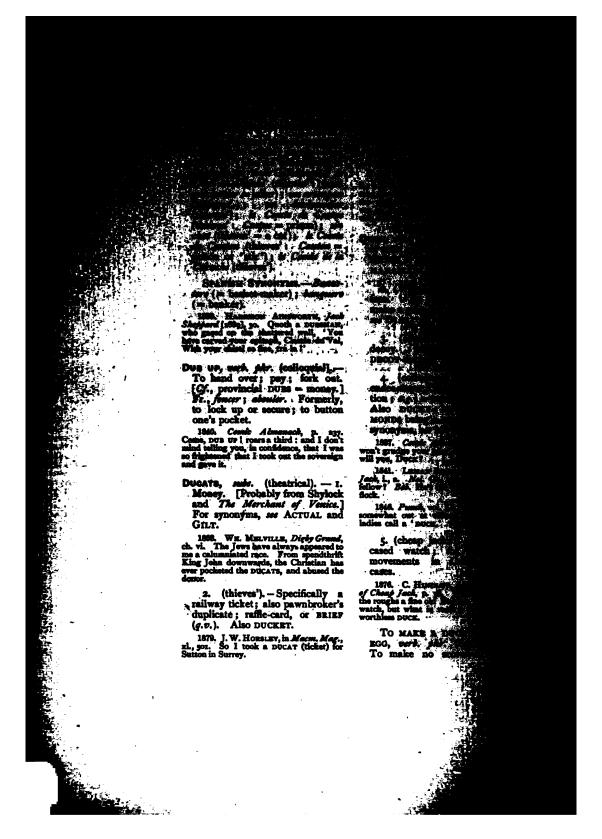
DUBBMAN, or DUBB, suct. (old).—
A turnkey or gaoler. [From DUB
(q.v.) = key + MAN.]

1812. VAUX, Final Dict., s.v.

1887. HENLEY, Villen's Good Night. For you, you coppers' narks, and DUSS, What pinched me when upon the snam.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Jigger-dubber; screw.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. — Un gaffer (thieves'); un gaffe



want city to a did the star of

To the property of the propert

1891. Louden, Pipson, or June. J. C. Shaw in a heat in himself;; he mak my wishes, and all of them for 1993.

1872. Weshly District, 9 June. The next hell from Bries sends Coffyn's hells from the hat also—Southerten and he bette's most.

lies. John 25 May, p. 4, col. s. Out of the deven Survey Instance who played signals Notes vetterday, no less than five your gradiest with DUCES.

DUCK THAT RUBE, OF GRINDS THE GOSPEL MILL, subs. phr. (American).—A deegymen. For syndayme, see DEVEL-DODGER.

1860, S. L. GLERMING (Mark Tunin)
Impacents of House, p. 15, 16, Are you
the poet that hum the gomes. Mul.
MATE POOR (

LAME DUCK (g.w. per).

TO DO A DUCE, sura please (this way.).—To hide under the under the under the under the wisw to avoid paying the fare.

- [Frem: DBGE = to tow or steep.]

1889. Shorting Times. Dour a puck, makin the rattler, ridin on the cheap, on the other, suder the bloomin seat.

DUCKET .- See DUCAT,

DUCK-POOTED, asj. par. (common).
—Said of people who walk like a duck; r.s., with the toes turned inwards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

Philedophia Gamble graphs

Dwore, saie. (collectain). In Philipse technics; generally went on subset. Prom the material and quest. At Eton worn puly by heat. It boats. For synonyme, see Eddinate Kicke.

Determine Shaples by Man

1946. Pupel, vol. X., p. v03. I worm my Russian Ducces, in their beautiful warrantee.

1998. Mas. Mussave Sories

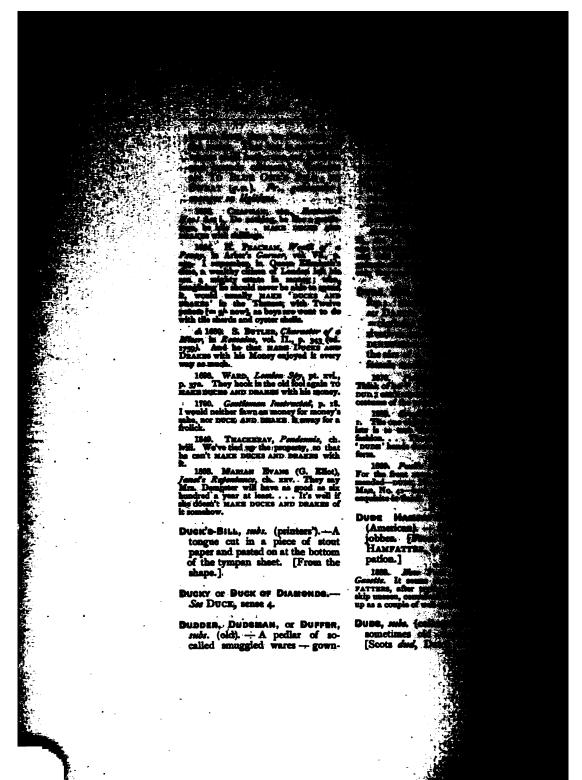
London. Billy should do the thing prepie
and be married in a pair of white DUCES.

s. (Stock Exchange).—Aylesbury Dairy Co. shares.

3. (Angle-Indian). — Officials of the Bombay-service.

GHANCE THE DECKE (A.M.

TOWARE DUCKS AND DRAMES OF ONE'S MONEY, swil. Aliv. (common).—To aquander money as levishly as stones are squander at ducks and drakes. It is silmation to the childish game. Lampting (Art. Sciplo Africanus the Younger) refers to Sciplo and Leelius taking to "ducks and drakes" as a supplementary recreation to shell-agathering, and an early notice of the game occurs in Minucius Palix (Octavius cap. iii.):—From the beach they choose a shell, thin and political by the waver; they hold it in a horizontal position, and then whirl it along as near the sarface of the sea as possible, so as to make it skim the sarge in its even motion, or spring up and



C. E. duide cloth. Dubbing wid clothiem hoofs (Dr. Forts four of Gir Brit., p. 129).] In America applied to any kind of portable property (Cr., quota, rose, 1760, and 1882). To allow Dubb, see Aniolens, to allow Dubbe to piwir (est Swiat).

1440. *Printfé. Pari*n, etî. Way, î, 134. Jubun, cioth

1987. Historia, Contact (1966), p. 66. What he bying back to the desiring of the wyll fylche some populate of the Russiania.

Mele. Rowlatte, Martin Markall, p. 36 (H. Club's Repr., 1874). Dudse,

1602. Hrad and Kirkman, English Ragus. 'Chirling Song.' For all your fours (goods) are blaged avant.

1700. R. Tossinson, Sling Pasterul, IX. No pupe in my pocket, no see-coal to burn.

1787. Oxoté, Près. Glessary. Dunne, rags. Also clothes.

1819. MOORE. Tom Criffs Memorial, p. ai. Doubled him as, the a bag of old pune!

1839. Scorr, Férinies of Nigel, ch. v. A regard rescal, every DUD upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other.

16th: Lament REDE, Sixtoon String Jack, E. 3. Grissy, odsbuds! I'll on with my DUDS.

1971. Nie York Triffene, 23 Jan. The three [ridiway] Commissioners, in whom appointment you had no choice, decide that you must get out, lawe your house, bindle out your nurse, and he off.

1881: A TROLLOTZ, Marian Fay, ch. iii. To see her children washed and put in and out of their nove was perhaps the greatest pleasure of her life.

1894. Athinisem, 19 July, p. 74. coft.
a. A wrinte in 1784, Jim Gund. Mag.,
Gonilino, vol. II.] says, for instance, that
strong signifies range, tatters; said that it
comes firm the Celtic. We do not believe
in the derivation, but will not at present
undelwork to relate it; we are sure the
meaning is given wrongly, though it has
the authority of Halliwell and Wedgwood
in recent times. Dune, in the northern
dialects means small things, or things of
little account, whether strickies of dictiling,

souls, or many contents to the law specific to the content of the

BURGHAN .- Ser DUDDER.

Dust, sate: (old): — Money. To TIP THE DUSS—to pay ; to land over a shart. For synenysis, see Actual said Chir. [A colloquist extension of Dus toll, tribute, fee, etc.]

1913. VAUE, Plant Dect. So a thick, requiring his share of booty from his collection to bring the point to fifth.

1890. HARRISON AIRSWORTH, Jack Shipping (1899), p. 13. Will be come down with the DUES.

Burr, seri (thiever).—I. Specifically, to sell finishy goods sis pretended costraband or stolen; bence to cheat. Durres, or Mass at THE DURR = pediars of flash. (Cf., DUDDER). Durreste = the practice; used man adjective = sparious.

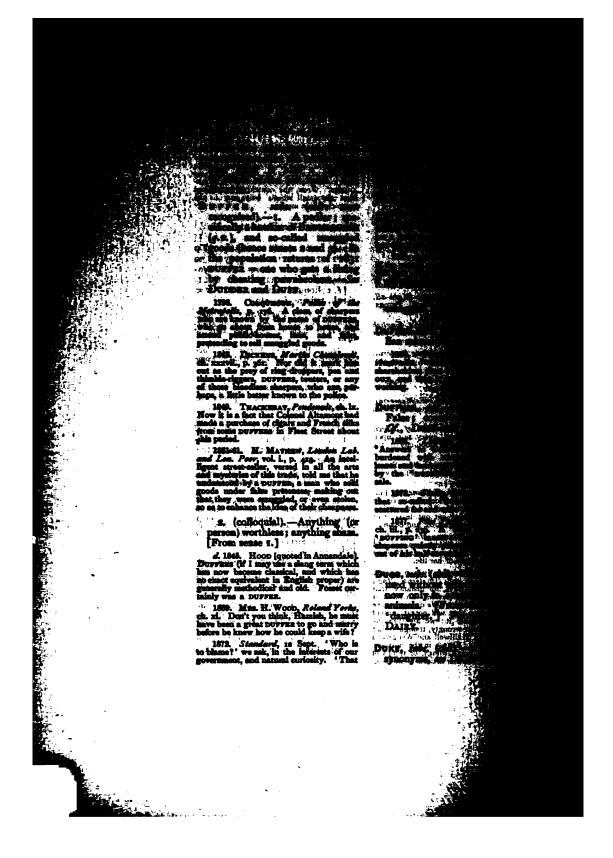
1781. G. PARKER, View of Society, II., rgl. 'The Durr' [smuggled goods, so named and described in.]

1811. Lexicon Balantvinicant. Dorirans: chains who present to died it sunngled goods, stopping all country people, or such at they think they can impose or; which they fritingship do; by selling them Spital-fields goods at double their current price.

1851-61. H. Mayunw, London Lak, and Lou. Peer, vol. II., p. 33. They have been regularly 'DUFFED' out of the streets, so much chesp rubbish is made to

1866. G. R. Suss, in Case. Sat. Fournal, 31 March, p. 9. The MAN AT THE DUPP palms off false jewellery as reak

2. (common).—To rub up the rap of old clothes so as to make them look almost as good as new.



synchymic, ar Pako.

in the shape of a hottpliry, a was Jeanminy to their DURE I wan prive to the robberg.

Duck Hummings. To Disk with DUKE HUMPHREY .- See DINE.

Docks of Lines, sale, sale, foommon).—An awkward, uncouth man; specifically one with ungainly limbs. [Green, 1785.]

Duke of Your, seri. Air. (shyming sleeg). To walk; also, to talk.

Dukes, mer, (common). — The hands. For synonyma, see BUNCH OF FRAME and DANDLE.

1990. J. W. Honner, in Macm. Mag., sh., got. So I said I would not go said life put his fivens thands on me.
1962. Lie. Vict. Gauttie, my Jan., p. 956-31. The men ... got up their pures so fight for septemany.

To grease the dukes, were per (common) .- To bribe; also

1878. J. W. Hennay, Jettings Jown th. Lyngt to him and saled him if he as nee going to GREARS MY THERE.

TO FUT UP THE DUKES, seri. Abo (common).—To put up one's hands for combat.

1865. Home Tidings, p. 369. 'Box-ing Clab Reports,' The two contestants PUT UP THEIR DUKES, and soon warmed up

DUKEY, -See DOOKIE and GAPP.

A Comment of

DULCAMARA, suis. (colloquial).-A quack-doctor. [From the name

SCREWED. . # Core - 0 \$ 10 Comman - mi

Dull-swift, subs. (old).—A while

Dump-roses, M. adj. (common). -Confused.

Duna-roozian, Al. ad. (common).
—Confounded; puzzled.

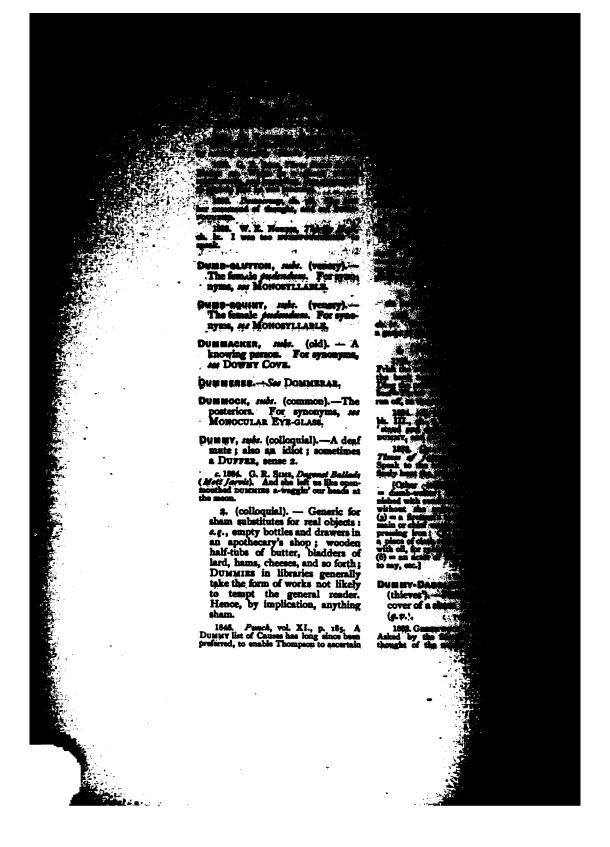
1998. Hawke's Saame, sit I. Z., eas. Considering you in the the tit, it struck me you would ver at finding your very about, you regularly DUMSPOORLED.

Dumprovino, Dumféville ... (Also DUMBFOUNDING, :: m DUMBPOUNDED OF DUMPOUNDERES (Scots), adj. [Did Shag, How colloquial]).—To perplex; to con-

1708. WARD, London Sty, 379. This unemperced retori mos, quite roma-rowmen the

1706. R. ESTCOURT, F.

1855. A. TROLLOFE, The Wards xi. At any other time how exquisites mable would have been that touth! b w he was distrenght, DURE-POURSE



Mr. Mobby mid by rather thought that game was played wit. A woman, he proceeded to emplain, can work with a DWENT-DADRER is an emultion or a still very carried much better than a man, because, without appearing complexous, she can wear any kind of lotes there! or cloth as concessionent for her real hand.

DUMMY-NUMBER, mile. (old).—A pickpocket who confined his operations to pocket-books. [From DUMMY (g.e.) = a pocket book+MUNTER.]

1786. Guosz, Dkt. Falg. Tengut,

1894. H. AINSWORTH, Rechased [ed. 1884] p. St. No DUMMY MUNTER had forks so by, No knuckler so deftly could false a cly.

1843. Panel, vol. IV., p. 129. While cars are cramm'd with humbug, boys! The pussay-nuntries ply An easy trade.

Dump, suis. (old).—A metal counter.

First (colloquial). — 1. To throw down so as to produce a heavy noise: Ag., to DUMP down coals.

s. (Winchester College).—To put out. 'DUMP THE TOLLY!'= Extinguish the candle!

DUMP FENCER, subs. (old). — A button-merchant.

Dumpius, subs. (military). — The Nineteenth Hussars. [From the diminutive size of the men when the regiment was first raised.] Obsolete. DUMPY = squat or undersized.

DUMPLING-DEPÖT, suös. (common).

—The stomach: For synonyms,
see BREAD-BASKET.

Dumpline-Shop. subs. (common).

—The paps. For synonyms, see
Dairy.

Por synonymi, or deliver of Gran.

(Mr. Ramania, "Impolibility Eigelands (Mr. Ramania), "Many L. resolution to may with a guardinama hashan in the reversal cardinagin for want of the nitrates He movely justices He kine-throughtes and pumpa.

IN THE DUMPS, sale, the (colloquial).—Cast down; ill at ease; unpleasantly situate.

1802. GREENE, Greatmorth of With in who. xii., 225. Whence spring these pursus?

1806. Jousson, Burry Man in His Humour, III., H. How now, Manner Knowell, in sungra, in suine Come, this becomes not.

1006. SHAKEPRARE, Much Ado about Nothing, ii., 3. Sing no more ditties, sing no mo OfDURFEED dull and heavy.

1711. Speciator, No. 176. When I come home she is in view figure, because he says the is sure I came so seen only because I think her handsome.

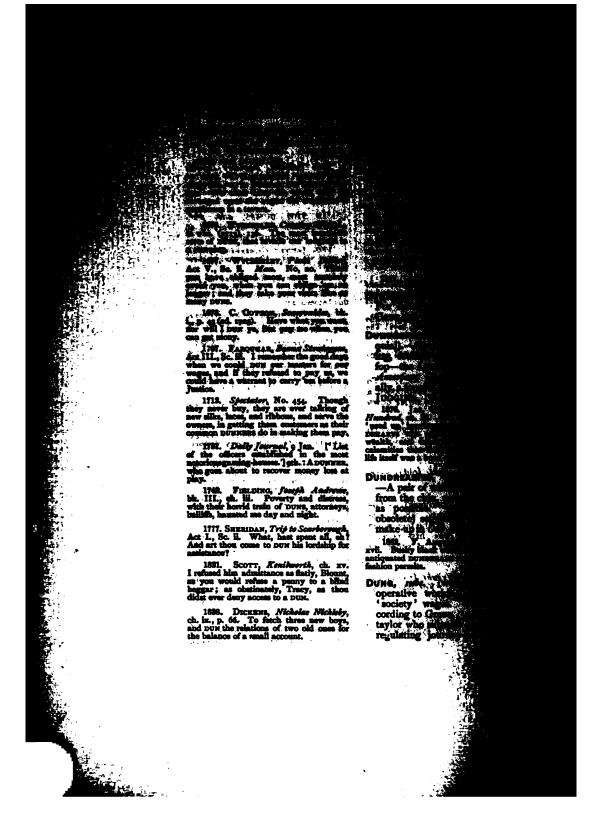
1717. Mrs. Centures, Bold Stroke for a WIS, v., z. What art thou in the dumps for?

1771. FOOTS, Maid of Bath, IL. She seems got quite i' THE BUMPS.

1986. TRENCH, English Post and Present (and oil.) p. 131. In the great balled of Chevy-Chass a noble warrior, whose legs are hewn off, is described at being HE DOLEFUL DUMPS. Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans at being HE THE DUMPS after the battle of Canne. It was in elegant use then.

1865. Dully Telegraph, 19 Jan., p. 3 col. s. Everybody who suffers now and then from a fit of THE DUMPS is counselled to read amusing books.

DUN, subt. and surb (originally slang: now recognised).—An importunate creditor; to persist in demanding payment. [A. S. dynies = to clamour, to din; possibly influenced by the memory of a certain Joe Dunn, a famous



Blue-Fout (also Distriction) 2002. (collection). A country bumpkin. For systemini, se JOSELM:

Dun-in-rus-Misse, sule Air (elso-lete). — An antiquated game.

Men. Succession. Journal of Julies of Julies of Julies of Julies of the Succession o

Bunnace, and (neutical).—Beg-gige; clothes. Cf., DUDS. [Pro-perly wood or loose fagots laid across the hold of a vestel, or stiffed lietween packages to keep cargo from damage by water or shifting.]

1866. J. F. Coopen, The See Lieus, ch. v. Not only was the cheet more than half empty, but the articles it did contain year of the colaract materials. . There is little here to pay a man for crossing from the Vineyard, observed Roswell Gardiner. . Whit is to be done with all this DUHMAGE, descon?

1881-91. H. MAYERW, London Lab. and Lee. Prev, vol. i., p. sée. If they can meet.with, . . . the young ledies, they 'put it on them for DUNNAGE' (beg a stock of general clothing.)

DUNNAKIN OF DUNNYKEN, subs. (old). — A privy; in U.S.A., a chamber tool. For synonyms, see ... Bury and Mrs. JONES.—[GROSE **—1785,]**

Dunop, swie. (back-alang). — A pound.

Dup, serb (old). - To open.

1867. HARMAN, Careast (1814), p. 66. To pur ye gyger, to open the dore.

And DUPPED the chamber door.

1800. DEKKER, Lauthorne and Candlelight. If we... Dur but the gieger of a country-covs' 4 km, from thence at the chats we trine in the Lightmans.

DURHAM-MAN, suic. (cid). » knock-kneed men.

Duesa, subs. (old). -- Pire. 2655. DUCATION ASSOCIACE Plaigue Tongue; 2.75

Duniernacium, ante. (thieses) — & female huwker of lace ; generally practiced as an introduction to fortuno-telling. Also DURKYTACK. 1903. [Described in H. May-hew's London Labor and London Por, vol. L. p. 4/2, 1851.]

Dust, subt. (common). — Money. [Said to be from 'gold-dust,' but this is a more guess.]

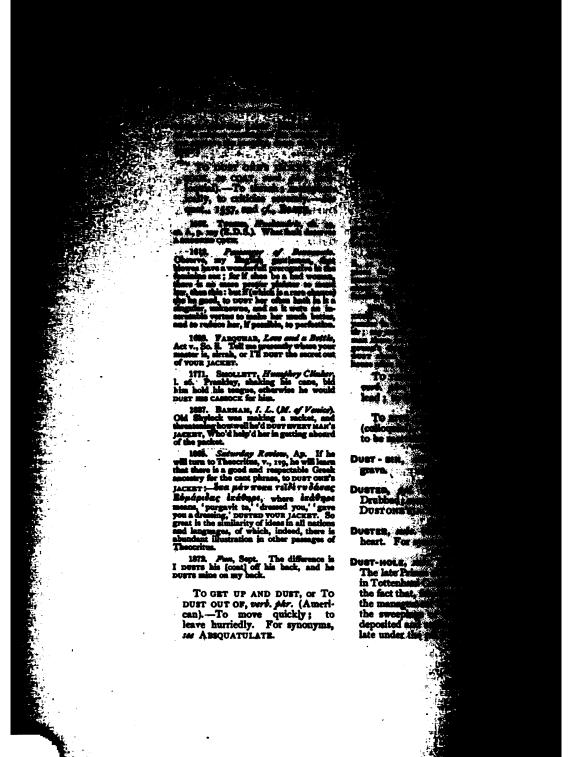
did intend to trade with down with the DOST in

1748. T. Dyczen, Dicklencey (g. Dorr also a cont name for more down with your dust, put, pay, or lay of

1604. H. Answorrs, Resimulation bk. III.; eb. xiii. You have thrown a second chance. Play or pay, all world over . . . Down with the pure.

1840. Comic Ağmanack. "The about the Gold Dust," p. 817. She Come, down, now, with your pust

1800. Wolfers, March, p. 'Strange Sermona.' It is relate Swift that, preaching of charity Swift that, preaching of charity, he prised his sermon within a single sentence. His text was from Proxim, 17: 'He that hath play-upon the



1886. Jours Courseau, in Touching. Ser, Yoh., p. mp. During his management of year During Lines thrown as 'The Prince of Waler's), in Tottenham Court Road.

a. (University).—Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Obsolete.

1881. Punca Egan, Ther and ferry, p. 212. A social gines of wine begulied an hour or two, till the DUSTRIAN made his appearance and gave the hint to Tom and Jury that it was time to visit their bods.

2. (old).—A dead man.

1811. Lexicon Balatonnious, s.v.

Dusty. Nor so Dusty, adv. phr. (common).—A term of approval; 'not so bad'; 'so-so.'

1864. F. E. SHEDLEY, Harry Coverdals, ch. xiii. 'Why is the fact of the contents of a backgammon-hoard having been thrown out of the window like Milton's che' d'ansery?' Do you give it up? 'Because it's a pair d'dice lest.' Norm so DUSTY thes—sh' for a coumponer like me?

1884. HAWLEY SHART, From Post to Pinish, p. st. 'Well, my dear,' mid Butters in the most patronising way, 'I know I'm not so NUSTY, and if it want' for my diaguating weight I'd pretty soos let 'em see at Newmarket what I can de.

DUSTY-BOS, suis. (common).—A seavenger.

DUSTYPOLL or DUSTY-NOS, mis. (old). — A miller. [DUSTY, = floury, + FOLL, or NOB=the head.]

DUTCH. An epithet of inferiority.

A witness, no doubt, to the long-standing hatred engendered by the bitter fight for the supremacy.

of the complete was a second to the second t

Sulv. (common). — A wife. [Probably an abbayvistion of DUTCH CLOCK.]

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. — Molisher; sib; grey-mare; westing-pan; splice; lawful biankst; autem-mort; condertable impudence; condertable impudence; condertable importance; old woman; ovil; misses; lawful jam; yoke fellow; night-carrier; mutton-bone; ordinary; pillow-mate; supper-table; Dutch clock; chattel; sleeping-partner; dosy; cooler; mount; hed-fagot.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. — Une marque de cé (thieves'); runs légétims (fam. = legitimate); mon gouvernement (pop. = my old woman); mon accaciés (printers' = my partner); mon bian (popular, bion = chattel); mos gures (thieves': also a mattreal.

GERMAN SYNONYMB.—Keibe, Keibel, Keife (also—woman or concubine: from O. H. G. Chebias, M. H. G. Kebese, Kebes — illegitimate); Krönerine (literally a. horneress'; Kröner—to be provided with horns); Rammenia (Hanoverian; from the gypsy romagin).

To Do A DUTCH, surf. par. (military). — To desert; to run away. For synonyms, see AMPU-

THAT BEATS THE DUTCH, Ale. (common).—A sarcastic superlátive.

1775. Revolutionary Song [New Rag. Hist., Reg. Ap. 1857], p. 191. And basides all the mortars, bombs, cameous, and shells, And bullets and gups, as the

HOLLAND, A. (common).—A spis for stale news. C., Queen Bass (or Queen Anne) is dead; The are rested on mount Ararat, etc. Duren-Auerien or SALE, subs. :(cheap-jucks'), --- A sale at minimum prices; a meck-auction. 1886. Panck, at Feb., p. cs. Gives up India to Russia, Africa to Germany, puts up garrisoned fortresses and coaling stations at DUTCH AUCTION, and lets colonies run loom. DUTCH-ERAS DUTCH-BARGAIN, subs. (old).—
A bargain all on one side. In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch, Is giving too little and asking too much!

DUTCHMAN, I'M A DUTCHMAN
IF I DO, Mr. (common).—A
strong refusal. [During the wars
between England and Holland,
Dutch was synonymous with all
that was false and hateful; therefore, 'I would rather be a Dutchman' = the strottgest term of refusal that words could express.]

2006. Eam. Russezz, Memoire of Themse Meson. Oppe mentioned a good specimen of English-French, and the setonishment of the French people who heard is, not coinciving what it could mean.—'Si je fala, je fala; meio si je fala, je suis un Hollandala.' 'If I do, I do; but IF I DO, I'M A DUYCHMAN.'

Duronman's - Brezenze, mis. (nantical).—Two streaks of blue in a cloudy sky.

Durchiesin's-Dank, mile, (common).—A draught that empties the pot.

DUTCH-TREAT, sade. (common).—
An entertainment where everyone pays his shot.

10 MM. Lightnort's Mag.; Ang. a. 284. You'll coun along too, won't you'l' Lancack destained of Ormison I. Durch TREAT, was seen ?

Instrument

"severe guardien, or stern cettigator." Hence Horace, 3 Od. zii. 3, Metuontes patrus vertirus lingue (dreading the castigations of an uncle's tongue); and 2 Sat. iii. 88, No sie patruse milit (Don't come the uncle over me). A DUTCH UNCLE = therefore, an

1890. Notes and design and has a superposed to give a superposed to give

[In list of Sufficie san wires] : There were the squires on the bench, but I stolk hiert and rathests to me Litters DUTCH WRELE.

DUTCH-WISON, sula (old): —A prostitute. For synonyma-law BARRACK-HACK and 66, GRASS-WIDOW.

1000. Minnearrow, Fried to Codes the Old One, HI., Hi. Dru. Yes, a mixed winow. Rea. How? Dru. That's an English death, sir.

DUTCH-WIFE, suit. (common).—A

Dying by the rope y of, House's Nightcap,







de a Tatlers, swit. (military). The Eighty Seventh Foot. (The title was pained at Beronn (1881), when R

captured the engle of the 8th.
French Light Infantry. Its
colours also bear 'the plume
of the Prince of Water' and 'this
harp and crown,' an engle
with a wreath of hunch.' It
was also nicknamed 'The Old
Fogs'; also 'The Faugh-a-Balhigh Boys,' from Ang an healer'
ar'Clear the Way,' the regimental
march, and the war-cry at Barossa.

EAR. TO SEND AWAY WITE A
FLRA IN THE EAR, veri. pir.
(common).—To dismiss paramptorily and with a scolding. Fr.,
matter is puce à l'oreille atoget
angry.

1764-1817. J. G. HOLMAN, Abroad and at Home, ii., r. I could not think of Miss Harriey being troubled with such a brute of a fellow so, an't please you, my lady, I sent him Away with a pleas in his ear.

1841. Count: Almanach, p. 180. One thing is very clear, If they ain't off of their own accord, the Lord Mayor will coon help 'EM OFF WITH A PLEA IN THEIR EAR.

EARS OF COME

1880. W. Cam Stories of the Iriti do your mean by the Mr. Squander. your honour. It's the poorest card in the RABL OF CORE, beau

of dismonds somewhat EARL OF CORE bellevel pened to be the possess Associate Manera; there thereone, soling for (utilistry). The Country First Root. [In alleston to the colour of the man's breaches and to the highest fifth of the implement, The Root of Mar's Pusitions.] Chapters.

EARLY. TO GET UP EARLY, such.

jor. (common).—To be astate;
ready; wide-awake. QC, 'R's
the early bird that catches the
worm.'

1998. Sweet, Polite Courses, Dial. 3. They must ness manny that would chest her of her money.

c. 1989. VANCE, Breadside Ballad. For to get us on the hop, or on my 'thin' drop, You must WARE UP VERY BARTY in the morning.

1980. A. Thollows, The Duble Children, ch. zivi. It was said of him that if you wished to take him in you must GET UP RARLY.

EARLY-MOER, subs. (common).—
An aperient. Cf., CustomHOUSE OFFICER and Two GURHERS AND A DRIVER.

EARLY-WORSE, swir. (common).—
A man who searches the streets at
daybeesk for cigar stumps.

EARTH-BATH, subs. (old).—A grave.

To zame an exerte-bath =
to be buried; of., GROUND

SWEAT.

1986. GROSE, Diet. Vulg. Tongue, a.v.

1889. MATERIA, Vocabulum, er Engue's Lexicon, a.v.

EARMYQUARE. BOTTLED EARTH-QUARE, subs. phr. (American).— Intendenting drinks.

Egern-stoppers, seds. (old).—
Home's feet.

Eastwo, ed. (collected) - Come common; devoid of soul?

Ean-wis, suis. (old).—A private prompter or flitterer; also (thieves') a clergyman. [Friden the popular delasion that the earwig lodges itself in the earwige to working its way into the basis when it causes death.]

1630. BEAUMONT AND PRESENTA, Bloody Brother. Denn. Purcone, Laureh Rollo's Earwig.

1700. Guo. PARKER, EUF Paluter p. 77. And the court, mercy on us! there are no words equal to the just paining of its zan-woos, its sytophiants, pendicules, placemen, accuters, masters of the conmonies, etc.

1822. SCOTT, Portuine of Migni; A pack of mouthers, and finterers, and BAR-WIGS.

Verb (common).—To prompt; to influence by covert statements; to whisper insimusficus.

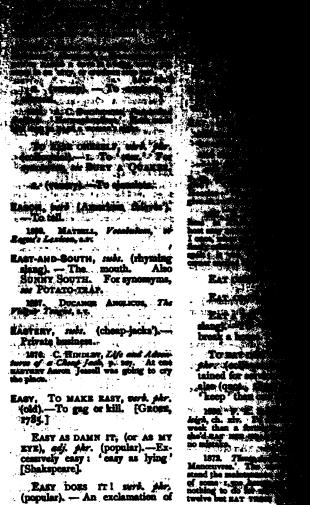
zili. MARRYAT, Pervinal Kome zili. And by way of a hint, make him your friend if you can, for he EARWIGS the captain in fine sayle.

1879. Jan. PAYR, High Spirits (Confinence Woods). He is a stead divine and politician, but a little age to be led away by apeciase arguments on the subject of education; and Carlors was in the habit . . . of Ranwingsing him.

EASE, seré (common).—T. To seb; Fr., seelager. Cf., Annex and Convey. To rase a bloke= to reb a man.

1630. Jonson, New Pass, L. Easz his pockets of a superfluous watch:

1817. Scott, Red Rey, ch. vili.
'The law's hard—very severe—hanged poor Jack: Winterfield at York, despite hands summerions and great interest, all for



TATELLE:

To the state of th

Probably Distanceans, selegge To set one; heat out of he underso between struggle, and also Lie hat dist's mad Quirie, the transition of the protion is the probable of the protion in the probable of the protion is the probable of the protion in the probable of the protion is the probable of the protion in the probable of the protion is the probable of the protion in the probable of the protion is the probable of the protion in the probable of the protion in the probable of the protion is the probable of the protion in the prophilater of the probable of the protion in the pro-

Med. Decrease, Perhands, rill., 567.
Will. If trans as both of life on their two life are their states of life are their states.

Mills December, Obliver Toolet, chewick 18th uses the handsone to the verbill which life, Orimoria become and constant and the maje and continued many every assertion he made; and it was the maje and application in the case because, ever because in the maje of suguithest the possibility of selegating lapsy-verbills will consider because the possibility of selegating hope-verbills will consider a man to-HAT HIS own RHAD in the even as heart to the constant and t

1807. E. E. Mosenv, Little Dutch Madden His-vill., 1917. And if you don't run up against him name day in- Indid Street, you may EAT YOUR MAT!

TO MAT OWN'S TRAMS, size, plot (legal). To go through the prescribed course of study for admission to the bar. [In allmost to attend in the public hall of his list.]

To nat one's wond, ours. sir. (colloquial).—To retract a structural to own a lie.

To nan un, seré sár. (colloquiel).—To vanquish; to ruin. [Chighlilly Zulu.]

County 13452 (Supplied)

Addition to purply the Addition of the County of the County

Engalizate, and. (Wisconsider College).—A stroke of lives when the ball him lime at such an angel of the him periodicipality into the sig.

Effort, have (continued 14 A negro; otherwise Rider River, 16 A negro; otherwise Rider River, Thomas Taller (1601-1601) series River, 1601-1601 series

Enony-optica, mis. (pld). Hinck eyes. Enony-optics at approach = black eyes peinted white.

EDEABAC, mor. (back slang), -

EDGE. STITCHED OFF THE EDGE, Air. (tailors').—Said of a glass not filled to the top.

SIDE-EDGE, suite. (tailors'). —
Whiskers.

SHORT TOP RIGH, said, said. (tailors). — A turn-up house or CRLESTIAL (4.2.).

Spannano, mir. (back slang).—An

from heath. Nor aren to our a work in a discussion.

If the part was a second of the part in a discussion.

Eg.-Brisse, sais. (old). — Tight trousers. For synonyms, see Bace and Kicks.

1897. BULWER LYTTON, Politices, ch. xiix., p. 190. He only fisched a two-pearsy helibeney gift chain but of his master, Levy, the providence's window, and effect it is his seat-extra to make a show.

E-mnk, sair. (back slang). — A knife.

EFTER, subs. (thieves').—A theatre thief.

Bee.-See BAD EGG.

San to

EGG ON, serb. Air. (colloquial).
—To encourage.

Ecce. SURE AS EGGS IS EGGS, phr. (popular).—Of a certainty; without doubt. [From the formula, 'x is x.']

70

To a

1705. Van He's sloven he ladies and a

L. (1894) L. C. ELECTION COURTS like a missivity is disappointed.

1713. Gd what would just Sportler strains the tracks, and changing the tales

and the chains grant from the

To unous THE MISON, were, she (common).—To drink.—See Raison - Chronita. [From the action of the arm.] For synonyms, see Luter.

ELBOW-CROOKER, sads. (common).

—A hard drinket. See sayre and
Datters.

Riscause Synonyma. — Borachio; boosington; brewer's horse; bubber; budger; mop; inshington; workerofthecannon; wet-quaker; soaker; lapper; pegger; angel shugather; blost; emign-bearer; fiddle-dup; sponge; tun; tosspot; swill-pot; wet subject; shifter; potster; swallower; potsulloper; wester; dramater; drinkster; beer-barsel; gissums; lessen; moist 'un; drainist; becen; moist 'un; drainist; becen; spopper-up; piss-maker; thirstington.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. — Use formular (popular: litre=1.760 pint); sue formular (popular: litre=1.760 pint); sue gest mieste (popular = big-breeches er fat-arse); sue gest (philoses': ganer = to stuff); sue formularit; = a death-lamp); sue singueur (pop.: a continued drasilanti; = a death-lamp); sue singueur (pop.:-red-gats); sue serge (pop.:-red-gats); sue serge (pop.:-a death-drisilate; siso=a camphorties); sue ficieur (pop.: fole = philal: gc. Toss-Por and Swill-Por); sue folese (pop.: = a spange; also a p.ramour, a fool, sue steares); sue folese (thieves':

Account (popular (or harder and a section of collection); some period (collection); some account (pop. - extitul elicentes); some accidion (pop. : - a tagement (pop. : Astronom); some factorial control of collection (pop. : a tennal dranker); some accidion (pop. : a tennal dranker); some accidion (pop. - a tennal dranker); some accidion (pop. - a wine bott).

GREMAN SYNONYM, — Mattebib (matte bale—a drunksm pigfrom the gypsy matte—drunks).

Trallan Symonwas. ... Figuses (—a Frenchmum); chlaritore; chioristante.

SPANISSE SUNONITAE. — Chere (=a goat-akin hag for wine or oil); coladra (=a wooden pill in which wine is measured and sataliad); cubs (=a measure for wine); diffusto de taberna (fit., a public-house corpse); odre (=a wine-akin); sellejo (=a liquor sich dreused and pitched); sempse; betitts; odrine (= an ox-lide bottle).

ELBOWER, sucs. (American thieves').

—A runaway. [Of., ELBOW.]

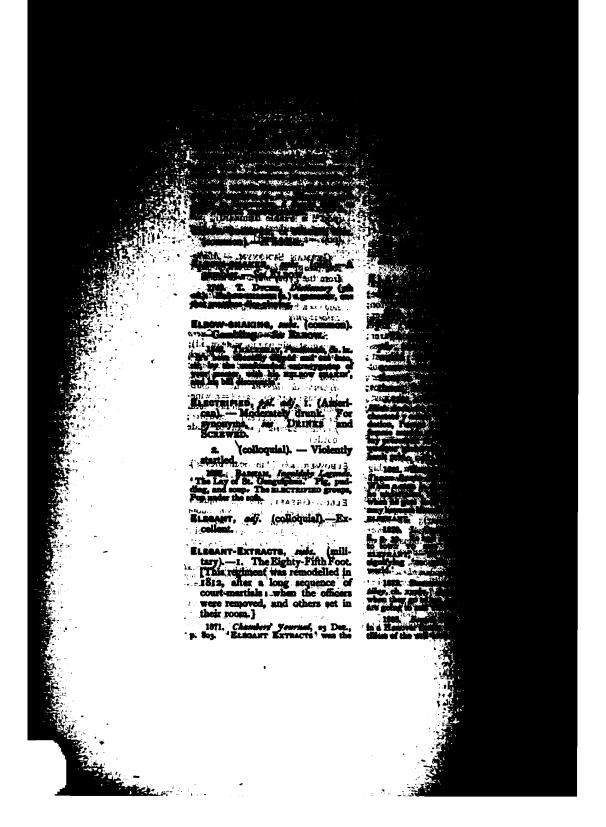
ELBOW-GREASE, sadr. (colloquist).

— Energetic and continuous manual labour: e.g., * ELBOW-GREASE is the best furniture oil.* Fr., haile de bras or de poignes; du foulage.

1779-1839. Gal-t (quoted in *Importal Eng. Dict.*). He has scartt and dintit my guid nahogany past a' the power o hearway and ELBOW-OBEARS to emach.

1785. Groom, Died. Fudy. Posgras, s.v. 1860. G. Ellott, Alfanz Shale, Mr. L., ch. vi. Nowhere the could an oak clockcase and an oak table have got to such,a

7.7



Fr., assir on le ling. For synomyses the Lines ford) The wird

BLESMANT PANCE. See CRILAR.

ELEPHANT'S-TRUNK, subs. (rhyming along) - Drunk: For omosyme, as Drings and Screwer.

Vi islandi . . ELEVATE, and (colloquial).— To See ELEVATED.

Sightly drunk: For synonyme, DRINKS and SCREWED.

FATED (A.). . . . sometime spoke of the the drank a little too dresly.

1888. DECEMB, Pickerich, ch. L. p. Except when he's MAYATED, Bob's quietest creature breathing.

1807. Desharti, Venetie, p. 274.

ELHYATION, subs. (colloquial).—1. A phase of drunkenness. — See ELEVATED.

... Man. Scott, Perevil, ch. III. The

ing grant from

Mariena, Pre

f-Justice Ellenboro synobyms, and Case of Et de fries round the pelace wall

Estion, cooks." (backralang) en Argist between the control police consult (2)

ELYCAMPANE OF ELECHMEANE.

See ALLACOMPAIN and quot.

1884 W. T. Monomery, Four AT 10058 F175 Sees

Eman, sale, (little slang). Game : e.g., 'I know your little manus'

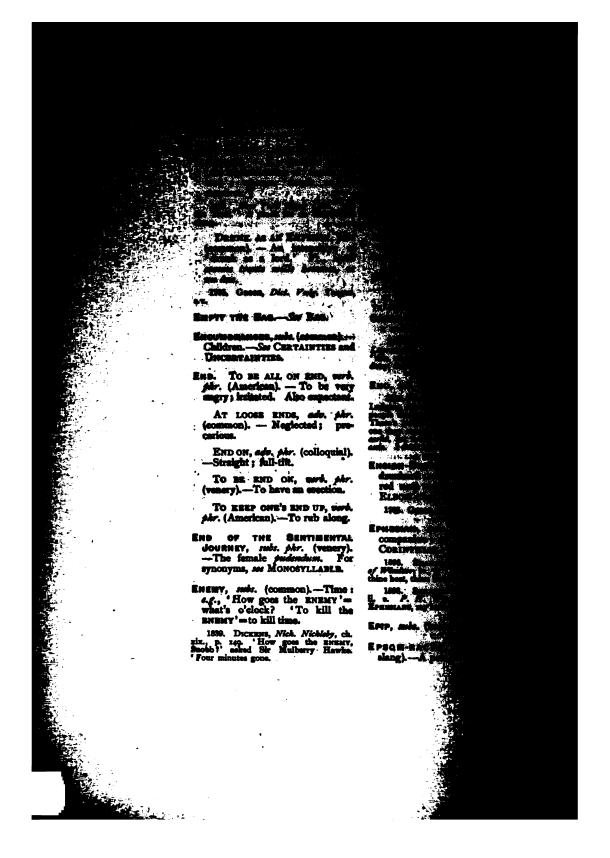
Emprover, and (common).—To exaggerate; to add to the truth.

1977. S. L. CLERGER ("Mork Tweln"), The Mississippi Pillet, Tem tried to make himself appear to be a here too, and succeeded to usess extent, but this he always had a way of memorphisms.

EMBROIDERY, mis. (common), and Exaggeration; the American Ass AND TRINCHIN'S (4,0.).—(See EMBROIDER.)

1890. Stee

EMMA.—Ser WHOA ENMA and STREET-CRIES. TOYS TOTALE THE



Bevieren, Al ad. (American thiever).—Rich; well-dressed; in good discumstances. Cf., WELL-BASLASTED.

Ener, suite, (back sharp), -- Fire,

Eners, sale. (American thieves'),—. A young thick

1981. New York Sleap Dict. 'On the Troll,' It's the gait oil them marrys, disput, chapted the dis-eyed than.

ERRAGO. To SEND A BABY ON AN BELAND, web. Abr. (common).—To undertake what is puetty sure to turn out badly.

GREEN,-See No ERROR.

ERTH (back slang).—THERE.
ERTH GEN — Three shillings.
ERTH-RU = Three-up, a street
game, played with three halfpence. ERTH GTTH - NOMS =
Three months' imprisonment; a
'dag.' ERTH YANNERS =
Threepence.

Mector (back slang).—A policeconstable; ESCLOP is pronounced 'alog' the c is never sounded. Non symenyms, see BEAK and Cherris.

En-poots (back slang).—A horse. For synonyms, see PRAD,

ESSEX-LION, mos. (old).—A calf:
e.g., 'ss valient as an ESSEX-LION.
Gr., COTSWOLD LION, CAMBRIDGESHIRE NIGHTINGALE, etc.

1787. GROSE, Prov. Glessery, s.v. Regge Luous. Calves, great numbers of which are brought alive in carts to the Lendon markets.

For synonyme, or Ext.

ETERMITY-BOX, subs. (common)....

English Synonyms.—Cold meat box; wooden surtout; coffee-shop; deal suit.

FRENCH SYMONYMS. — Botte à domines (popular); étai à lorgnette (popular); était à deche (thieves'); radingués de sagées (popular).

GERMAN SYNONYME. — Pres (from the Hebrew); Take (Hebrew leba).

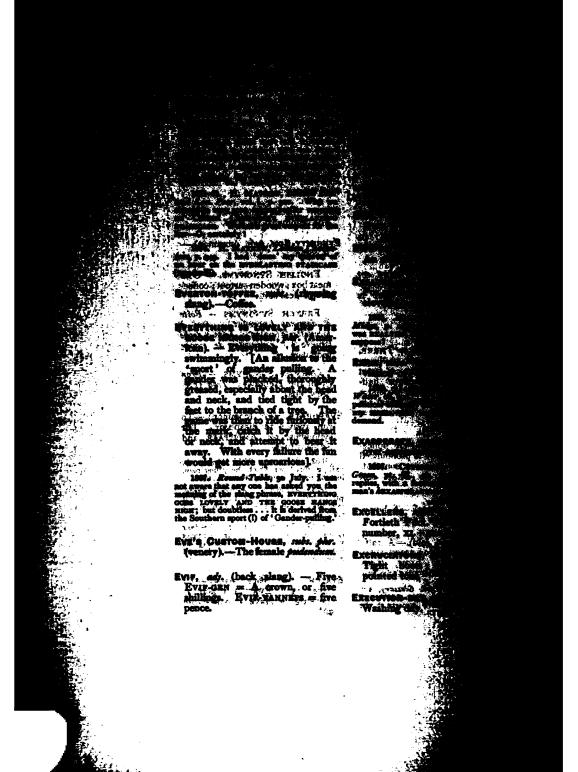
EVAPORATE, and (common).—To run away; to disppear. For synonyms, see AMPUTATE and SKEDADDLE.

1862, Dackgun, Block Keepe, ch. xxii., p. 191. Upon which the young man, looking round, isstantly svaponarms.

1864. ADDROVORTH, PRICE of Become, pt. L., ch. x. You many EVANORATE If you think proper, Str G.; but spile me if I after a step.

1857. CUTHERRY BRDE, Verdant Green, pt. II., ch. ix. Mr. Bouncer EVARORATUR with a low bow, leaving the ladies to play with their passess, and converse.

EVATCH, serv (back slang).—To have: A.g., 'EVATCH a kool at the cirig' — Have a look at the girl.



The place was ready for the place of the pla

Control of the state of the sta

is indicated. An abbrevication of az-officials, 'ax-ministers,' undworkeds. As in Tou Moone's 'We X's have proved ourselves not to be what.'

Ento-1947-0514, (back slang).—Six thats five shillings, s.e., 30s. All mission inty be reckoned in this mannel, either with YAMREPS or SENS.—EXIS - YAMREPS, Besselly, 'sappence and fivepence meliveripence. Exis GRH—six shillings. EXIS SITH-HOMS—six highlings. EXIS SITH-HOMS—Six punces.

Expective, M. (colloquial). — With child.

Experience Does 17, phr. (common).—A dog-English rendering of Experience dece.

Explanate, seri (America).— To hold forth; explain in detail. [From O. E. Explate—to unfold.]

Extraoron, suit. (consmon). — A delivery.

Exquierre, suit. (common). — A fop. For synonyms, see DANDY.

A dog's specie.

1 MM. Shandard as blay a Missister before the Constitution of the Constitution of the day being at large without the Missister being at large without the Missister being a large with the Missister being a large

Ex Touses, adv. Ale. (Whichester College). — Extensees. To so Up to scours ax Tauners in go to class without preparing tours

EVE. SW ALL MY EVE

TO PULL WOOL OVER THE EYES.—See PULL WOOL.

TO MEET THE BYES CRASH, SKINNED, OF PRECED, SOW AST. (American). — To be wetched; alert; with all one's with about one.

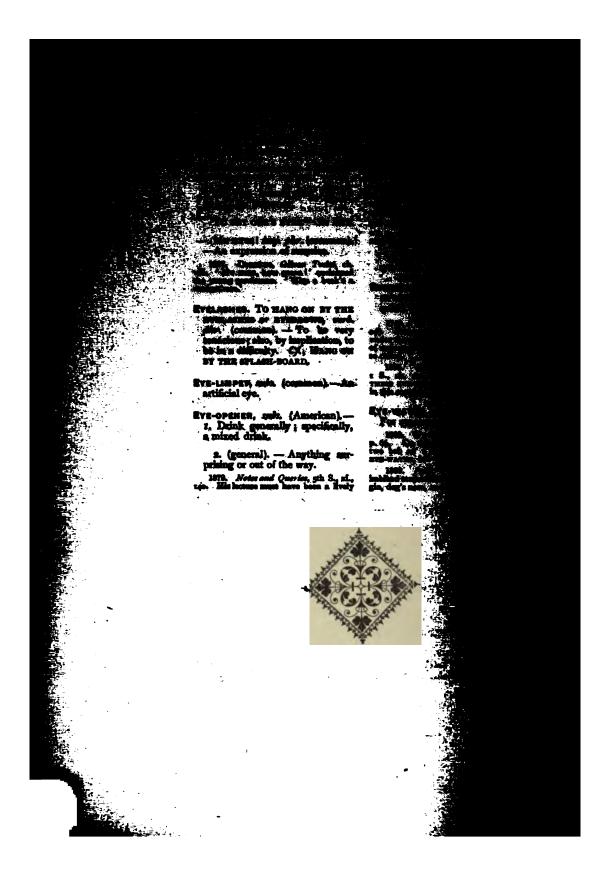
1887. C. Griman, Narry Describle.
Recollections. Mans Ben az 'un for sing
one hymn for 'un, cause he EVE CLEAN.

1806. New York Heruki. My consider you leave yet home, I want ter as ear you, Than's lots of pitfais in the welf file let young roosten through; So heap a patifick on yet mouth and skill var wanters are no new advertise yeurs as being monetrous fly.

TO HAVE A DROP IN THE BYE, spraw par. (common). — To be drunk. For synonyms, see Drinks and Screwed.

1738. SWIFT, Pol. Compers., Dial. z. You must own you had a DROP IN YOUR EVE; when I left you, you were half sens over.

1687. BARWAM, I. L. (Black Mons quetairs). In vain did he try With stron waters to ply His friend, on the ground







ACE, sufe, (colloquial). —I. Con-fidence; bold-ness; also (more frequently) im-

pudence: Ag, 'I like your FACR' he your cheek. Once liter-Gr, CHEME, JAW, GAB, 'S MOUTH, LEP, etc.

1864. F. E. SMEDLEY, Harry Cover-els, ch. liii. I can hardly suppose even hil Threst would have the PACE to throw he over and ride for O'Bries.

2. (common). - Credit. FURH ONE'S FACE — to get credit by bluster; — [See some 1 and of., FACE-ENTRY.]

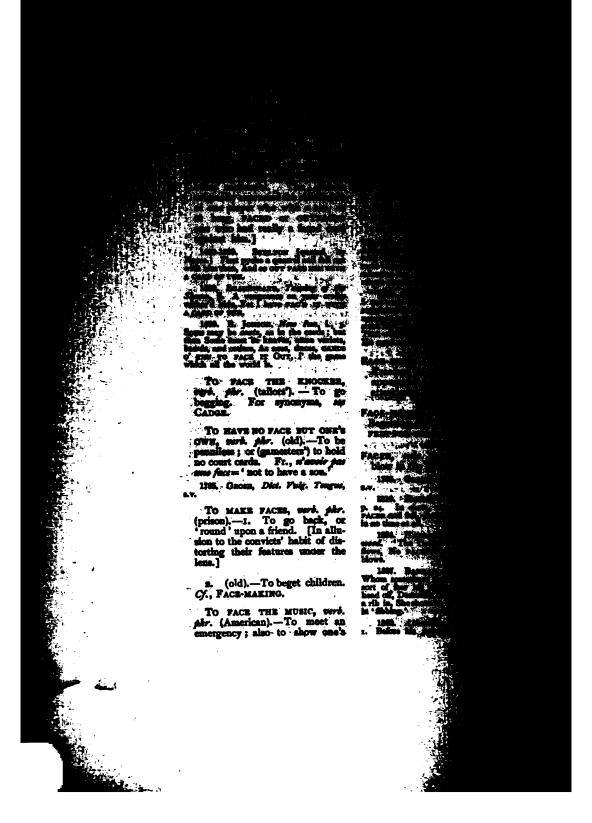
p. 56. To RUE ORE'S FACE, to make use of one's credit, to RUE one's race, to make use of one's credit, to RUE one's FACE, for a thing is to get it 'on tick."

1878. American English in Chans. Journal, 25 Sept., p. 610. To RUE YOUR FACE, which means, to go upon credit.

3. (common).—A qualification of contempt: e.g., 'Now PACE! where are you a-shoving of?'

Vari (old).—To bully.—See all senses, especially To FACE WITH A CARD OF TEN.

1168. SHAREFERDE, Teming of the Shrew, iv., 3. FACE not me; thou heat brav'd many men; brave not me; I will neithful to PAC's not beav'd.



3. (Irish).—A dram.

4 (all) A bemper. [Grese,

5. (common).—A tumbler of

6. (American thieves'). - An accomplice; a STALL (g.t.) or FRACE (A.C.).

Regues Lexicon, s.v.

1881. New York Slong Dict., are.

FACEY, sale. (tailors').—A fellow sporkman sus-d-siz. FACEY ON THE BIAS—one in front either to right or left; FACEY ON THE TWO THICK — one working immediately habind one's opposite.

PACINGS.—TO BE PUT, or GO,
THROUGH ORR'S FACINGS, cort.
(popular).—To be called to
account or scaled; to exemplify capacity; to 'show off.' [Military.]

SILE-PACINGS, mos. (tailors'). Stains upon work caused by droppings of beer. [In allusion

The sale of the second of

(4.0.).]

FADDIST (also FADSI (colloquisi).—A pi female) devoted to the p

FADOLE, care (checkete).—To or trifle: as a sale, ... a li-body; a nancified affected as Also FADDY - fall of facts

FADGE, suis. (common). - A farthing.

English Synonyms. — Piddier; farden ; gig, or goig ; ig:

1968. GRO. PARKER, LOVE P.

1811. Lexicon Balatronic 1848. DUNCOMER, Sinks of Londo

Verb (old).—To selt; to Sit; to agree with; to con to fit. Nares says, probable never better than a low word it is now confined to the st

1804. SHAERFRANE, Lowis Labour Lost, V., i., 154. We will have, if this PADGE not, an Antique.

1800. Massinger, Old Law, IV.,

A FADDIST (g.v.), FADMINDAR-MO; seré. Aér. (celloquial) — dealing as a FADDIST (g.v.) with

Fine, sailt. (public schools').—1. A boy who does menial work for a schoolfellow in a higher form, [From FAS, to grow weary.]

1865. THACKERAY, Museumes, ch. swill. Bob Troster, the distinctive FAG of the studio, who ran on all the young men's errands, and fetched them in apples, oranges, and withouts.

1867. G. A. Lawrence, Goy Livingston, ch. i. Is still enumerated union the death of the brave days of old, by the water-over their evening small beer.

2. (Christ's Hospital). - See quot.

1960. L. HUNT, Autobiography, ch. iii. Fas, with us fat Chiefe Hospitall, ensure scalable. The learned the word from the Greek phage, to est.

thought treety orthoof baseing (balls, 1908), and assent the laid their escaped the stake were provided diter to their, a fagget and head to be above as a heady. Also need in combination 185; Bitt- (or Straw)-Jacoby we will, or alstres; Touthut Taking Ta

jelle. Priving and (F. Corcorna), 77s-Panely, 5. E. I have get a rateopy have type, and paths a land date; World I would be a finge my date Might chick that he say had one.

2. festemate).—See quot., 1831.

Millett. B. Mayerre, London Lol. and Like. Fore, vol. R., p. 255. He then mide his support, or nected need, for ten he colden number, to reacted need, for ten he colden number, to a next of cales, roll, or ball, a number heing below at a time, and in made of chapped liver and lights, mined with glossy, and wrapped in pieces of rig's continued by a citinp [It costs rd. hot] and, to the carrages, a myoury mah, but so other minerile fits octors not souther than the colour in not southern.

1870. Zimiles Phrava, a July. Have your more than a years? A glorious pergantive against appear out before you of all the desiration of the season, commencing with notices—the hereless amoton, or the successive write; 'FAGOTTA; etc.

1863. Combill Mage, June, p. drg. They can obtain hot vaccors, hor baland pointeen, hot fried fint, or a cut of pork with het pune-pudding.

3. (old).—A'dummy'soldier; one hired to appear at a muster to hide deficiencies. Many names of diamenies would appear on the muster-roll: for these the colonel dnew pay, but they were never in the sants.

1673-1739. Approon [quoted in Imferrial Dict.]. There were several counterlike bedts which were carved in wood, and early the tilly to till up the number like I access in the senser of a regiment.

end fact ; to the for which later a fagged of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution to their way to the indica-

Man. Berren, Dick. u. v.

1788. Oncore, Dist. Play. Trigger av. Lacoot the colle, that the coll. 1880. Asymma. Production

and to frequent the coupling of

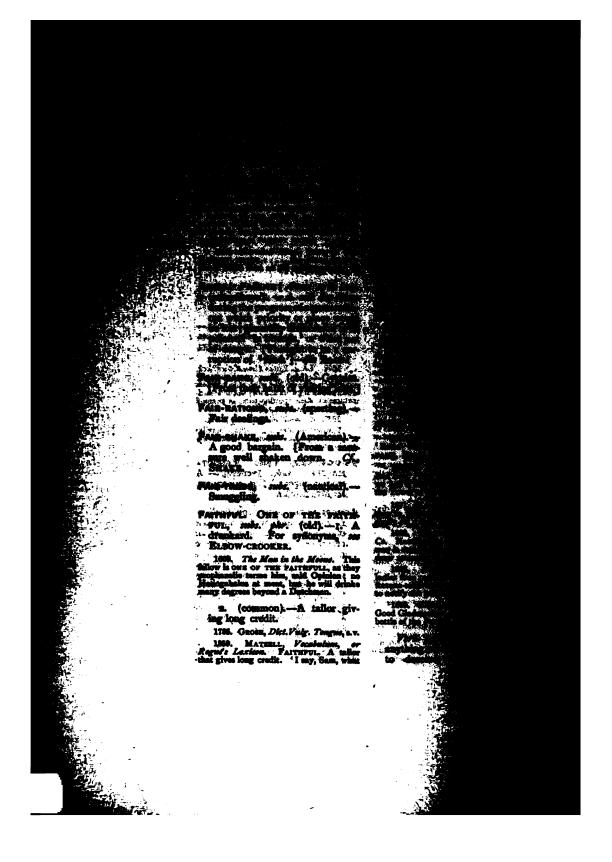
FARROT-REFERS, sale, (golden),— Bundles of dustany papers, sometimes carried by briefless barristers. [Cf., FAGGOT, same 3.]

1880. Sail of Twice Round the Clock to a.m. Par. to. The commit dust and pole each other is the ribe; the heldline case, in the high back rows, arribble captures on their blotting ands, or present to stare over Panetty highly.

FARROTEER, falso PAGGOT-MANTER), sais. (venery). — A whoremonger. For synchyms, say MOLEOWER.

FACOUT-VOUE, rade. (policies!).—
A vote secured by the purchase of property under mortgage, or otherwise, so as to constitute a nominal qualification without a substantial basis. [Desived by some from FAGGOT, sense §; by others from the mode of munificatore, i.e., by the purchase of property which is divided into as many lots as will constitute separate votes, and given to different persons.]

p. 403. FAGGOT-VOTE.—Can you below



The second secon

think. Rhattel Children and Hearth, the 19 Think this are much blesses, and they makes not beguns, unless they make at book and then they drown as and these.

s. (sporting). — To hoos; so nobble; to tamper.

1883. Morning Past, 7 Nov. Since the PASSING of the scales in Catch-omalive's year, the added. Auditor of Novhidden candot recall so secutional a Cambridgen was as the last one.

3. (theatrical).—Also TO FAKE UP. To paint one's face; to make up a character.

1005. Moreting Times, as May. 'The Chesister's Promiss.' The landindy left, and the chorister fiels FAKED herself Ur, and Stated bur hair.

4. (American thieves'). — To cut out the wards of a key.

1980, MATERIL, Vocabulius, or Egysis Lexicon, a.v.

FARE AWAY! intj. ptr. (comment. — An ejaculation of encoungement.

The second of th

A Control of

FANE-BOOOLE - JA BENDER

Counterful , somether gard

JOBA Alexanors, or June, p. 42, 206, p. lo cycle to province any chantes; 42, 456, honors, persons very large by, present of p. 7.0000 purple very chall provide a majorar of present consistent, and these will be used by different consistent, and these will be used by different consistent.

ARRESTAT, side. (old).—; Request specifically a begging letter or petition. Pr., brusser der fastism to forge documents, i.e., To heligite par letter or petition, or their and desire the petition of their present of the petition of their petition of their petitions.

1785. Gnoss, Dict. Finig. Tengus. Tell the manors to mind shelr statistations desire the swindlers to be careful she as forge another person's significance.

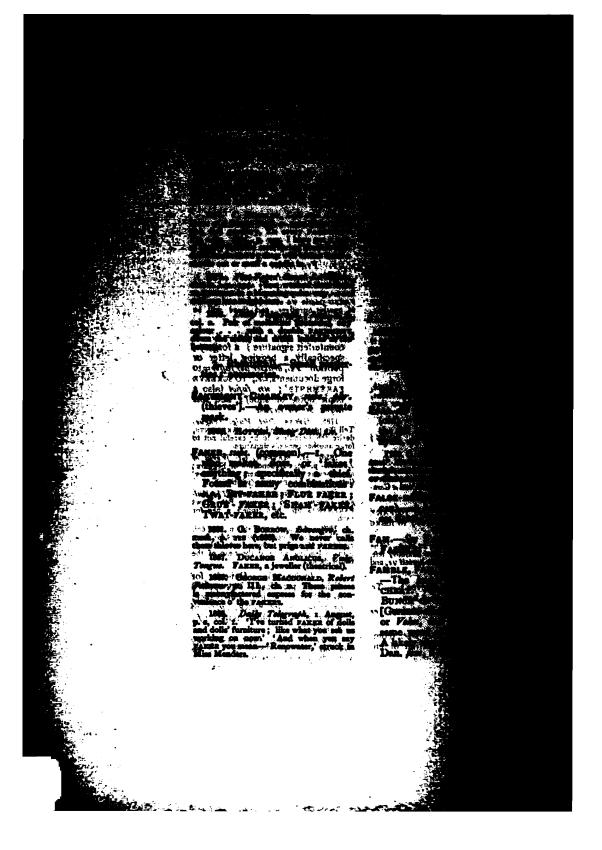
1864. H. MAYERW, Gt. World of London, p. 46. Dependents of baggins; as acceeves or the writers of "diams" (lotters) and PAREMENT'S (politions).

1657. DUCANGE ANGLICUS, The Falgar Tougue, p. 30. Lawyer Bob drawn PAREMENTS up; he's tipped a pag. for each.

1899. Answere, or July, p. 239, cel.
2. I have drawn up PAREMENT'S for place
members of almost every trade, always
using a leading name at the head of the
list of donors.

2. (common). — Generic for dishonest practices; but applied to any kind of action, contrivance, or trade. — See FARR, selv., of which it is an older usage. " G, KIDMENT.

1878. GLASCOCK, Land Sharks and See Guille, II., 4. There right; I she you're fly to every PAKEMENTY.



TAMENTAL MARCH PROPOSITS OF MARCH PROPOSITS OF MARCH PROPOSITION AND PROPOSITI

tion logal gloves, which later. District also called Fast-lert flux (7.0.). [From Fax: BLE, a hand + A.R. CHETE (q.J.), 🗱 डोमान्ह पहलापुरि

1867. HARMAN, Cabbs (1861), 5-54. PAMBLING CHETH, a ring on thy hand.

M. DURTON, Ladier Diet., av.

12874. B. a. County . Rog. . Dict.

MilAY, who. (thieres'). -FAMILIAND, POLICE AND THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PARTY OF THE P

Remit Lethon, to. Dillo dillo

Estimate of the Control of the Contr FAMILY HOYEL, MAL WOLL THE Prison For synonyme, op Cagen [C., Family-Main-bitslophens?

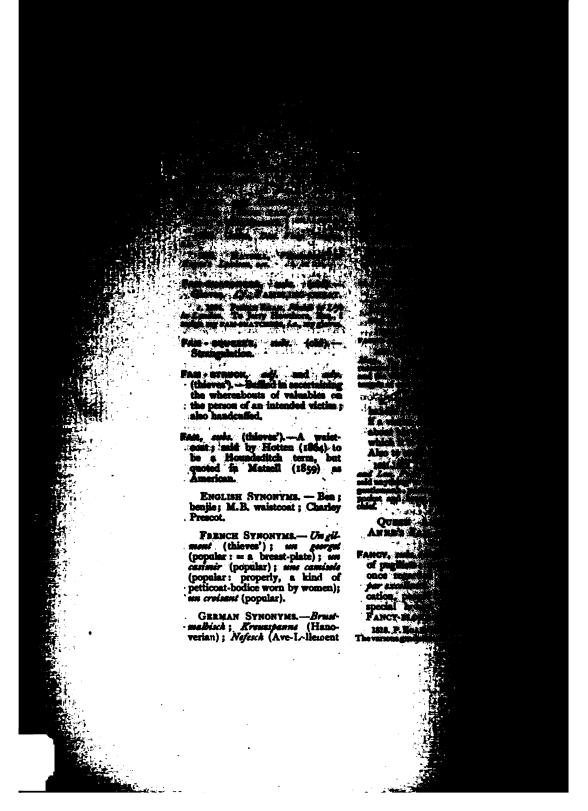
1887. Proof of Jan. In a word with cond and Helicology and Marine Parties and Complete and Helicology and Parties and Helicology and Helicolo

Fastrate from substitution of the specifically, a raisely of the allusion to the fraternities into which thieves wert at tone the inequiably bandish !- Sai Transman.

Onth of the Chebin Court Tomerar, or romany; No measter of

1857. Spowpan, Mag. [3rd ed.l. p. 444. Thieves: Fa

FAMILY OF LOVE mile Alir. (vertery). -- A company of prestitutes.



Telephone State Contract

A Carried March 2011.

Hitter (states; spir. (common).—

1. A spirrong man. [From
Fasier (g. s.) + BLOKE, a ann.]

L (Yenera) -- Se BANCT-MAN.

Faior-sever, and. (venery).—
A brothel; also a House or
Accommodation (p.s.). For
syndems, see NARMY-SHOP.

FARCY-SCHEM, sade. (venery).—A prestitute's boy, or apple-squire, or CHEM (4.W.). For synonyme, see BULLY and FANCY-MAN.

FARRY-LEV, see. (old).—Puglism. (From FARCY (g.s.)+LAY (g.s.) san undertaking or purseit.]

1866. Moore, Tom Crib's Memorial, B. 16. We, who'n of the FANCY-LAY, As death lands at a mill as they, And quite as ready, after it, To share the spoil and grab the life.

FARCY-MAIN OF BLOKE, such (venery).—A prostitute's lover, institute's lover, institute's representations; in the two suggested derivations; in the Farcy hard the Farce of the Farce function of the function of

1931. P. EGAN, Tow and Jerry, p. so. Although 'one of the fancy,' he was not a RANCY MAN.

1830. Harrison Airsworth, /ack Chapters [1803]. p. 70. And me, instructed Mrs. Maggot. 'My little FANCY MAN's quite as ford of me as of you, Bess. Air's you, Jacky darling?'

1861-61. H. MAYNEW, Lon. Lab. and Lon. Pass, vol. L., p. 186. The women of

(pri ed.) p. int. in

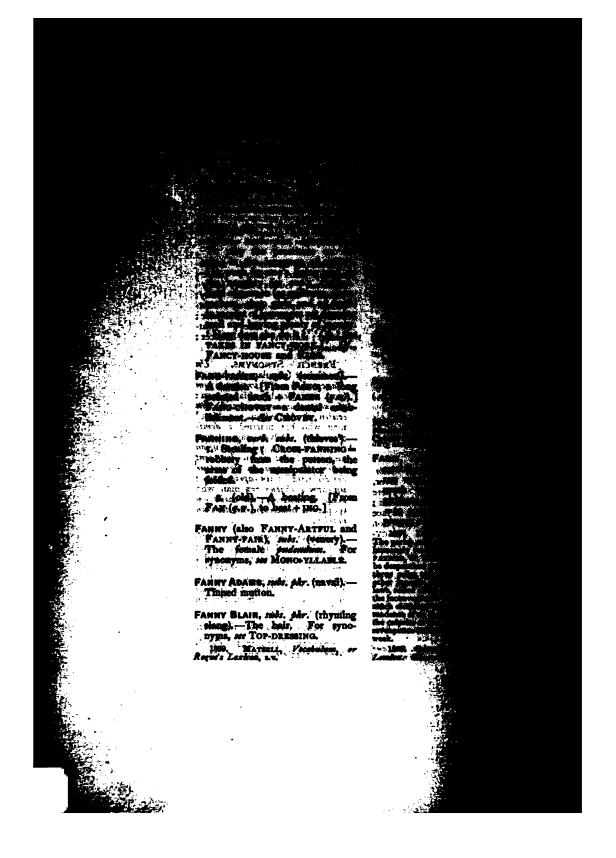
REGILIER STROTEGES. Asplitaequire; faker; builty; princing pensioner; Sunday-man; imagjoseph; squire of the findly; lucker; apecu - aquine; santpensioner; pettionst pensioner; process; two: faker; twistmaster; stallion; mack; bouncer; bruiser; buck.

FRENCH SYNONYME, But Des Griests (popular: the horse of Mannes Leisans!); ser agnarium (pop.: an agnambly of facey-man; gi, magneraeuma machanal); incessie de Milise (pop.: a. fait man who has maxied a deminentation; Delvan anxies allessies ansi deux lignes de feu dent sent ornées les tempes du législatour des Hébreux'); sen caprice (pop.: ses agérics sérioux = g man who keeps a mistress); ses justificaces (pop.: = a mattress); ses des ; see marios.

GERMAN SYNONYMS. Belhoche (from Hebrew heel, a man + hoche, here, there. Literally, one in possession but removable); Strickler or Strickbube (Strick = a fast locality); Stramer; Streemsmender (Viennese: from stringles = to run quickly).

ITALIAN SYNONYM. Brances.

SPANISH SYNONYMS. Comblenado (obsolete: applied to a



[That is, one who Thomas; James; catch-Li and CALVES (q.m.).

Millist, sale. (venery).—The

FARTIME-CRACKERS, MAR. (carried to the control of the carried to t

FARTLENBRUM, 100 (tilling, Eigenstein to the hill able the Eigenstein to the hill able the court, also attantante (a.g.) of CLENERS (p.m.) at (b) Court and (b) Court and

FART-SUCKER, suit. Air. (2001).—A vill photolog; and bole crospes.

2. (colloquial).— Distincting addicted to GOING THE PACE (f.s.): a.g., a PART men = take-hell, or spendthish; a PART woman = a strampet; a PART life =a life of debauchesy; a FAST bouse =a brothel, or a sporting tavern; to desse FAST=to desse for the town; to live wast = to "go the pace," and so forth.

1781. SMOLLETT, Pergrides P. ch. LEEVIII. He regened to his s course of PAST living among the hea the town.

shell be causy catch, or cros-bits, but his contrivery sale?

1880. JOHESTA, Br. Man out of his Hum., L. Nor how they PLAY PAST AND LOOSE with a poor gentlemen's fortunes, to get their own.

1878. CHAPMAN AND SMIRLEY, The Ball, Act ii. Fr. Is't come to this? if lords FLAY FAST AND LOOSE, What shall poor heights and gentlemen?

1710. WARD, Volgus Britannicus, ch. iv., p. 50. On second Thoughts, we should excess, The People's PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE.

1863. DICKENS, Bleek House, ch. lvii., p. 477. I'm a practical one, and that's my experience. So's this rule. FAST AND LOOSE in everything.

The Control of the Property

The state of the s

a (Ametrellen).—Good. [An Mil Baglish usego.]

at 1988. Manatarrow (works, 11, and; Q, for a birel of year canney, Rich foliation, meeting charry; Some never aim free franches delry, O, these droughts with safe at marry.

CUT IT PAT .- See CUT.

CUT UP PAT .- See CUT UP.

BFF OF PAT, subs. phr. polyalar).—See subs., senses 2 and 3; also self. in both senses: and (watery) connection with a stout

ALL THE PAT'S IN THE FIRE, Abr. (common).—Said of failures and of the results of suiden and unexpected revelation; disappointments. d.s., it is all 'over' or 'up! with a person or thing. A late equivalent is, 'And then the band played.'

FAT AS A HEN'S FOREHEAD, of the part (old); — Meagre; seishy (q.v.).

FAT- (ulso BARGE-, BROAD- and HEAVY-) ARSED, adj. phr.

(common) — A supplied

FAY-COOK, gale. (treatment) — file spitchet: sethet: jasthet : flysis-flysiave.fir a stout and eldenby-alast also (ventery) a DOVELE-EVERIES.

FATER, FATTOR, or FATER, sufer. (old).—A fortune teller. Lauden Balairentrian [1811]. In Spanier. —a doer; in Balley—in idla fellow; a vagabond.—[Faim Fr. faileur.]

FAT-FAMOIER, (or -Momenta) and a (venery). —An amateur of stool

FAT-PLAB. subt. (Winchester School).

—A cut off the fat part of a brease of mutton.—Say CAT's HEAD.

FAT- (or FULL-) GUTS, suit. (common).—An opprobrious epithet for a fat man or woman.

FAT-HEAD, subs. (common). — A dolt.

FAT - HEADED, '-SEULLED, -THOUGHTED, -PATED, -BRAINED, and -WITTED (colloquial) = dail; stupid; slow.

1966. Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Million Court, ch. rks. He h a Patrikan—a great blundering John Bull.

FATHER, sade. (thieves').—I. A receiver of stolen property; a FENCE (q,v.).

Type of the control o

FAT BY LOS BY OF FAT LOS SOUT DELL'S AND STATE OF TAX AND

FATHERS, swir. (common).—Wealth.

FATTER-UP, NOTE (theatrical).—To write PAT (suit, scase 3) into a part 2 1 1 2

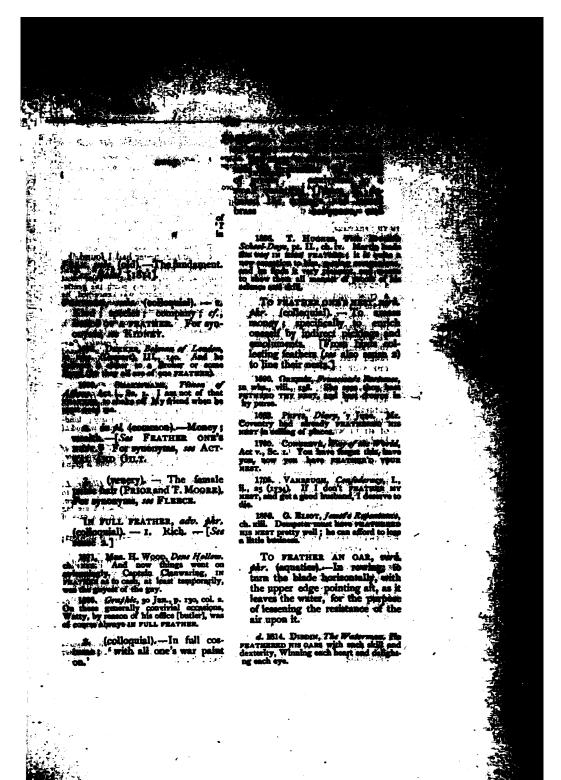
FAT-MEL, safe. (common).—An emission of wind from the answ of poculiar rankness: and moses! (Swift).

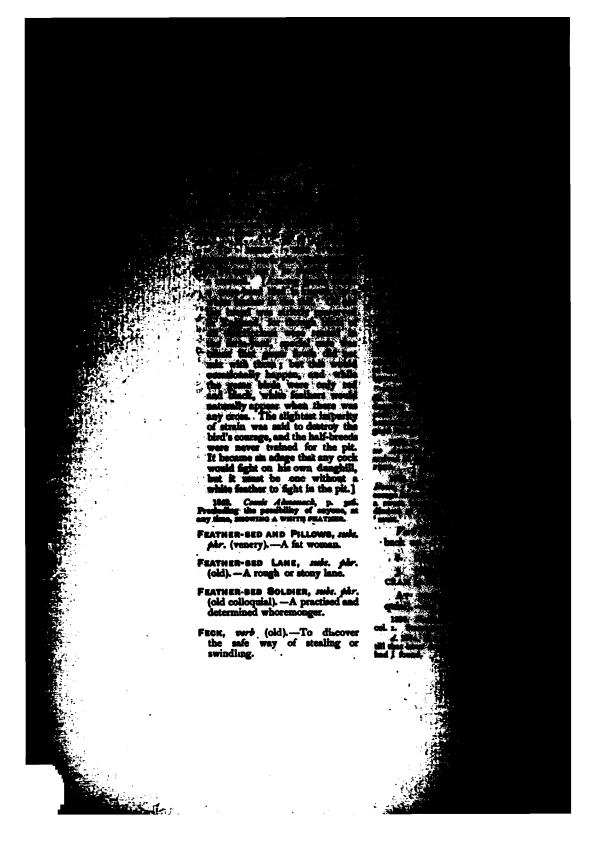
FATTY (or FATYMUS, or FATYMMA), and. (colloquial). — A jocular epithet for a fat man; a comic endearment for a fat woman,

FAVEN - A - BALLARN BOYS, suit.

Air. (military). — The EightySeventh Foot; also known as THE
EAGLE-TAKERS (\$\overline{\rho}\varphi\rho\), and THE
OLD FOGS (\$\overline{\rho}\varphi\varphi\rho\). [From Fage as

balloc=' Clear the Way,' the
name of the regimental march.]





三角 江州中 かん 年 と

Print of the Paris, Grant from a Print of the Control of the Contr

To some the number of the plants of the plants of the connection. He sprangue, see Ride.

Tio Supp. THE PINES, own. All: (common).—To be sea-sick; also to be dissipand.

"Mil. Maine Philips, as Nov., p. 168. Milyingh I fed mynell abortly before entiring should of Eddystone, I ran Ten tent shouly afterwards.

To rand Tuz Pares, owi. Mr. (journalistic).—To send up copy slip by slip.

theres, subs. (common).—I. A speed; among thieves a silver speed. To MAR A FEEDER = to the speed a speed.

1988. Guota, Diet. Vulg. Tongue,

1881. D. HAGGART, Life, Glossary,

CRANNER (q.v.); COACH (q.v.), (due Dr. Blimber's Mr. Feeder in Donoley and Son).

Table O. GOLDSHITH, Picer of Palagheld, chap. vii. (ed. 1807), p. 41.

W. Borshill came with a couple of blanch, the chaples and purpose.

Glasgew Herald, 9 Nov. Charles of Hotten's Slang Dictionary.]

A straight and the second

Re-distance in the second

Feet a Timbe to Cole & State of State o

Past, a, only (common).—A galling designing. For symmetries. See former estima, and Turnes. [the fills.] [i., figlic.] Pass, and mother and designing.

1841. Tall's May., Sops. Political Register.' The These is patting the Part Street on the corn-law quantity.

1800. Pall Mall Genetic, of Nov., p. 6, col. p. The efforts made to precises the Halliwell-Phillips collection by judges subscription in Bresingham, here ignored the local Finant) attacky failed. A punious was sent out by the Free Libraries Committee.

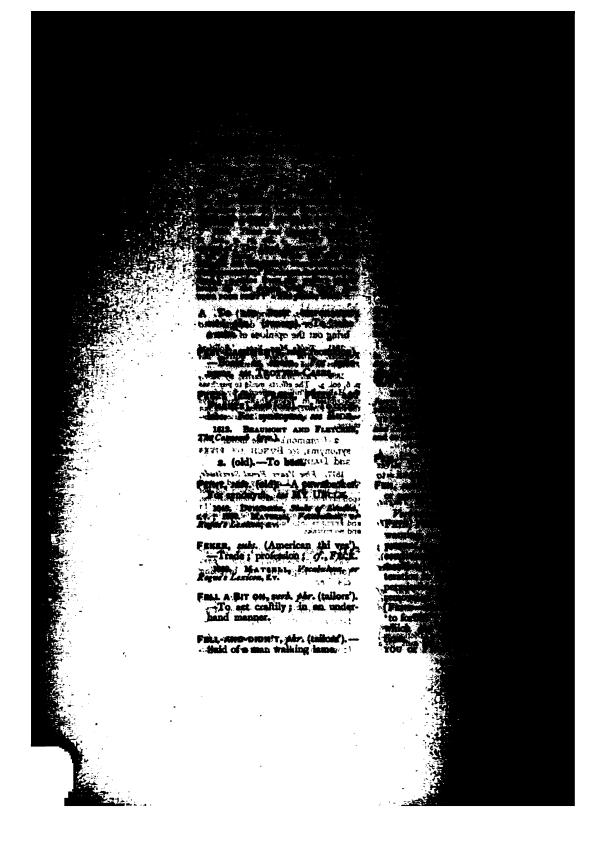
2. (common).—The hand. For synonyms, are BUNCH OF FIVES and DADDLE.

1877. Pine Years' Pened Scrwittede, ch. iv., p. ag., I one day select a mee ... if the hard work of prison did not spoil his hands for delicate mentjosistom. 'Oh, bless you, no 'I' he replied ; ... 'It a week or two a man can bring his hooks and rEMLERS into 'full working telm again and no mistake.'

FEET. MAKING FEET FOR CHILD-REN'S STOCKINGS, survi. Mr. (old). — Begetting or breeding children.

OFFICER OF FEET, sade. par. (old military). — An officer of infantry.—Gross [1785].

How's your room rest? fire (common). — A street catch



men'); he fourpie, fourget, or fundaments (thieren'); and neprotes (thieren'); and neprotes handle (= a miller; perter as milder are the swag); as are agre (thieren').

to Comment Synonyms: Packer in Popular (from the Adelment talings); Serar, to deliberty (gops). Serar, to deliberty (gops). Serar (gops). Serar (gops). Serar (gops).

we stolen goods.

nkbun. [Cf., Latin, estuddling with dist.—Ste Junterino Cat. 1884. L. Russen. Lowers, H., p. by. A his mad an interest Those who thus seek to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds are called FENCE-MEN. The operation is FENCE-RIDING, which sometimes qualifies for RAIL-RIDING (q, w.).

Mil. Lenken Maletrenkum, S. V.

3. (common).—A pawabroker. For spannyme, see My Uncl.

2008. Doucousz, Sinks of Londo

Francisma, sult. (venery). — The said of connection.

Passett Out, cord. Abr. (collo-disal).—To be at pains to pene-ingle a mystery of any kind by working underground.

A knock down blow; a thatiling. [From the Italian fore-resire, to cause to fall+dom, back.] For synonyms, see

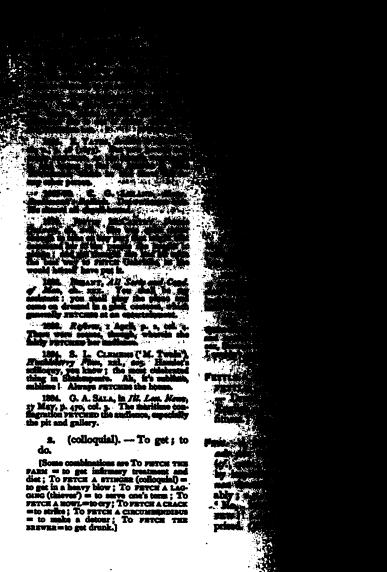
ill. H. Mayrow, London Lab. Poor, vol. I., p. 244. Then there e sisk with Hayren . . . no

ř.

z. (colloquial).—A success.

3. (old).—A likeness: ag., the very FETCH of him = his very image or spit (g.o.). Also an apparition.

Verb (colloquial) ... I. To please; to excite admiration; to arouse attention or interest.



The state of

The second secon

Fig. and (Old Cant).—t. To best; specifically (position) to get in a continuous to blows, as when yet get your man round the neck thin chancery) and pommel is the or here.

B. H. Hrad, Rayllok Rayno, pt. Michical p. 49(18)4). Fin, 10 bunt. fine: E. Corne, Say: Diet. Fin,

Mile Jureaux, Letters (B., ag6).
Lete has taking part in the controvery
test field user the Dengan, as you will
be the Convictor, when I have reason
the Edinburgh (as the threey may) most com-

TRACESTRAT, Mon's Witness Princes Payry, ch. 2. For heaven's inho-

REF. E. BRADLEY (* C. Bede ').

The block of the control of the whole of the control of the cont

G. F. Beneveze, My Life, L. gaz. As there was no room to hit is displacementally of the ring, I Finance with all displacements and faces with all of rings and main.

a (collequial and recognised).

Mot. Consumve, Deable Dealer, halls., Se. iii. You Fin, you beggage, you is understand, and you shall understand.

ABBUTTHOT, Hist. of John Still 26, IV, ch. iv. Whereby one may know when you ris, and when you speak and her by the still the

M. Jounson, Diet. of Rag. Long., W. Ju, a cant word amongst children. ALEX. SHITH, Dreamthory, p.

Mill. ALEX. SMITH, Dresethers, p. 12. Canad I have PIRRED in these days; Spind I have betrayed a comrade?

1786. Penance. For July 18.

1978. Doznastru, 362 Noods of Chile geor, Act M. Aid: me me questions, and Fil tell you do rise.

chap. pt. 'Chi pra describi resi sala Tiore

1908. Hawater Seaster, Horn Lives, ch, siz. Mrs. Cherchagiant earl as definition in the uttrement of a proby star for a dealburste in spen

Figure, sale. (colleguial).—A line. [From Pre.]

1748. T. Drenn, Distinsory (gth ed.), France (a.) a list, one who species falledy,

1788. Woz.cov. Levis Dies. No. 6, in wks. (1809). i., 67. Yoler toyal grass-status trans. I'm and susuant) Was vastly food of Colley Chber.

1988. Jas. Patrs, For Guel Only, ch. zzvi. For each loves in he a sussess is had enough, but to be a Sugar

PIBBERY, sais. (collequial).-- Lajag

1887. DUCANGE AMOLICUS, Poly. Tengrae, 'The Lanry Man.' And if you come to PIRSERY YOU must mag one or two.

FIGSING, subt. (pugilist).—t. Pummelling an opponent's head while 'in chancery'; a drubbing. Fr., bordie de coups de poings. [From FIB (q.v.).]

1810. MOORE, Tom Criffe Mins. to Cong., p. s. And if the Fine Arts Of PIREING and loving be dear to your hearts.

1884. W. H. Ainswontz, Resisted, p. s68 (ed. 1864). Resolved his rissued not to mind.

1837. Barman, J. L. (The Ghest) Whom sometimes there would come on a sort of fear his Spoase might knock his head off, Demolish half his testh, or drive a rib in, She shone so much in "facers' and in FIBBING.

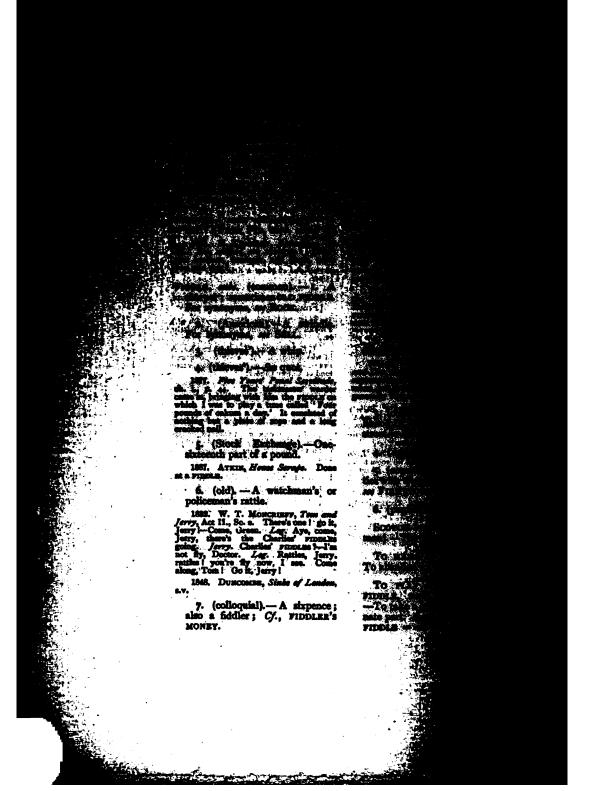


Fig. 48 A PIDDER, Mr. (collision).—In good form or con-

Chy M. 180, PATE, Hair of the Ages

Inti.-See FIDDLE-DE-DEE.

France, bow, subs. (venery).—The junts. For synonyms, see CREAM-synonyms.

FINALE-PACED, any. (colloquial).— Winned, also substantively.

1885. W. WESTALL, Larry Lokengels, ch. v. Tell the how far, in your opinion, I shower to this flattering description of yours—white-cholared, strait-laced, and FIDDLE-PACED?

Final F. FADDLE, such. (colloquial).

— I waddling; trifling; little
anthings; ROT (q.v.). Fr., out,
list lancier:/

1888. G. HARVEY, Pierces Super. in who. II., 98. Or who of indgreent, will not any? away with these pandtrings FIDLE-PADLES.

1657. Political Ballade (ed. Wilkins, 1850), vol. I., p. 139. After much FIDDLE-FARGES The egg proved addis.

1712. Speciator, No. sop. Their mother tells them . . . that her mother descript is a hall at Court with the Duke of Minnesth; with abundance of PIDDLE-PADDLE of the same nature.

1

200

First To toy; to trille; to talk noncente; to gently; to make much any and little wool.

1761. Dr. Halmonium, School and Remailles J. E. Bare have I had a young sampling jell proofs respective about my than you down my

1873. Mine Biotegrator, Noney, ch. axivil. I see killy street secontage with a piece of work.

Also FIDDLE-PADDLES, one inclined to FIDDLE-PADDLES.

PIDDLE-MEAD, mile. (naudical).—A plain prov as distinguished from a figure-head. Hence PIDDLE-HEADED = plain; ugly.

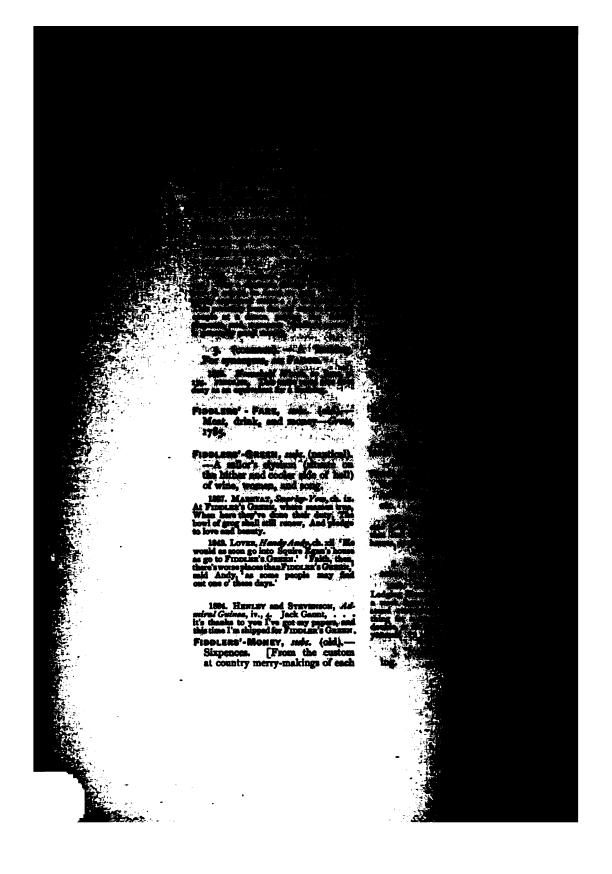
HEADED = plain ; ugly:

1889. MARRYAT, Peter Simple,
III., 1., 316 (ed. that). She has a design will take of her PIDDLE-SEAD and get one carved: I never knew a vessel do hach with a MDLE-SEAD.

1864. WHYTH MELVILLE, General Benece, ch. v. "Zounds!" you've broke it you proble-manned breat! "eachined a choleric voice ..., startling the ladie most uncorementously, and propuding their for the spectacle of a sturdy black col tretting rabelliously down the firm-read!

Findless, més. (old).—I. A trifler; a careless, negligent, or dilatory person. [From EDDLE, to trifle.]

1748. T. Drenn, Dictionary (5th ed.) s.v.



with said. (old).—A contracted of FIDDLE-FADDLE (g.w.); dec applied to persons.

1784. The World, No. 95, ngust, who thinks in her heart th of it no butter than a slatters of the tensioney extress, and is, in-og she does, an absolute PEPPAD.

Mild. R. L. Leuron, Patricis Kem-M. sh. mi. The Pipeans, called in-presents, which were not wanted and does properly managed.

FIRLAM-BENS or Coves, succe. (thiswer). — Thiswer who steal saything they can lay hands on. Also Sr. Peren's Sons.

1785. Gaosa, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

FIE-FOR-SHAME, suit. pir. (school-girls').—The female pudendum. Lor synonyms, see MONUSYL-LABLE

PIELD. TO CHOP THE FIELD, sero. ofr. (racing).—To win easily [FIELD=the horses taking part in a race.]

Free Dan, subs. (betting).—A backer of the field [i.e., the RUCK (g.v.).

against the favorite]. At esichet, a player in the field as against the team at the wickets.

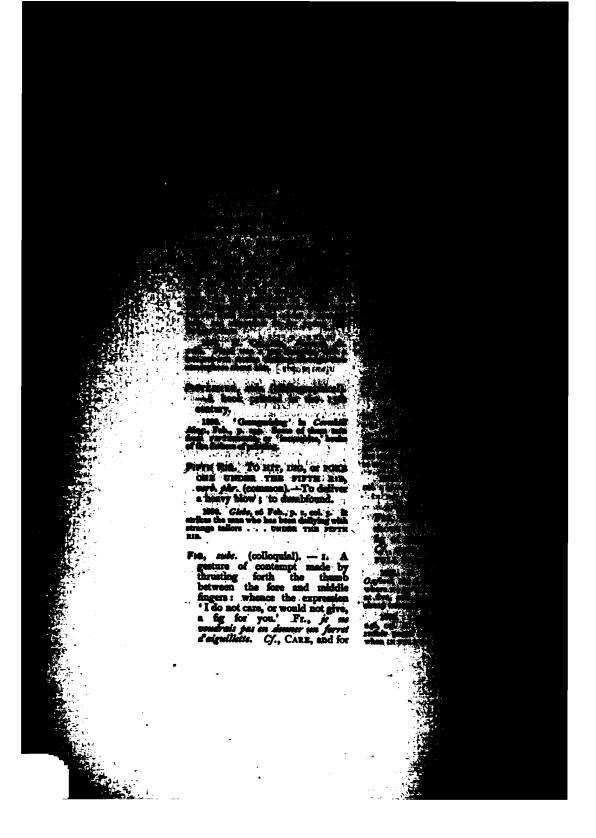
Frant, left, per. (Scots of —An expression of hogel -An expression of asystics; : FIRST a helr care I = Devil a I care.

FIRM FACIAS. TO MAYS IN SERVED WITH A WRIT OF FA PACIAS, were ple: (local). of a red-good mail. [A.; upon words.]

FIERY LOT, subs. Abr. (common).—
FAST (q.v.); rollicking; applied to a HOT MEMBER (q.s.).

FIERY SHORTER, mir. pår. (common).—A red none.

FIFER, subs. (tailors').- 1. A milistcont 'hand.'



ing the contract of the contra

The state of the same of the s

this W. C. Rossman, Joseph Courtdelly oils via He bugues to investigate agrainant of verberly contained, as he sayed the house I had restone myself core in.

To FEE UP, suri. phr. (colloquial.—To restore; to reanimate the a gingered house).

Milk. T. Moone, Ten Criffe Memariful, h. as. In well did they try to 710 whetherful hat, Wress like using persuaders again a dent pract.

Paristo, sule (common).—A barber. [From Le Nous di Figuro.]

[2006. Cobbs. 16 March, p. 3; col. s. [24] the princip los recess order of French Wer Million permitting soldiers to wear their bisotle.] There is walking and wenging asseming a centain section of that army, the repeated, which has been despoiled at one fell second.

Freezas, surf (old). —To kill.
For synonyme, are Cook one's
doors.

1788. Gnoss, Dict. Vulg. Tongue,

1880. MATERLL. Vocabulum, or Ragnets Lession, s.v.

FIGURD.—See JIGGED.

FINGER OF FIGURE.—See FAGGER.

Figure or Facette-LAY, subs.

fir. (old).—Pocket-picking: cf.,
FAGGER.

TO PERSON AND ADDRESS.

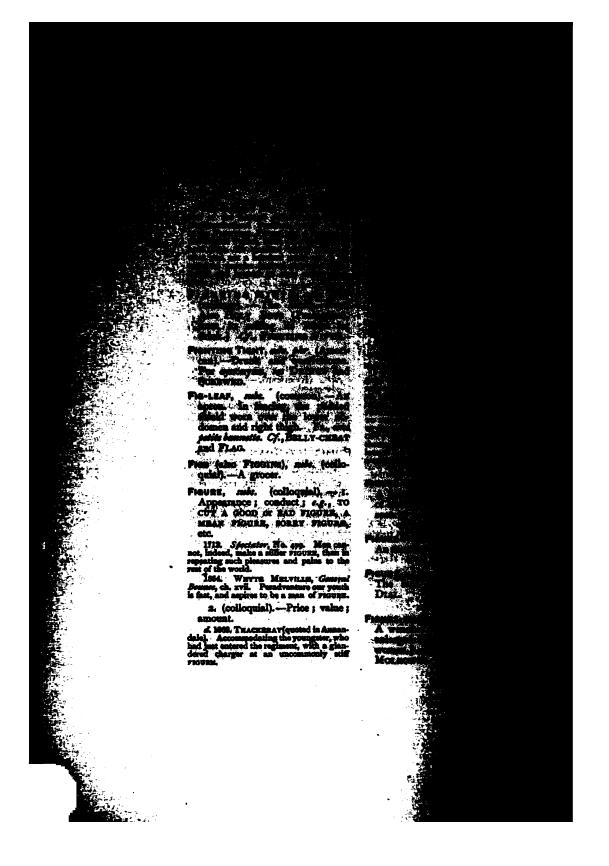
ONE THAT CAN PISSE HE WRIGHT IN WILD CAM AND AND CAME AND

And the second s

FIGHTING-COVE, side dis-(tramps').—A professional pagifice, specifically one who boses for a livelihood at fairs, measurestings, etc.

1800. Gemmwood, Odd Pingle & Odd Plante, p. 35. You see their two there, dicting on Yother and of the valid and enting fried that and bread. They that mittees they've got that up in the

FIGHTING FIFTH, sufer. Mer. (military)—The Fifth Foot. [So distinguished in the Penissuhar.] Other nicknames were THE SHINERS (in 1764 from its clean and smart appearance); THE OLD BOLD FIFTH (also Penissular); and LORD WELLIMOTOR'S MODY GUARD (it was at head-quinting in 1811). Cf., FIGHTING KIRTE.



and the second

Manuar. Chacked IN THE PIL-1988, who also (common).— Course a variant of various in THE NOT (s.t.) OF UPPER STOREY. For agranging, or APARTHERITE to LET and TILE LOOSE.

PRINTING - stealing.

20 MSS. Harman, Count (1824), p. 1884, p. 18

1611. MIDDLETON, Rearing Girl, and My, Sc. 2. What she leaves Thou that come clearly in and FILCH away.

1730. SWIFT, Intelligencer, No. 4, 3, 35 (and oil.) The servents having all time to themselves to intrigue, to intellige, to such and steal.

MARKYAT, King's Own, ch. z.
Frield struck handkerchief as soon as I
see ligh enough to reach a pocket, and
was declared to be a most premising child.

the free face from the control of th

Sale. (edd).—A third. [From the work.] Also Friends (a. 8). For synchyma, he kulla-tellish

H. A year, reach, that many territories, then may depth of the light d

FILCHER OF FILCH (2.5) and (CEd Cant: now recognited). A third. [From Filch (2.5.) at to steal + 22.] For synonyme, see Area-Sweak and Trieves.

1864. Tought, Handandrie, ch. in st. 54, p. sp (E.D.S.). Portainers and FUCKERS, that levels to luries.

1800. Josepon, Recry mine in Ma Humaner, IV., in. Have more, Shiphe Gull I are you terribed statement of hines Come, deliver my closh.

1606. Davimany, The With Act. V. The old blade Shulls their Sin a new reaction, as he had New stolch bove age from market-women, Robb'd an irrebard, or a chear-inft.

1967. J. W. Enswerte, Caniller Lyrics (in Alastic, etc.). Frances, who grabble at other folks' chink.

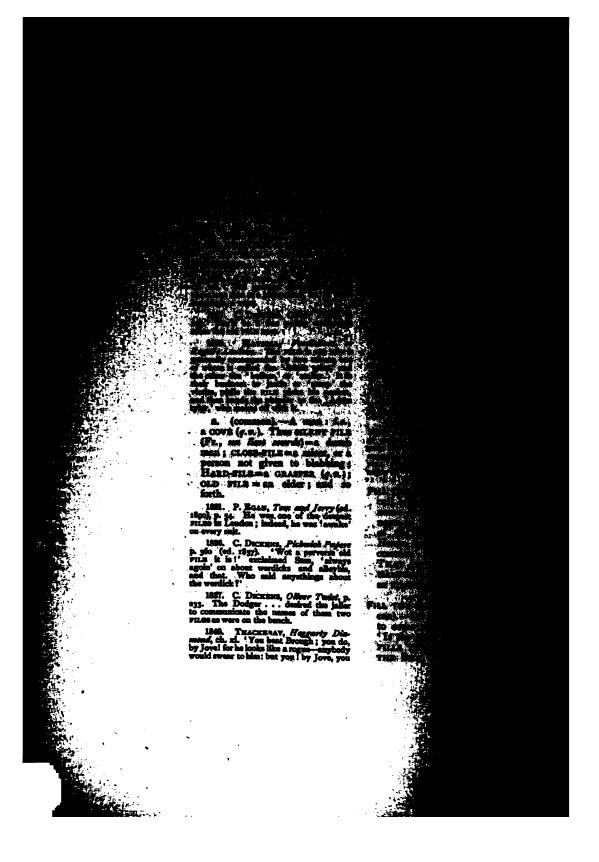
FILCHMAN or FILCH, safe, (old).— A thief's hooked staff used as described in quot., 1632.

1867. Fruit of Vacchandes, 5, 5 The trunchion of a state, which states they cal a FILTCHMAM.

1800. Massis, Counterenfe to Martin famire, in with, vol. I., p. 3a. Passalli met him . . . with a Hatte like a narrow upport hys crowne, a Frica-stan in his hands.

1610. Roverands, Martin Markall, p. 36 (H. Club's Repr., 1834), s.v.

1630-48. Denning Regiles Pilibeles. He carries a short staff in his hand, which is called a FILCH, having in the sab or head



politicity a wanton. Among

6

TRACESBAY, N. Pair, ch. si.

Counting adventures; GROUSING

FILTH, sais. (old venery).—A pros-

MAR SHARESPARE, Othelle, v., s.

1960. SHARSFRARE, Times of Main, lv., z. To gameral Filtres Con-it, of the instant, green virginity.

FINISLE-FAMBLE, swir. (common). A lame excuse; a prevaricating enewer.

Tim, suit. (common). — I. The man; also the hand. [Fr., ne-DADDLE. TO TIP THE FIN = to shake hands.

1986. Guosa, Dici. Vulg. Tongue, 100, 600 anns.

1986. Mischant. Scott, Cruise of Affiles, p. 116. I wagned my head at the one, and modded to another, and

化证明 [1] 人。

2. Also FIRM OF FIRMEN. See FINNUP.

Ingi.—See FAIR.

Fine, sale. (Harrow).---A game three or four upper logs while tess and breakfiets in the upper of one or other of the FIND-PAG = a fing who p for or 'finds' upper boys.

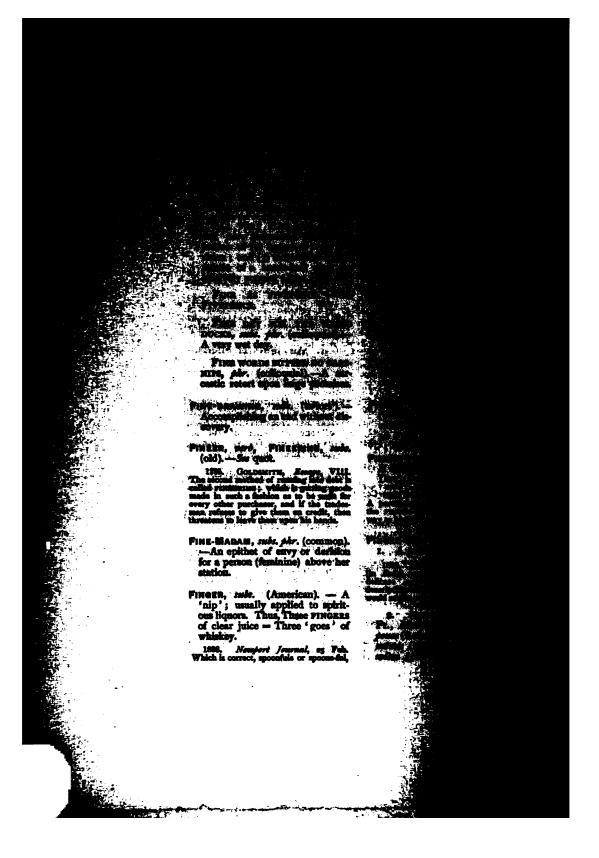
FINDER, such. (thiever).—i. A thief; specifically a ment-market thief.

a. (Oxford University).—A waiter; especially at Caius.

FINE, subs. (thieves').—Punishment; a term of imprisonment. For synogyms, as Doss. To rise = to sentence. [From the payment of money imposed as a pun for an offence,]

1786. Gnoss, Dict. Puig. Tongue

1960. MATERIL, Vacabation, or Regwis Lexicon. The cove had a PRING of two stretches and a half impechal upon him for relieving a joskin of a load of colo.



Cox office

collectification (collection), — market dec gives the less, the less than the less

William The Mook Specied in

lit assissation exciting one finite participation in an unpleasant which he was the word last has to

FIGURE .- See FINNUP.

Princip, (also Pinnip, Pinnip, Pinnip, Pinnip, Pinnip, Pinnip, Pinn, or Pin), district (also Pinnip).—A five-pound against Pinnip (a.v.). [A Yiddish is also Pinnip Pi

1881 St. H. Marnew, London Lab.
and Lon. Prov. vol. III., p. 956. The
sten was all rightness (65 notes), and a

Mile. Services, May. Assistant, and di. g. aig. Five-pound notes, Finnies, the guilled notes, Doubles vinnies.

Hongary, Jottings from Jail.

New yet into the nextler they showed at the plan. Yes, there is was, fifty quids in apparent process.

(Australian faire of the Constraint faire of the Constraint of the

The second

Lints a moone to very many part (oppositely). Really take rapidly. Cf., moone, without a come of clock, cake, there is a

To rise a such the total (venery).—To each Fr., see an analysis of the see and the see and

To yish a stroi, seek Mr. (old).—To drink a drama (Canon, 1785.]

To rian in the an post of the state of the true state (e.m.)

To PIES A GUE, NOW Mr. (old).—To introduce a story by head and shoulders; to lead up to a subject.—[Graces, 1785.]

To PASS THROUGH THE PIER, suri. Air. (Villey).—To be CLAPTED (4.0.), OR BOXED (4.0.).

TO SET THE THAMES ON PIER, werk. Air. (calloquial). To be clever, or the revene; used in second.

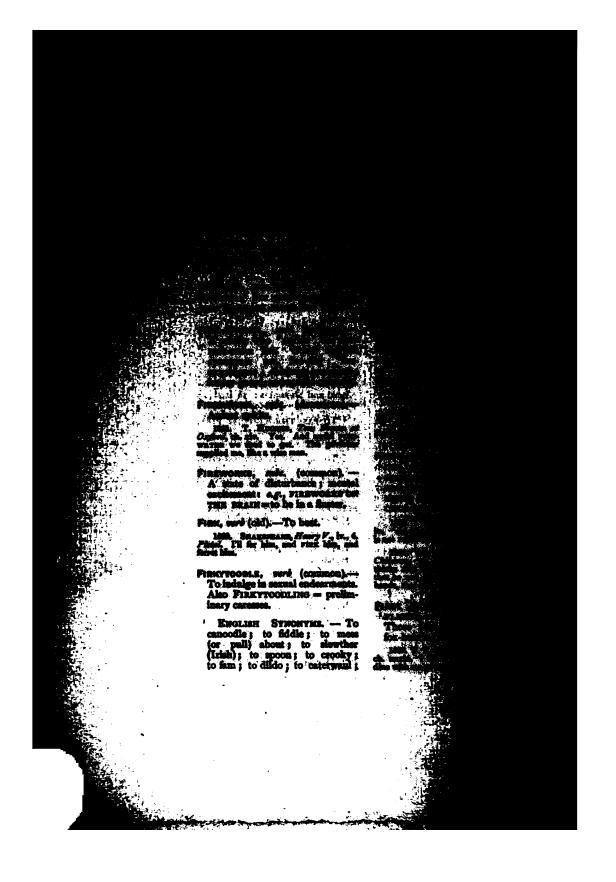
FIRE AND ENGHT, Suit. pile. (mintical).—A manter-et-erms.

Firms, adj. (American).—Archited; turned out; and (among artists) rejected.

Fire-rates, subs. (commont) with Old Cant a quick-worker; and in modern English, a ducilist or bully. Also Fire-rates.

1841. Bavaira, Dict. Act. of Printing, s.v. A quick compositor.

1954. WHYER MELVELS, Gashrul Bosses, ch. xii. Six Ason was some of your sighing, despairing, risks - Kathino address.



TA A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Company of the country of the countr

(influence). — Places cut cut disputationals to make them fit

(wanny).—Generic for the State parking at Age, A BIT and Age, A BIT are stated as a second of the stated as a second of the second as a second of the second as a second of the second o

First (colloquial).—To attempt to Michil by artifice; to seek in-Michil ; to carry favour.

PREDITY ENTILE OF FIRM, subs.

Site. (indicated).—A perplexing
date of affairs; a quantary.

TO HAVE OTHER FISH TO FRY, with the (colloquial).—To have

Mile Ghoss, Diet. Vulg. Tougue,

Michael Scott, Cruice of the should to us, and the should to us, and the state of t

Apart, Ata 12

100 Hann, Andre Joseph By

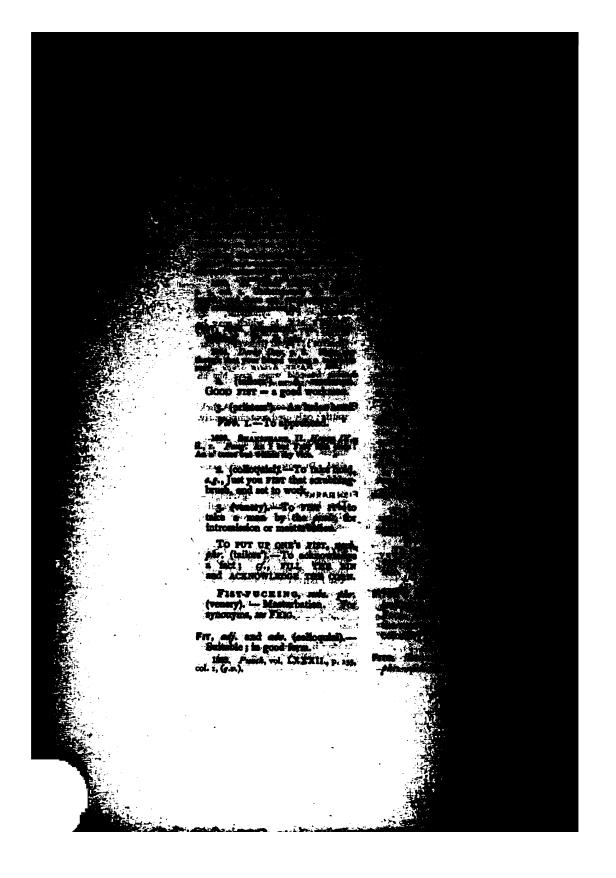
Francis, info: (common) + 1 Selespittle; only used contampinquily.

PROSESSOR, ands. (compaters).—The fingers. For synonyme, as Pontas. 1846. Durcosten, Shake of Lander, a.v.

FIGHUARKEY, sade. (gaming).—
The lowest hole at buggedle;
Sinon (g.s.).— See also France,
sade., sense 3.

Figure adj. (common). — Efficie, dubious, or seedy (of persons); unsound, or equivocal (of things). Also FigHINESS = UNSOUNDNESS.

1850. SHIELBY BROOKS, The Gordin Knot, p. 24. Highly FIRST they war Something about breach of treet, and the emberding his brother's money—a man is India.



FITTER, subs. (thieves').—A burglar's locksmith.

FIT UP, subs. phr. (theatrical).—A small company. Also used adjectively: see Conscience.

1889. Answerz, p. 40. One young fellow, who had come down with me, shook his head when he found that the company was one known as a FIT UP, that is to say, one where the stage is really carried about with the company.

FIVE-FINGERS, subs. phr. (cards).—
The five of trumps in the game of 'Don' or 'Five Cards.'

1611. CHAPMAN, May-Day, V., ii., in wks. (1673), ii., 401. For my gamestood, me thought, vpon my last two tricks, when I made sure of the set, and yet lost it, hauing the variet and the FIUE FINGER to make two tricks.

1874. COTTON, Complete Gamester [at the game of five-cards]. The FIVE FINGERS (aliaz, five of trumps) is the best card in the pack. . . the Ace of Hearts wins the Ace of Trumps, and the FIVE FINGERS not only wins the Ace of Trumps, but also all other cards whatever.

FIVER, subs. (colloquial).—Anything that counts as five; specifically a five-pound note. Cf., FINN.

1863. WH. MELVILLE, Digby Grand, ch.i. Spooner . . . loses a five-pound note, or, as he calls it, a FIVER, to my antagonist.

1864. E. YATES, Broken to Harness, ch. xxv. Wouldn't lend me a FIVER to save me from gaol.

1871. Daily News, 26 Dec. 'Work-house Xmas Depravity.' Why, there's Jemima Ann... has ... been bleeding me of a FIVER to send to some Christmas Dinner Fund for juvenile mudlarks.

1872. Fun, Sept. I lent a FIVER unto a friend.—He managed somehow that to spend.

1890. Tit-Bits, 8 Feb., p. 273, col. 2. Lend me a FIVER, will you, Gus?

FIVE OVER FIVE, adv. phr. (common).—Said of people who turn in their toes. FIVEPENCE. AS FINE, (or AS GRAND), AS FIVEPENCE (or AS FIPPENCE), phr. (colloquial).—As fine as possible. Cf., AS NEAT AS NINEPENCE.

1672. WYCHERLY, Love in a Wood, V., wks. (1713), 421. Whilst his mistress is at fine as fippence, in embroidered satters.

1720. GAY, New Song of New Similes. As FINE AS PIVE-PENCE is her mien.

1738. SWIFT, Polite Convers., Dial. 3. Pray how was she drest? Lady Sm. Why, as FINE AS FI'PENCE.

1857. A. TROLLOFE, Barchester Towers, ch. xxxix. There's . . . the lot of 'em all sitting As GRAND AS FIVEPENCE in madam's drawing-room.

1866. G. A. SALA, Trip to Rarbary, ch. xiii. They [the Jews] continue to sit 'all of a row' with their daughters dressed 'all in green,' or all in pink or salmon-colour, and AS FINE AS FIVEPENCE on their ceremonial days, waiting, waiting, always waiting, for the restoration of the Temple and the end of the dolour.

FIVES, subs. (common).—1. The fingers. BUNCH OF FIVES = the fist. Formerly also = the feet. For synonyms, see FORKS.

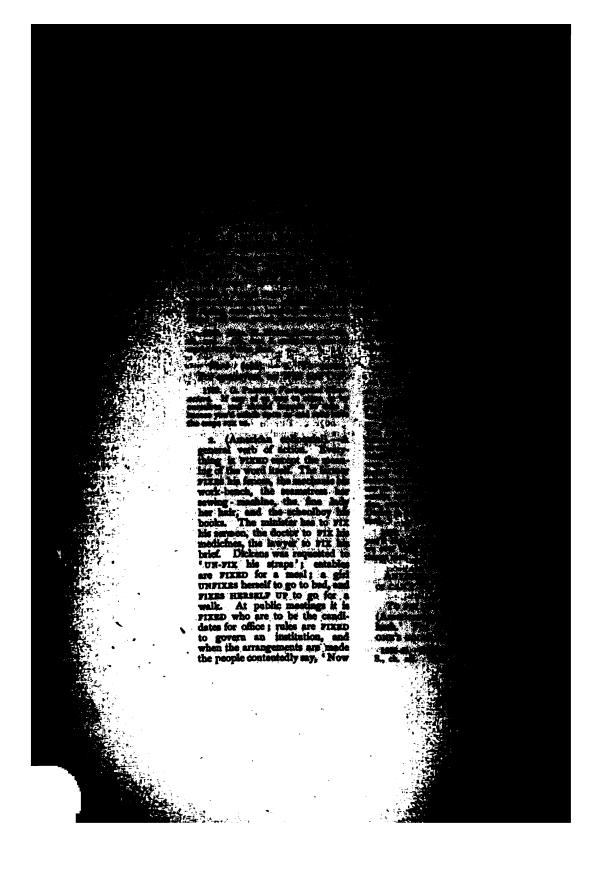
c. 1629. Ballad in Arber's English Garner, vol. VII., p. 13. Her cheeks were like the cherry . . . Her waist exceeding small. The FIVES did fit her shoe.

1836. DICKENS, Pickwick, *ii., 7. Smart chap that cabman — handled his FIVES well.

1887. /udy, 18 May, p. 236. Both the men of sin handled their FIVES with almost professional dexterity.

2. (streets').—A fight. [From sense 1.]

FIX, subs. (common).—A dilemma; frequently in conjunction with AWFUL (q.v). and REGULAR (q.v.), e.g., AN AWFUL FIX = a terrible position. Variants are CORNERED; UP A TREE; UP A CLOSE; UNDER A CLOUD; IN A



405

overbearin', and tyrannical. They want their FLINTS FIXED for 'em as we did last war.

FIXINGS, subs. (American). — A noun of all work. Applied to any and everything.

1842. DICKENS, American Notes, ch. x., p. 86. 'Will you try,' said my opposite neighbour, handing me a dish of potatoes, broken up in milk and butter, 'will you try some of these FIXINGS.'

1872. Daily Telegraph, 30 Sept. Still stoutly asserted by some sceptical Down-Easter to have been an itinerant dealer in hardware and kitchen FIXINGS from Salem, Mass.

FIX UP, verb. phr. (American).— To settle; to arrange. Cf., FIX.

Fiz, or Fizz, subs. (common).— Champagne; sometimes lemonade and ginger-beer. For synonyms, see Boy.

1864. Punch, vol. XLVII., p. 100. So away we went to supper For hungry we had grown, And ordered some FIZZ, which the right thing is, With a devilled turkey bone.

1869. St. James' Mag., July. Her great object is to get one of these fellows to order the champagne. On each bottle of this stuff disposed of she has a percentage. She terms it Fizz, and will pretend to fall into ecstacies at the prospect of a glass of the chemical essence of gooseberry sweetened up with tartaric acid and sugar of lead.

1871. Morning Advertiser, 11 Sept. Shall the Admirals of England now their former prowess drop, All courage oaze from tarry hands, like FIZ from uncorked 'pop?'

1879. JUSTIN McCARTHY, Donna Quixote, ch. xvii. I can open a bottle of soda or FIZZ . . . and never as much as wink

1883. Referre, 22 April, p. 3, col. 3. I have seen you wince when it has come to your turn to stand treat, and you have been called upon to pay twelve shillings for a bottle of FIZZ.

Fiz-Gie, subs. (schoolboys'). — A firework.

FIZZER, subs. (common). — Anything first-rate. Cf., FIZZING.

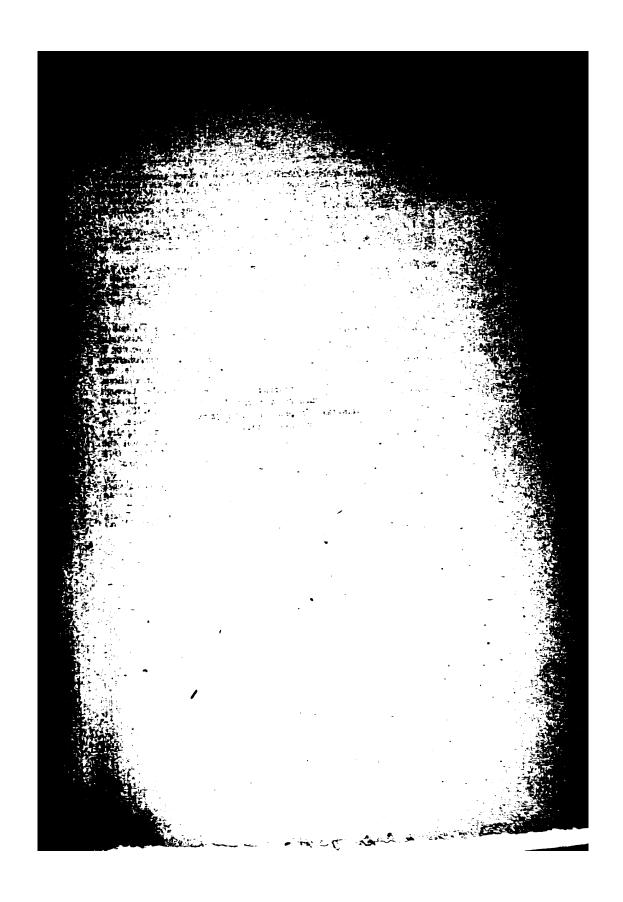
1866. London Miscellany, 19 May, p. 235. If the mare was such a FIZZER why did you sell her?

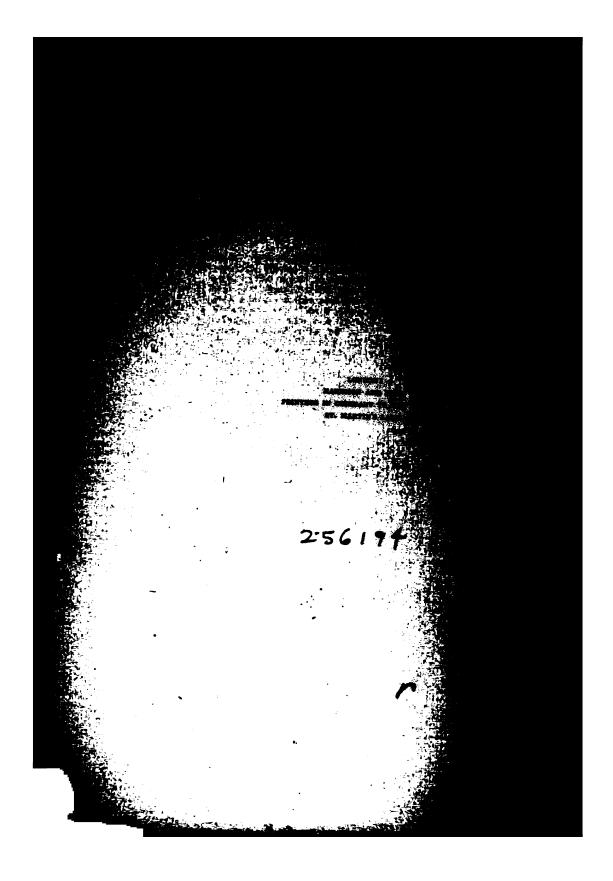
FIZZING, adj. (common).—First-rate.

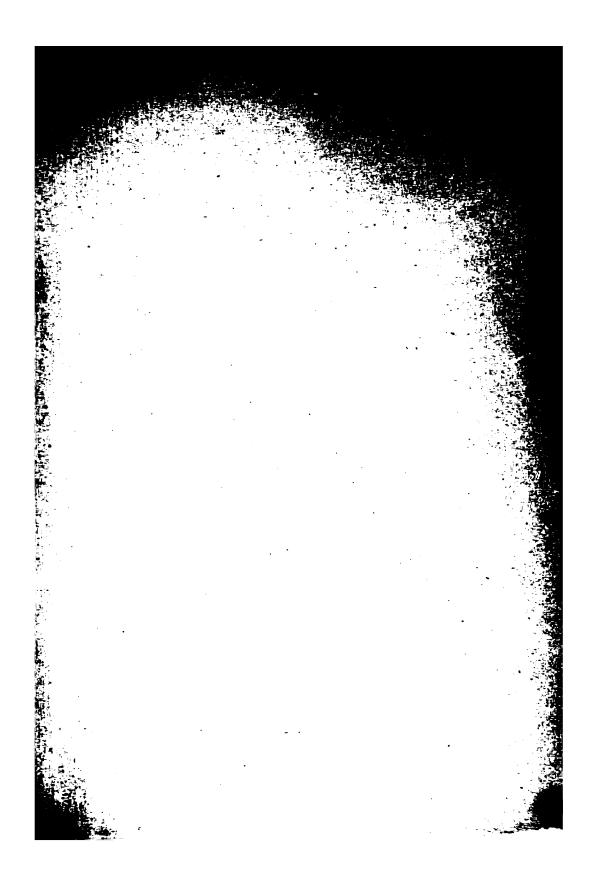
ENGLISH SYNONYMS. — AI; cheery; clean wheat; clipping; crack; creamy; crushing; first chop; first class; first-rate, or (in America) first-rate and a half; hunky; jammy; jonnick; lummy; nap; out-and-out; pink; plummy; proper; real jam; right as ninepence; ripping; rooter; rum; screaming; scrumptious; shipshape; slap-up; slick; splendacious; splendiferous; to rights; tip-top; true marmalade; tsingtsing.

FRENCH SYNONYMS. - Aux oiseaux (pop.: very fine, very good); bath or bate (pop.: tiptop; for origin see under At); c'est du flan (thieves': it is excellent); c'est hurf (general:=true marmalade); c'est un peu ça (popular); c'est bath aux ponimes (cf., BATH ante); chenatre (thieves'); chic or chique (chique is literally a quid of tobacco); chicard, chicancardo or chicandard (superlatives of chic); chocnoso, chocnosof, chocnosogue or kosenoff (= crushing; nobby); chouette, chouettard, or chouettand (chouette = literally a screech-owl); épatarouftant or épatant (general = stunning); farineux (lit. farinaceous); flambant (lit. blazing, flaming); frais (used ironically); grand 'largue (largue = offing); mirobolant (fam. and pop. = slap-up); muche (= bully or ripping); numéro un (i.e., AI); obéliscal or obélisqual (common); ruisselant d'inouisme

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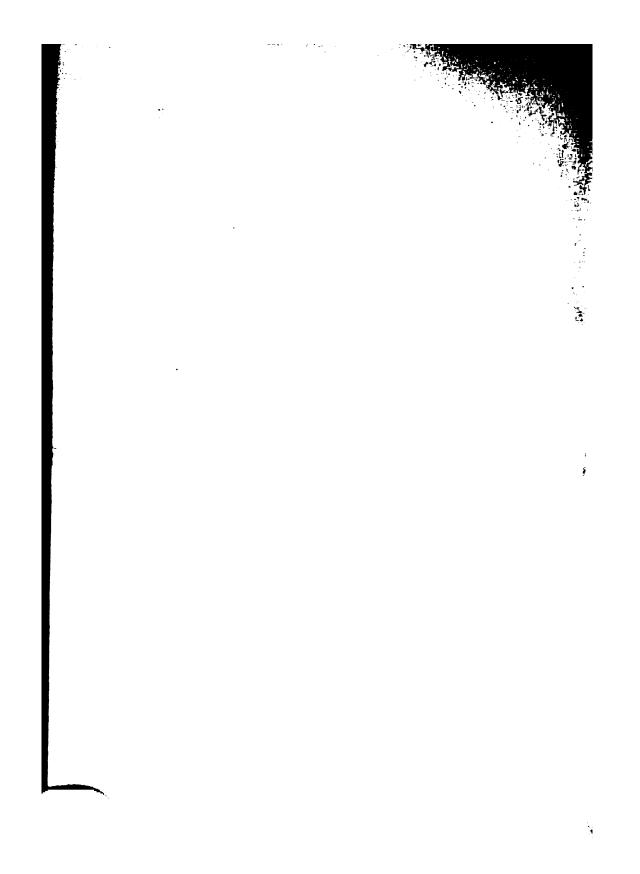


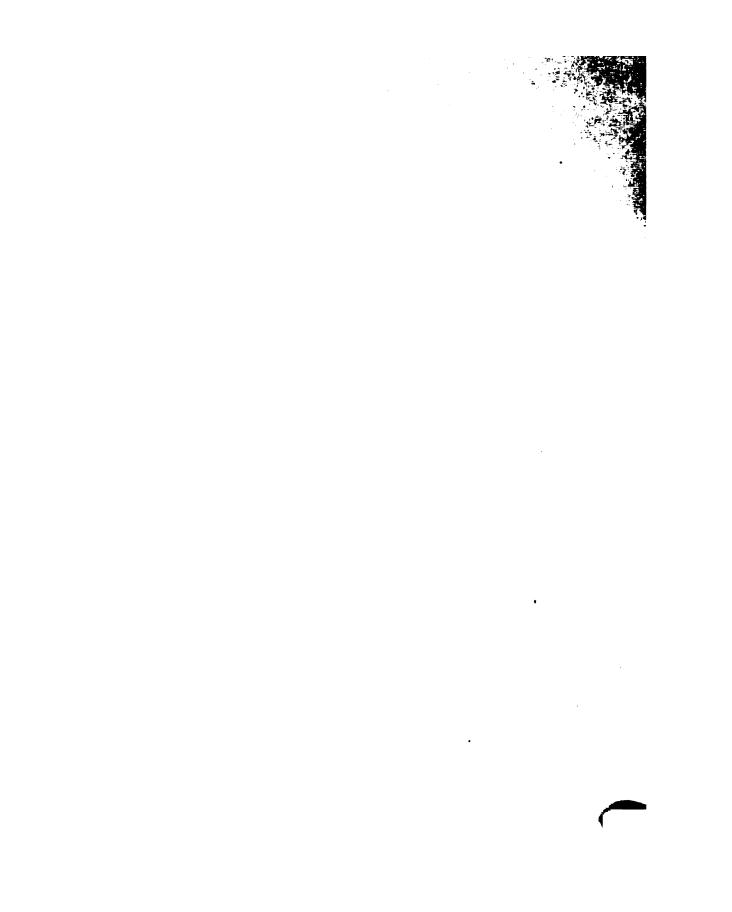


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